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A SENSATION.

BELMONT'S PARTING INSULT TO A GREAT MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—There was an extraordinary scene in the room of the Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning.

"I do not propose to make a scene here in this room, or to make capital. You may do that if you please. I say that you are a bully and a coward!"

This astounding language was used by Mr. Perry Belmont in closing his examination of James G. Blaine, and it was the climax of one of the most exciting scenes ever witnessed in a committee-room of the American Congress, or perhaps in a parliamentary body anywhere. The investigation, for the two hours which preceded, had been weary enough. Mr. Belmont's questions had been confined to the Landreau claim and to the South American policy of the Administration.

THE AUDIENCE,

packed in a densely-crowded room, the atmosphere of which was stifling, had grown weary. The hour of 12 was about to strike. Mr. Belmont had folded the paper containing his long series of interrogatories, prepared, it is rumored, not by himself, and the session was about to end for the day, when Mr. Blaine arose. He was very calm, but the listless manner which had characterized him for the last hour had given place to great determination. His eye kindled. His face already flushed from the heat of the room and the fatigue of the tedious inquiry, took on a deeper color, and he asked to say one word before the hearing ended. That word was that Mr. Belmont had been disingenuous in his questions, that his examination had been based upon the assumption that Mr. Blaine, as Secretary of State, had insisted that there should be no definitive treaty of peace between Peru and Chili except after an adjudication of the Landreau claim, and that he (Blaine) desired that Mr. Belmont should correct this before the investigation ended, or Mr. Blaine should not choose to consider Mr. Belmont a gentleman. Mr. Blaine declared that the point made by Mr. Belmont was

"THE SLOGAN OF THE DIRTY DEMOCRATIC PRESS

and of the press which stands as mentor behind him," and that the statement which he made was absolutely not true, and had not the semblance of truth. Being advised of this on Monday, and having an opportunity to correct it, he had not done this, and for this Mr. Blaine declared that he should be obliged to reconsider his opinion that he was a gentleman. Mr. Blaine was within parliamentary bounds.

Mr. Belmont—You have made the mistake of the printer as to quotation marks.

Mr. Blaine (hotly interrupting)—It is not a mistake of the printer at all.

Mr. Belmont (turning as white as Mr. Blaine was red, and in a very sharp, threatening voice)—Wait a moment. The construction I have put upon your dispatches is the correct one, and I leave it to those who choose to read your dispatches carefully to decide between us as to your statement. I do not propose that this committee-room or the press of the country shall in any way undertake to judge my reply to your assertions.

THAT I WILL CONVEY TO YOU IN PRIVATE."

There was a stir in the committee-room, and all eyes were turned upon young Belmont, who had arisen and assumed a dramatic attitude. It was whispered: "That means a challenge."

Mr. Blaine (with great earnestness)—There is no escape by quotation-marks. He gives his construction, and there is no escape from his construction.

Mr. Belmont—This is my last word. The words explain themselves as to your position and as to the character of my statement. My answer will be conveyed to you in private. I do not propose to make a scene here with you, or to make capital. You may do that if you please.

I THINK THAT YOU ARE A BULLY AND A COWARD."

There was an excited movement in the committee-room when Mr. Blaine, raising his right hand and pointing his finger to Mr. Belmont, said with deliberation: "This man has disgraced his place. He was put here to insult me. I beg to say that it is not in Mr. Belmont's power to insult me. He may say bully and coward as much as he pleases."

There were a few additional sentences, but this was the substance of this extraordinary colloquy. The committee and the spectators were dazed by the impetuousity of Mr. Blaine, and were astounded by the language of Mr. Belmont. It will be noticed that Mr. Blaine throughout kept himself carefully within the line of parliamentary language, while Mr. Belmont's words and manner were as grossly unparliamentary as they were coarse and brutal. Mr. Blaine probably may regret, as he has already regretted, that he for a moment lost his equanimity, but he was

NOT WITHOUT THE GRAVEST PROVOCATION.

His charge that Mr. Belmont's line of cross-examination was framed for a purpose; that it was disingenuous; that there was somebody behind him, seemed to those who have watched the inquiry, and are familiar with the motives which originated it, to have been well-founded. Mr. Blaine recognized in Mr. Belmont, evidently, not only the author of the investigation—which he did not shun—but the principal mover in an attempt to connect Mr. Blaine corruptly with either the Landreau or Cochet claim, the Peruvian Company, or the Crédit Industriel, and to dishonor Mr. Blaine both in his public and in his private capacity. It was this which, undoubtedly, caused Mr. Blaine to regard Mr. Belmont as

HIS PARTICULAR ENEMY.

Mr. Blaine maintained that it had been the persistent policy of Mr. Belmont to minify and, as he put it, to stupefy the great question of the Administration's foreign policy by contemptible pettifogging. The events were so recent; Mr. Blaine was so prominent an actor in them; the change of Administration had placed these measures in so prominent relief, that he perhaps felt more sensitive than was wise. He certainly paid Belmont more attention than was deserved. Perry Belmont, by common consent, was sufficiently humiliated when the cross-examination closed, without having been offered an opportunity to make himself conspicuous by bandying words with Mr. Blaine. Mr. Blaine had nothing to gain by irritating the young polo-rider until be used the language of a street brawl. If Mr. Belmont sought to minify the policy of the last Administration and of its Secretary, Mr. Blaine, unfortunately, by his attention too much magnified Mr. Belmont.

Whenever the language of altercation is used in Congress, it has become the custom, since the return of the Bourbons to the control of the lower House, six years ago,

TO TALK OF DUELS,

and the incident had scarcely ended in the committee-room before there were whispers that young Belmont certainly would challenge Blaine. Directly the committee adjourned, the immediate friends of Mr. Belmont made proclamation of the fact that if he was slow he was full of grit; that he was an accomplished polo-rider, a man of muscle, skilled in the use of the sword, and that he had been awarded in a social contest the prize as the champion private boxer of New York. One of Mr. Blaine's friends suggested: "But you forget, champion boxer that Mr. Belmont may be, he could scarcely reach up to box Mr. Blaine's ears, and as for the talk of a duel, Blaine very clearly intimated his course in a statement made on the spot after Belmont's threat, which was to the effect that Mr. Belmont could not insult him. He might bandy epithets at his pleasure. It is, of course, well understood that Mr. Blaine does not recognize the code, and that his only probable answer to a challenge would be

TO REFER IT TO THE POLICE AUTHORITIES.

Mr. Belmont tonight, on being approached by a friend to ascertain what his probable course would be, regretted the language of the committee-room, and that he should make answer to Blaine in his own way in private, and added: "It would be indecorous in me to make any statements which might come to the public as to my purposes." It was gossiped about in the Democratic cloak-rooms of the Senate, shortly before adjournment, that Mr. Belmont had sent a friend or a note to Butler, of South Carolina, requesting him to be the bearer of a challenge to Mr. Blaine, and to act as second in the event of a duel. Butler is what is known in the South as "a man of honor," and would be very quick to resent any assault on himself, but

MR. BUTLER IS OLDER THAN HE ONCE WAS.

He long since saw the evils of the code, and it is not many months since he was urging the people of South Carolina in public speeches to shun the duello and to avoid it as one of the curses of the South. Besides, Mr. Butler is not in South Carolina, but in the City of Washington, and while the dueling statutes in the Palmetto State might possibly be disregarded by a United States Senator, the prompt action of the District Court in a number of recent cases indicates that the laws of this District would be likely to be very rigidly enforced, and the sending or accepting of a challenge by a member of either House of Congress during the session at Washington would probably result in a motion to expel.

MR. BELMONT IS YOUNG IN POLITICS.

He is very ambitious. Wealthy and influential parents have shaped a career for him, and, much as he may be pleased to bluster at a witness before a committee on which he is a member, he might not care to meet that witness as an indignant American citizen in the District Police Court. Belmont's friends insist that he will fight, but it takes two to make a duel, and the bluster of the day will probably soon pass as one of the numerous sensations of the Capital. After this colloquy had ended and some further examination had intervened, allusion was made to the incident by

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS,

who said he hoped no unpleasant result would follow. Kasson suggested that Blaine, in using the word "untruthful," had only done so in a parliamentary sense, to which Blaine assented, when Mr. Belmont with a significant nod, which could hardly be interpreted to have any but a threatening meaning, said: "But you must remember that it is a dangerous word, Mr. Blaine." Mr. Blaine is still alive. The committee, in executive session, decided not to recall Mr. Blaine. A sub-committee will go to New York to examine Robert Randall, who is sick. Robert Randall, is ex-Speaker Randall's brother, and the person who negotiated the contract with the Crédit Industriel for Morton, Bliss & Co. Mr. Bliss, of that firm, has been allowed to return to New York, and the Shipherd investigation at Washington will not be resumed until Tuesday.

SPECIAL FRIENDS OF YOUNG BELMONT

say tonight that he has decided to resign from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and will do so in a speech in the House, in which he will rise to a question of personal privilege and explain his reasons. The reasons which he will assign, these friends say, will be that, in his judgment, the committee is not in earnest in the investigation, has not manifested any disposition to go to the bottom of the matter, and has not sustained Mr. Belmont in his attempt to do this, and, for that reason, he will decline longer to serve on the committee. It is reported that the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in secret session, appointed a committee of arbitration to endeavor to adjust the difficulties between Belmont and Blaine. Belmont's friends say that, if there is any challenge to come, it must come from Blaine, which of course is absurd, as Blaine's friends do not know of any difficulties to settle.

THE COMMITTEE-ROOM.

PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Another large crowd of auditors and spectators gathered today in the room of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to see the contest that seemed somehow to be expected between Blaine and Belmont. Both gentlemen as they entered the room gave evidence in expression of countenance that even they expected and were prepared for an encounter. Blaine as usual, was accompanied by his young son (who stood by his father's chair throughout the session of the committee). Blaine, himself quietly took his seat at the committee table, and interchanged salutations with members of the committee and newspaper correspondents. Belmont, who pulled his chair out from the table so as to face Blaine more directly, consulted his note-book and opened the examination.

Mr. Belmont—I see that, in reply to questions yesterday asked you as to the word "unofficial," you stated that Evarts, with the letter of Fish before him, made a careful report to Congress and omitted the word "unofficial." I only wish to call your attention to the fact that Evarts did not omit the word [handing to Blaine a printed document with the phrase marked.]

Mr. Blaine—If you have a copy of this printed volume, which is an official publication of the State Department, you will find

EVARTS DOES OMIT

the word "unofficial." It is on page 640.

Mr. Belmont—That is the same letter to which I refer, and I find the word "unofficial" in it.

Mr. Blaine—I will read from Mr. Evarts' letter [reading].

Mr. Belmont—You are reading one part of Evarts' letter, and I was reading from another part.

Mr. Blaine—Yes, in one place Evarts uses the word, and in another place he omits it, showing the utter inconsequentiality of the word.

Mr. Belmont—But what I say today is correct—Evarts used the word.

Mr. Blaine—Yes, and what I said yesterday is also correct—Evarts did not use the word.

Mr. Belmont—Then we will call it a matter of quits.

Mr. Blaine—Yes, and that is in accordance with what I stated yesterday: that the word was inconsequential, that in one part of the letter it was used and in another it was not used. [Then addressing the committee.] "Mr. Belmont exhausted two hours of the time of the committee yesterday in traveling a circle. He repeated his questions six or eight or ten times over. Of course he has a right, but it is all based on the fact that he made

TWO MISQUOTATIONS—

absolute, palpable misquotations—and this course of his is to establish his justification in doing that; he has not yet touched upon it. While I have the largest possible stock of patience, I would rather that he come directly to the point. There are many important points I would like to be heard upon, but iteration and reiteration of the same questions in order to vindicate Mr. Belmont for having made the blunder to misquote me in two particulars is a little too exhausting; he has made two palpable misquotations, and has made no explanation of them, when, as a gentleman, as I understand him to be, he ought to state frankly that he did it."

Mr. Blaine, who had been standing, and speaking with a good deal of excitement, here took his seat, and Belmont jumped from his chair and said: "Of course, Blaine's object is plain enough—that is, to avoid the direct issue."

Mr. Blaine (rising and striking the table angrily with his clenched hand)—What issue?

Mr. Belmont—The issue which must be met.

Mr. Blaine—What issue?

Mr. Belmont (also rising angrily and striking the table)—I will not answer a single question from this time to the end of the examination. You have stated what I deem to be entirely incorrect. You have

ATTEMPTED TO PLACE ME IN A FALSE POSITION.

In this you will not succeed. I said that the quotation remarks were a mistake of the printer, and your language bears the construction I put upon it. The careful reader will agree with me, and the careless reader may be influenced by your speech. The commencement of this examination this morning relieves me of all the consideration I mentioned yesterday, which I intended to observe to a man who had held the office of Secretary of State. You have placed yourself on a level with any other witness, and I will examine you as such.

Mr. Blaine (angrily)—What do you mean?

Mr. Belmont—I mean this, that you have been before committees before this that you have endeavored to threaten.

Mr. Wilson (interrupting)—I submit this is not in order.

Mr. Blaine—This is intolerable;

THE INSOLENCE OF THIS YOUNG MAN IS INTOLERABLE.

Mr. Belmont—You have brought it on yourself.

Mr. Blaine—I have no more regard for your insolence than I have for a boy on the street.

Mr. Belmont—Mr. Blaine has had due experience before committees, and he has endeavored to threaten them. He has done it for the last time; he will not do it to me.

Mr. Blaine—This is too trifling. I hope the committee will protect itself; I have no power.

The Chairman—I have only this to say as representing the committee: I can only appeal to both these eminent gentlemen to refrain, so far as possible, from lecturing each other. I ask one to put his questions and the other to answer them. The committee will allow the widest latitude and will exercise great patience with both of them. But these scenes ought not to occur. Mr. Belmont will please proceed with his questions.

Mr. Belmont—That is what I intended to do at the beginning. I consider that Mr. Blaine has brought this entirely upon himself.

Mr. Blaine (contemptuously)—That I have brought the wrath of your indignation upon me?

Mr. Belmont—No, but what you call a scene.

The Chairman again appealed to both gentlemen to proceed regularly with the examination, and after a moment calm was restored and Belmont proceeded.

Mr. Belmont—Did not the resolution of the House of Representatives of Feb. 20, 1880, to which you referred in your direct examination and again yesterday, limit its request to the President to use such steps as, in his opinion, might be proper and in accordance with international law to secure to Landreau. (I mean the pretended American citizen, I mean the man who has lobbied about here with a fraudulent claim, who pretends to be an American citizen, of whose nationality there is no record in the court of New Orleans.)?

Mr. Dunnell (interrupting)—Mr. Chairman, that is not a straight question.

Mr. Blaine (laughingly)—

I AM DONE WITH PROTESTING.

Mr. Dunnell—This is putting a stump speech in the body of a question, and I do not believe in it. It is a very easy thing to ask a plain question, but I do not believe in the propriety of putting a stump speech in the middle of a question.

Mr. Belmont—Stump speeches have been put in the middle of answers.

Mr. Dunnell—Very well, the committee have directed direct questions shall be asked and direct answers given. I wish you to start out in that way.

Mr. Belmont—We should have started so in the beginning.

Mr. Dunnell—We have started so now, and let us get along.

Mr. Belmont—I do not intend there shall be any false conception about this Landreau matter. There never was a case with so little foundation brought into the State Department, and that has received so much consideration there.

Mr. Dunnell inquired of the Chairman whether Belmont was asking a question.

The Chairman—I submit that to the judgment of the interrogator.

Mr. Dunnell—I think the committee has a right to have some judgment of its own.

The Chairman—The committee will exercise that right by an appeal to the self-respect of the members of the committee, witness, and all. The Chair has no power to commit for contempt, and would be very loth to exercise it if it had.

Mr. Belmont (addressing the Chair)—The fact is there has been so much based on this report of O'Conor (law officer of the State Department) that it is important to establish the fact that the report itself is, in the opinion of O'Conor, at present unfounded in fact. The report says J. C. Landreau was a minor under 18 years of age in 1857, but he neglects to give the exact age. It appears he acquired his partnership interest in 1859. In admitting, then, that O'Conor had proved that J. C. Landreau had acquired, even while yet a minor, certain rights against his brother, will Mr. Blaine tell me how O'Conor could prove that Landreau had acquired any rights against Peru? Will Mr. Blaine be kind enough to answer that question now?

Mr. Blaine—Do you want to get my estimate of the measure of O'Conor's ability to prove any given proposition?

Mr. Belmont—

I AM ASKING YOU A SIMPLE QUESTION.

Mr. Blaine—Please repeat it?

Mr. Belmont—Mr. O'Conor, in his report, says that J. C. Landreau was a minor under 18 years of age in 1857, but he neglects to give his exact age. It appears that he (Landreau), the pretended American citizen (of whose naturalization there is no record), had acquired a partnership interest in 1859. The pretended naturalization occurred in 1857. In admitting that Mr. O'Conor had proved that J. C. Landreau had acquired, even while yet a minor, certain rights against his brother—(the brother is the original claimant, a French citizen, who appealed to his own Government in vain—the French Government would have nothing to do with him)—how could Mr. O'Conor prove that J. C. Landreau had acquired rights against Peru.

Mr. Blaine (derisively)—I knew, Mr. Chairman, that it would be impossible for Mr. Belmont to repeat that question. It is one of those explicit and direct questions to which I am asked to give answer, and I shall ask the stenographer to read the question over again, with permission of the committee.

The official stenographer having read the question, Mr. Blaine made the same request of the reporter of the Associated Press, who also read the question.

Mr. Blaine—Now, I am very anxious to give a direct answer, but I do not know whether I am to answer about Landreau's age in 1857, or about whether he was naturalized and can show a certificate, or about whether he was a French citizen, or about whether O'Conor is able to give a specific answer to that which, for the life of me, I cannot eliminate so as to know what it means. I cannot comprehend that question.

The Chairman—I think if Mr. Blaine does not understand the question——

Mr. Blaine (interrupting)—I confess myself absolutely and unconquerably unable to understand that question.

The Chairman—That answers it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Belmont—I am perfectly willing it shall remain unanswered.

Mr. Blaine—I cannot. I do not understand that question.

AFTER FURTHER QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

of similar pertinency, Walker (a member of the committee) protested against any further consumption of time in the discussion of irrelevant matters.

Mr. Belmont—Much time was wasted yesterday in irrelevant matters on the part of the witness, and the manner in which Mr. Blaine came to the committee this morning relieved me of the necessity of treating him in any other way than a mere ordinary witness.

Mr. Blaine—I ask nothing else than to be treated as an ordinary witness. I suppose you mean I am an extraordinary witness. [Laughter.]

Mr. Belmont—I treated you

WITH THE GREATEST DEFERENCE

as a man who has been Secretary of State, and it is not my fault——

Mr. Blaine (humorously)—Not your fault I was Secretary of State? Not at all. [Laughter.]

Mr. Belmont—Not my fault that you made that very unwarranted and ridiculous assault on me this morning. I will now go on with my questions.

The Chair again appealed to Blaine and Belmont, and Blaine said: "I want to put in a word here. I am not only willing to do that, but I have insisted upon it. I have invited the most searching inquiry possible. I have subordinated every engagement I have in the world to this inquiry. But, at the same time, when you have a two-hours' session in a close room, with bad air, it is a little trying upon human patience to have (when great matters of importance and consequence are to be examined into) a ceaseless iteration of the same questions upon a single point, bearing at the end, on a very petty point, a very petty point, of personal consistency and personal vindication. And while I, as promptly as I may, apologize to the committee for having shown a little temper upon it, I only ask that that display of temper be charged to the frailties of human nature, because it is a little annoying to have a great, momentous subject like the policy of the United States concerning questions of the magnitude of those involved in South America minified, and stupefied, and carried beyond all bounds of contempt and demoralization by the line of examination to which I have been subjected.

Mr. Belmont—Mr. Chairman, is it the understanding of the committee that we are going to have an exposition of the purposes and policy of the Government? Are we going to have a historical account of that? I am not trying to belittle the great points at issue, but

I SEE NO REASON

why this committee should be a platform for the exposition of any policy.

Mr. Blaine—Mr. Chairman, I must interpose another word here. There is a class of gentlemen largely represented in the newspapers who want to belittle the policy which was outlined and foreshadowed by President Garfield; which, as an officer, I was commissioned to carry out, and which was continued under President Arthur so long as I was his Secretary of State. That policy had for its ends some great objects which I know the first President considered of very great consequence to the American Union and to the future of this country. I thought also that the President under whom I served three months in the State Department believed in the same line of policy. I am not criticising anything he has done.

RETURNING TO HIS VOMIT.

Mr. Belmont—I do not like to interrupt the witness, but I must proceed with my examination. I do not know why the committee should be used in a political speech.

Mr. Blaine (again rising)—All these things are of great consequence to the people of the United States. There is a class of gentlemen who want to represent that this whole policy of the Government was nothing but an effort to get two claims recognized, and the examination is sought to be confined, in a never-ending circle, to the Cochet claim and the Landreau claim, as though there was nothing in the policy that involves the supremacy of American ideas or their subordination on this continent. Certain gentlemen can see nothing in it but these two claims.

The Chairman—I think, before the examination ceases, other members of the committee will put interrogatories to Mr. Blaine that will give him the widest scope and opportunity, so far as our jurisdiction extends. But now I hope the examination will proceed.

Mr. Blaine—I am entirely ready.

Mr. Walker suggesting an executive session to arrange the trouble of questions and answers, Mr. Belmont objected.

Mr. Belmont (to Blaine)—You instructed the United States Minister to Lima to advise his Government after he got to his post whether it was within the power of Peru to make any arrangement, at home or abroad, singly or with the assistance of friendly Powers, that would enable Peru to meet the conditions of peace which might be imposed upon her. I refer to your instruction to Hurlbut of June 15. These are the words (reading): "As you are aware, more than one proposition has been submitted to the consideration of this Government looking to friendly intervention by which Peru might be enabled to meet the conditions which would probably be imposed." What propositions do you refer to?

Mr. Blaine—

OH, THE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL.

These were propositions submitted through Count Mont Ferran, whom I found here in connection with the department when I took the Secretary's office.

Mr. Belmont—Wait one moment, Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Blaine—No, not until I state this. I declined absolutely on my first interview. I did not converse in French, but Hitt, the Assistant Secretary, who came in a few weeks afterwards (some time in March or April) had a long conversation with Count Mont Ferran, and heard his scheme. I am not certain that the Count was the gentleman, but he spoke only French, and I did not converse in French, and as Hitt spoke French fluently, he conversed with him. I heard his schemes. They looked as if they might be of some avail to Peru, but I told him it was a French corporation and that the United States could not possibly lend its good offices to it or in any way become responsible for that French corporation. But I said that the Government of the United States had not the slightest desire to obstruct the operations of the company if they could be of service to Peru; that it was not for the United States to interfere or obstruct them; but that the United States could not be responsible in any way for them. Now, I go on to say in this dispatch: "As you are aware, more than one proposition has been submitted to the consideration of this Government looking to friendly intervention, by which Peru might be enabled to meet the consideration which would probably be imposed. Circumstances do not seem at present opportune for such action; but if, upon a full knowledge of the condition of Peru, you can inform this Government that Peru can devise and carry into practical effect——"

Mr. Belmont—With the assistance of——

Mr. Blaine—No;

DO NOT PUT WORDS IN THE DISPATCH.

If left to the Government of Peru to devise and carry into practically effects a plan "by which all the reasonable condition of Chili can be met without sacrificing the integrity of Peruvian territory, the Government of the United States would be willing to offer its good offices towards the execution of such a project." My position there is disclosed by a dispatch which I will quote subsequently, and which will show very plainly the scope and extent intended to be given to this dispatch. In the autumn there were divers and sundry rumors of various kinds circulating—that Suarez, sub-agent of the Crédit Industriel, had been operating on Gen. Hurlbut, and that Gen. Hurlbut was using the influence of the American Legation to aid the Crédit Industriel. On the 27th of October (about as early as I got to work in the department after the sad events which ended about the 1st of October, and a large part of October being taken up by the French and German visitors, who absorbed largely the time of the department) I telegraphed to Hurlbut and received his reply. I will read from the dispatch and from the reply in order to show the position of the Government in regard to the Crédit Industriel. My dispatch of Nov. 18 says:—

Mr. Belmont—We have all these dispatches here. I do not see the necessity of your reading them.

Mr. Blaine—I do.

Mr. Belmont—We are trying to get at the meaning of the dispatches, and not at the words.

Mr. Blaine—You generally get at the meaning of a thing by getting at the words.

Mr. Belmont—But diplomatic dispatches are written in such a way as not to be very clear, and to read them in that way will only convey a very confused idea to the newspaper people of whom you spoke just now. I am not dealing with the newspapers.

Mr. Blaine—In other words, the newspapers will be greatly enlightened if I fail to read the dispatches and permit Mr. Belmont to give his construction of them.

Mr. Belmont—This examination is not for the sake of the newspapers, and that is the reason why I wish to have the questions and answers confined to the point.

Mr. Blaine—Yes, and have nothing to do with the dispatches.

The Chairman—It is proper for the witness to cite from his own dispatches.

Mr. Blaine—I was going to have a ruling of the committee on the point whether the Secretary of State, under examination about his dispatches, should not on the whole be permitted to refer to them.

Mr. Belmont—Be kind enough to state, Mr. Blaine, what is the meaning of the phrase

"FRIENDLY POWERS"

in this dispatch. State whether it means national, like France and England, the United States and South American States.

Mr. Blaine—It meant any Power that would help Peru.

Mr. Belmont—Did you mean that the Minister at Lima should ascertain whether Peru would accept a loan of the great war indemnity guaranteed by the United States?

Mr. Blaine—I meant that the Minister at Lima should ascertain every possible and conceivable thing regarding it in reference to Peru, and let the State Department know it, on which the department could instruct him.

Mr. Belmont—Did you mean that the United States Minister should negotiate with France or England a financial arrangement in order to preserve the territorial integrity of Peru?

Mr. Blaine (sarcastically)—I do not seem now to recollect

THAT THAT ABSURD IDEA EVER ENTERED MY HEAD.

President Grévy proposed joint intervention to Morton, which I declined. I was perfectly willing friendly Powers might aid Peru, but I did not feel at liberty, especially during the illness of the President (and I would not have advised it, even if the President had been well), to take the important step of associating this Government with the European Governments to control anything touching American affairs. My own ideas and policy were quite the converse. I wrote as polite a note as I knew how in answer to President Grévy's suggestion. I believe he was quite sincere in his offer. I said that it was against the policy of the United States to make an alliance of that nature. That would have been a very important step in diplomacy, and one which I certainly should not have taken without the direction of the President. There was no President of the United States at the time able to give directions. [Blaine here read his dispatch to Morton dated Sept. 5, 1881.] I thought that a very prudent dispatch. It was an answer for Morton to communicate to President Grévy's desire for this intervention.

Mr. Belmont

CALLED ATTENTION TO THE CONTRACT

in the public prints signed by the house of Morton, Bliss & Co. and the Crédit Industriel, in which there is a condition of mediation on the part of the United States for its performance, if his understanding of it was correct. He merely wanted to bring out the fact whether "this contract had come to the knowledge of the State Department, which I doubt very much."

Mr. Blaine—It had not; nor had it come to the public prints until after I was out of the State Department. It had no connection whatever with the department, nor with Mr. Morton as French Minister. I never heard of it in that connection, and all that I ever saw in it was that it was a business matter.

Mr. Belmont—In conversation with the Minister to Peru did you specifically instruct him to inform the Chilian authorities occupying Peru that the wishes and interests of our Government must be considered in the settlement of the terms of peace between Peru and Chili?

Mr. Blaine—He received no other instructions whatever than are contained in my letter of June 15.

Mr. Belmont—Then there were no verbal instructions?

Mr. Blaine—No, sir; none whatever, and there was no "Go it, Stephen," on any dispatch. That was a silly story.

Mr. Belmont—I was not asking you that question.

Mr. Blaine—I thought I would anticipate it.

Mr. Belmont—That has been gone over two or three times. You were speaking of the policy of the Government, and, therefore, I ask you, on that point, whether it was to the interest of the United States that there should be peace, and whether it was the wish of the United States that peace should be made without the dismemberment of Peru?

Mr. Blaine, preferring to read his instructions to stating them, Mr. Belmont said

HE THOUGHT IT UNNECESSARY

to read the dispatches.

Mr. Blaine—But I think it necessary [and read the dispatch of June 15, 1881, to Hurlbut]. Mr. Belmont read that in connection with a financial scheme, and totally distorted it, and I cannot possibly make that instruction any plainer than it reads.

Mr. Belmont—Very naturally there may have been ideas of a financial arrangement in relation to the indemnity. I do not see what else that could have meant. What was the indemnity to be?

Mr. Blaine—I propose to state——

Mr. Belmont—What was the indemnity to be?

Mr. Blaine—I want to answer, if you will cease to iterate the question. This was to bring Chili to the point of considering whether she would take any other indemnity than territory. I was saying to Gen. Hurlbut: "You will aid Peru by making this the main object of your mission—to induce Chili to consider the question of leaving this matter to a constitutional Government that might make a treaty of peace in regular form, and to find out whether Chili would not be willing to take an indemnity which would not involve the cession of Peruvian territory."

Mr. Belmont—Was that indemnity to be money?

Mr. Blaine—Of course it was to be money.

Mr. Belmont—That is all I want to know. On the 2d of September you received a dispatch from the Minister at Lima, in which, after referring to conferences, he informs you that prompt action is required to save Peru from being obliterated, and also informs you that Peru offers to pay and can pay a money indemnity. I want to know why you did not reply to that dispatch?

Mr. Blaine—That dispatch appears to have been received on the 2d of September. The remainder of the month of September was consumed by the Cabinet in connection with the last days and burial of the President. After that I went home for some rest, and I remained there until the 8th or 10th of October. I could not answer so grave a dispatch

volving matters of very great moment, without consultation with the President. It was not a dispatch which the Secretary of State alone would take any responsibility about, and I never got into any intercourse with the President on the Pervian-Chilian question until after the French and German visitors were disposed of.

GRANT'S LETTER.

Belmont asked if the witness had seen the letter of Gen. Grant, in which he said: "It is about time for the United States to step in."

"I was very much surprised," the witness replied, "at Hurlbut's bringing on the witness-stand what I had supposed was a private letter from Gen. Grant. I think it was on the 23d of September. Robert Randall showed me the letter. I presume it was the same letter. I do not believe Gen. Grant ever intended it should be made public."

BACK TO LANDREAU.

Mr. Belmont—And you believe still that Landreau had a right to ask for the good offices of this Government?

Mr. Blaine—Yes; certainly he had a right to ask the good offices of this Government in asking that he should have a trial. Landreau never asked this Government to intervene and demand payment of his claim, nor even state its amount. He simply asked that he should have a right to be heard before the Peruvian tribunal in support of his claim against the Peruvian Government, and it seemed to me that it was a very modest request for any American citizen to make. If any reputable American citizen (and Landreau has always been esteemed to be a man of good character, and I know he has been a very good officer) should come to the State Department and say: "I have a claim against the Government of Peru or against any other Government on the face of the earth, and am unable to get a hearing, and I ask you will interest the Minister at Constantinople [or Madrid, or wherever it might be] to use his good offices to get me a hearing. I do not ask the Government to assume it, and I do not ask it to state the amount. I do not ask it to take any responsibility about it. But I ask, as an American citizen, that the Department of State of the United States will say to its Minister at this Court that I am a reputable citizen, and that I ought to be heard." If the State Department cannot do that for a citizen of the United States it ought to close its doors—that is all.

The questions as propounded by Mr. Belmont became again the subject of discussion; also the question whether any but a citizen could hold the office of Consul of the United States.

Mr. Belmont (to Mr. Blaine)—Did you not urge upon Chili, through the diplomatic agents of the United States, that Chili should be satisfied to accept a pecuniary indemnity from Peru, and forego a territorial acquisition?

Mr. Blaine—Yes, I did that by direction of President Arthur.

Mr. Belmont—From what source did you expect Peru to be able to obtain the money with which to pay the indemnity?

Mr. Blaine—She had an enormous property on which to get it.

Mr. Belmont—By what arrangement was that to be brought about?

Mr. Blaine—That I did not busy myself with. Chili, aided by the English bondholders, has taken thirty times the property on which Peru could have raised the money idemnity.

Mr. Belmont—What I want to know is

HOW THE UNITED STATES WERE TO HELP PERU

to pay the indemnity?

Mr. Blaine—If Peru had been let alone, she could have paid it on her own property. She had a property thirty or forty times as much—even more than that. They have taken more than $100,000,000 of her property to satisfy the war indemnity, while the war only cost $22,500,000. That is what they have done.

Mr. Belmont—How were the United States to prevent that? Our influence in South America, as you stated, had been very much injured, and how could we have prevented that?

Mr. Blaine (slowly and with an air of great solemnity)—Mr. Trescott bore from the President of the United States a very important and weighty dispatch. It was a dispatch in which the whole moral power of the United States was to be used as a friend of both parties in bringing about an adjustment. It was a communication which was written with great care, and which received the approval of the President with entire consciousness. That communication and all its instructions were practically revoked when Mr. Trescott reached Santiago de Chili, and then, to make it still more useless and to destroy its efficiency still more, it was published in the United States on the 26th of January. A communication was sent to the Senate concerning the papers that are in this volume and including this dispatch to Mr. Trescott. That was the last possible hope of using any influence of United States in South America. I considered it abandoned. I think it was on the 26th of January I learned

WITH GREAT ASTONISHMENT, NOT TO SAY EXCITEMENT,

towards the middle or after part of the afternoon that the Chilian-Peruvian papers (many of which might as well be made public as not) contained that dispatch. I was dumbfounded—utterly amazed—that the dispatch was to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Wilson—You have not quite answered, as I understand it, Mr. Belmont, as to how, in your opinion, the spoliation of Peru was to be prevented.

Mr. Blaine—I will come to that in a moment. I was showing how our influence was destroyed in South America. That dispatch was sent to the Senate among those other papers. I thought I had an understanding with the President of the United States that that dispatch should not be communicated to the Senate until Trescott's return, at any rate. When I left the department there was no need of that dispatch ever being put in print. I think there has been nothing more vicious growing up of late in the diplomatic annals of the United States than the perpetual publishing of dispatches of the State Department.

Mr. Belmont—In this connection you will remember that the first dispatches published were those that appeared in the press which you published yourself.

Mr. Blaine—Oh, yes.

Mr. Belmont—That is what excited some curiosity, and that is the reason why the whole correspondence was called for in the House and Senate.

Mr. Blaine—I understand all that. That dispatch was made public contrary to my understanding. I telephoned immediately to the White House, asking it might be withheld from the Associated Press. I telephoned also to the State Department, begging it should be withheld from the Associated Press. I addressed a note to the President at 5 or 5:30 that afternoon, pointing out what I thought the evils of this publication and protesting against it. But it was published. Mr. Trescott considered his mission at an end when that dispatch was made public. It never has been of any use to keep him in South America a day since.

Mr. Belmont—

DO YOU THINK THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LANDREAU CLAIM

upon Peru was a good way to preserve the territorial integrity of Peru?

Mr. Blaine—The enforcement of the Landreau claim was never asked.

Mr. Belmont—Then you do not think it was a good way to assist Peru to bring this claim before her courts and enforce its payment?

Mr. Blaine—The enforcement of the Landreau claim on Peru was never asked.

Mr. Belmont—Your point is on the word "enforcement."

Mr. Blaine—Precisely, and that is all the point there is to it.

Mr. Belmont remarked that he had finished his examination.

THE SCENE.

Mr. Blaine (to the Chairman)—Before I go I wish to call attention to the fact, and I must emphasize it, and I intend to do it very mildly. I do not do it with the purpose of renewing any personal altercation with Mr. Belmont. I lost my temper for a moment at the beginning of today's session, for which I was sorry and apologized to the committee. On the first day of my examination I called attention to the fact that, in prefacing a question, Mr. Belmont, in his peculiar way—

Mr. Belmont—Why do you emphasize that?

Mr. Blaine—Because your questions have always a very long recitative. They are not direct.

Mr. Belmont—Your answers have, also.

Mr. Blaine—Mr. Belmont said: "On the 16th of December Mr. Blaine wrote his last dispatch to South America, in which he says in effect that there should be no treaty of peace without recognition of the Landreau claim." The words out of which Mr. Belmont makes this assertion are these: "While disabusing the mind of the Chilian Government of any impression that the United States meditates intervention in behalf of private claims beyond the use of its good offices, you will say that justice seems to demand that Landreau should have an opportunity to be heard in support of his claim before a tribunal in Peru competent to decide it, and that, if decided in his favor, a treaty of peace which might cede territory to Chili should not be made in disregard to any rights which Mr. Landreau may be found, after impartial judicial investigation, to possess. Further than this the Department of State has not felt authorized to go, and I must express a hope the Governments of Peru and Chili, to both of which you are accredited, will recognise the moderation and justice of the request made by this Government." And Belmont solemnly asserts (and has through two days conducted by tortuous question an investigation to establish his original misstatement) that I had stated no treaty of peace should be made in which the Landreau claim was not recognized. I have always heretofore regarded Mr. Belmont as a gentleman.

Mr. Belmont

(RISING AND FACING BLAINE,

from whom he was only a few seats distant)—Now, Mr. Blaine, do not commence that!

Mr. Blaine (continuing)—And if he leaves this committee-room without acknowledging that that was an error, I shall be compelled to change my opinion of him. All I ask him to say is that he made a mistake; that he misread my language; that, instead of saying what he avers I said, what I said is directly the opposite. I said to Trescott that he must disabuse the mind of the Chilian Government of any intention on the part of the United States to intervene for private claims beyond the use of its good offices, but that, if Landreau should have judgment in his favor, justice would seem to demand that in settling the treaty, his rights should not be disregarded. The word "shall" does not occur. It is merely the direction of what should be done in pursuance of the laws of justice; while in the very preface to it anything else than "good offices" was properly and promptly disclaimed.

AND YET MR. BELMONT INSISTS

in saying I declared, in my last instructions to Trescott, that there should be no treaty of peace which did not contain the Landreau claim. That [putting more fire and vigor into his voice and manner] has been the slogan of the dirty Democratic press throughout the United States. It is the slogan of the press that stands as the prompter and mentor behind Mr. Belmont——

Mr. Belmont—Now, Mr. Blaine, do you not see at once that the aggressiveness is on your part?

Mr. Blaine—I am very aggressive on that point. I am very aggressive (I want to keep within parliamentary rules) against a statement that is not true [speaking slowly and distinctly, and separating each word] I say that Mr. Belmont states there that which is not the truth, absolutely not the truth, and without the semblance of truth, and that, up to this time, being advised of it Monday, and having for two days an opportunity as a gentleman to correct his mistake, he has persistently refused to do it. That is what I state.

Belmont, in a state of great agitation and excitement, was about to reply, when Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, intervened in the interest of peace.

Mr. Belmont, however, persisted. He said to Mr. Wilson: "This is my affair entirely." Then, facing Blaine, he said: "Mr. Blaine, you have on a slight mistake of a printer—"

Mr. Blaine (interrupting)—No mistake of the printer at all.

Mr. Belmont (angrily and imperatively)—Wait a moment till I speak. [Slowly] You have asserted a falsehood, because I said the other day in committee that I was not responsible for those quotation-marks. The construction which I put on your dispatch is the correct one, and I will leave it to those who choose to read your dispatch carefully enough to decide between us. As to your statement, the final one that you made, I do not propose that this committee, or the press, or the country shall undertake in any way to judge my method of replying to your assertion. That [significantly and pointing a pen-handle in the direction of Blaine's face] I will convey to you in private.

Mr. Blaine—The quotation which I read from Mr. Belmont is not the one that has quotation marks at all. When he stated the quotation marks were not with his knowledge,

I DROPPED THAT ONE,

and the one I refer to is the one which, avoiding quotation marks, construes my dispatch. He says: "On the 16th of December Mr. Blaine wrote his last dispatch to South America, in which he says, in effect, that there shall be no treaty of peace without the recognition of the Landreau claim." There is no escape by quotation marks there. He gives a construction, and he gives an untruthful construction.

Mr. Belmont (very deliberately and with suppressed passion)—Now this is the very last word I am willing to give here. The words "in effect" mean just what they say—that is the construction to be put on your dispatch; but as to your reassertion about the character of my statement, as I have said just now, my course of action in that regard will be conveyed to you in private. I do not propose to make any scene here with you, or to make any capital, one way or the other. You may do that if you please. I think that it is your method. I think that is what you are usually guilty of. I think that you are a bully and a coward. [Sensation.]

Mr. Kasson—This is certainly unparliamentary.

Mr. Blaine—Mr. Chairman, this man has disgraced his place. He is the organ of men who are behind him. He was put here to insult me. His meaning was to do it. I beg to say he cannot do it. It is not in Mr. Belmont's power to insult. It is not [repeating the sentence very deliberately] in Mr. Belmont's power to insult me. He may say "falsehood," and "bully," and "coward" as much as he pleases. I recognize he is speaking for the men behind him.

Mr. Belmont—What I say is entirely on my own responsibility, and I repeat that you shall, of course, very soon learn my method of dealing with this question and with you.

The Chairman—Now let that conclude this scene.

THE TWO GENTLEMEN RESUMED THEIR SEATS,

and the examination of Blaine was continued.

In answer to questions by Mr. Wilson, Mr. Blaine stated that he had no knowledge whatever of any Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States being either personally interested in or improperly connected with business enterprises in which the intervention of the Government was required, and had not the slightest knowledge of the papers referred to in the second resolution under which the committee is acting. He also stated that prevention of war on the American continent was the purpose of the peace policy of President Garfield, and President Arthur while he was in the Cabinet of the latter—a policy which he (Blaine) might say without egotism he had originated.

Mr. Kasson referred to the Blaine-Belmont scene, which all regretted.

Mr. Blaine—I said that I would speak in parliamentry phrase. I was careful not to use an unparliamentary word. The word "untruthful" is not an unparliamentary word, and I said it was an untruthful statement.

Mr. Belmont—It is a dangerous word though, Mr. Blaine.

The Chairman appealed to the eminence, discretion, and self-respect of the two gentlemen involved, and hoped a thing commencing in such a trivial way as this did might not be carried to a dangerous result. [Laughter.] I made this remark not intending to excite laughter, or reflect upon either of the gentlemen involved.

Mr. Blaine then made

A STATEMENT:

"The allegation has been made in the press very widely that in my dispatch to Hurlbut of Nov. 22 I had attempted (as stated in the letter from Mr. Stephen A. Hurlbut to his brother) to 'hedge.' That meant, of course, to change the policy of the Government. That had no relevancy when the further fact was developed that the policy of the Government was reaffirmed with even more confidence and strength in a subsequent dispatch to Trescott. My dispatch to Mr. Hurlbut of Nov. 22 was no qualification of the policy of the department. It was intended merely to check some overzeal on the part of Stephen A. Hurlbut. I regarded him as a man of extraordinary ability. His whole course at Lima in reference to the claims, and in reference to the friendly disposition of the United States towards Peru was marked with intelligence and great zeal."

The Chairman stated to Mr. Blaine that if the committee desired his attendance on a future day he would be notified, but that there was no anticipation now of any further examination of him.

Mr. Blaine—As I offered myself in perfect good faith for every question that could possibly be propounded to me in connection with this investigation in all its length, and breadth, and hight, and depth, its collaterals and its contingencies, I am still subject to the committee. Further, I have nothing to withhold. I court the most careful and searching investigation in the matter. If I have any chapter in my life associated with a great man who has gone of which I am proud and of complete and absolute vindication of which in history I am sure, it is the policy laid down by the Administration of President Garfield with reference to the South American States.

The open session of the committee here closed, and, after the room was cleared, the committee went into executive session. It is understood the next open session in the Chilian-Peruvian investigation will be Tuesday next. The conference of the committee lasted about three-quarters of an hour. One member replied to the inquiry, "Have you arranged an amicable adjustment of this morning's difficulty?" by saying, "The committee is more properly interested just now in purging its record."

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY.

A White Convict in Louisiana that Had Escaped and Been Recaptured Has His Back Cut to Pieces with a Cat-o'-Nine Tails—A Negro Convict Cuts His Own Throat to Escape a Like Punishment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 27.—Information has been received here that a white convict from New Orleans, at work in a gang near Minden, made his escape on Wednesday from the convict camp. He was recaptured the next morning and returned to camp, where he was severely whipped with the cat, leaving his back torn and lacerated beyond description. A negro convict, a party to the white man's escape, knowing that he would receive the same punishment, and being overcome by the sight of the terrible whipping he saw administered, cut his throat with a razor, killing himself to avoid the torture. The District-Attorney of the Parish of Bossier is making an investigation of the affair. This is said to be a frequent punishment when escaped convicts are brought back alive. The judicial officers of the State are not in the habit of paying any attention to the beating or shooting of convicts. The most remarkable feature of the case is that convicts are worked outside of the prison-walls, in direct violation of the laws of the State, by virtue of a military order issued by Gen. Hancock when he was in command of this department, just after the close of the War.

SALE OF FORTY-THREE ELEVATORS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 27.—Today negotiations were closed in this city whereby the control and a majority ownership of the forty-three grain elevators of Messrs. Barnes & Magill, of Fargo, located at as many different leading points along the Northern Pacific Railroad and branches in Minnesota and Northern Dakota, were transferred to the Minneapolis Millers' Association. Mr. Barnes sells his entire interest to the association, while Magill retains a minority ownership. This system of elevators handles the bulk of the wheat crop of the Red River Valley and along the Northern Pacific, most of which has heretofore gone eastward via Duluth and the lakes. The present change is expected to result in bringing a large share of the Northern Pacific grain to the Minneapolis mills.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Arrived, the France, from Havre.

HAMBURG, April 27.—Arrived, the Lessing, from New York.

What Makes You Hiss?

A tooth is missing among the incisors, and you cannot help hissing. Go and get one put in, and then use Sozodont to keep the others right. You should have done this years ago, but it is better now than never.

WASHINGTON.

Chalmers, the Mississippi Bulldozer, Before the Tribunal of Last Resort.

Eloquent Speech of Lynch, the Colored Man Who Was Elected Last Fall.

The Plaint of Chalmers, Grotesque in Its Confession of Bourbon Methods.

Three Hours More of Debate on the Chinese Bill in the Senate.

The Boston Senators Set to Explaining the Cooly Experiment at North Adams.

An Agreement Reached on the Postal Bill—No Franking Abuse—National Banks.

THE HOUSE.

LYNCH, THE COLORED MAN, ON THE FLOOR OF CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Today, for the first time in three years, the voice of a colored man claiming to represent a constituency was heard in the House of Representatives. The orator of the day was John R. Lynch, contestant for the seat now occupied by Chalmers, from the Shoestring District in Mississippi. When Lynch rose to address the House a good many colored people who were seated in the galleries greeted him with applause. This was extremely disagreeable to some of the Democrats, and Moulton hastily rose and demanded that order should be preserved in the galleries. Lynch had been sitting in a seat which for many years was occupied by Gen. Garfield, and he spoke in the place where Garfield had so often held the attention of the House and spectators by his earnest and persuasive eloquence.

LYNCH, TOO, IS AN ELOQUENT MAN,

and, as he warmed up with his subject today, he drew the attention of every member on both sides of the House, as well as in the galleries, which rapidly filled when it became known that he was speaking. Several times in the course of his remarks, in which he dealt with general principles more than with his own case, he was greeted with hearty rounds of applause on the Republican side. There are not a dozen men in the House on either side who can excel Lynch either in the graces of oratory or in the literary finish of their discourse. He has a pleasant voice, clear and penetrating, an easy mode of gesture, and is entirely free from any blemish of extravagance, either in the matter or style of his delivery.

THE SPEECH OF LYNCH.

Mr. Lynch, in advocating his claim to the seat now held by Gen. Chalmers, of Mississippi, opened with the statement that out of 21,143 votes polled in the district and counted and returned by the precinct inspectors, the contestee—Gen. Chalmers—received only about 5,000; that although in five counties, which he named, over 5,000 votes were counted and returned for Chalmers which had been cast against him, he was even then defeated by a majority of 663, and that his seat was only obtained through the action of the Election Commissioners in throwing out, on one pretense or another, over 5,000 of the Republican tickets which had been received, counted, and returned by the precinct inspectors, 3,000 of these being thrown out for the alleged reason that the election officers had failed to comply with some technical requirement of the law—such, for instance, as a failure on the part of the election clerks to send up with the returns a list of the names of those who had voted.

He cited the proceedings of the County Returning Board in Warren County, in which

THE CITY OF VICKSBURG,

where Chalmers resides, is situated. In this county the returns made to the County Commissioners showed a majority of 1,052 against Chalmers, yet all the Republican votes cast in this county, except fifty-seven cast in the First Ward of the City of Vicksburg, were thrown out for the reason that they had on their faces certain printer's dashes, used to separate the names, but which it was claimed were distinguishing marks by which illiterate Republican voters were enabled to recognize the ticket they should vote. The precinct inspectors had been appealed to to throw out the ballots, but refused, yet the County Commissioners, on the application of the law-partner of Mr. Chalmers, without notice to the contestant, threw these votes out, while they at the same time accepted the fifty-seven votes cast in the First Ward of the City of Vicksburg, even though they were exactly similar to those thrown out.

He quoted the language of Mr. Chalmers when he said after the election, "I am in favor of using every means short of violence to preserve the intelligent white people of Mississippi in supreme control of political affairs," and said of it: "It is hardly less than a libel upon the most intelligent and respectable white people of Mississippi." He said further in this connection: "That Gen. Chalmers is authorized to speak for the Bourbons of Mississippi I unhesitatingly admit. That he is authorized to speak for

THE CONSERVATIVE WHITE PEOPLE

of Mississippi I most emphatically deny. That he does not and has not expressed their feelings, sentiments, and wishes, either in his utterances or methods, I most positively assert."

He led up from this to the question of race-prejudice in the South, on which he said: "I deny that race-prejudice has anything to do with fraud and violence at elections in the Southern States. There is not half as much race-feeling at the South as many of the Bourbon leaders of that section would have the country believe. The antagonisms that exist there today are not based on antipathies of race, but they are based on antipathies of parties. The race-feeling was strong shortly after the War, but it has now very nearly died out. Colored men are not now persecuted in the section from which I come on account of their color, but Republicans, white and colored, *are* persecuted in many localities on account of their politics. More colored than white men are thus persecuted simply because they constitute in larger numbers the opposition to the Democratic party. The opposition to me as the candidate of the Republican party for Congress was no more intense than it would have been had the Republicans nominated

AN ARISTOCRAT OF THE ANTE-BELLUM PERIOD

who fought on the side of the Confederacy during the late war. The barrier to my success was not due to my color; it was due to my politics. Bruce, Douglass, Langton, or any other colored man, as the candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency in 1880, would have come just as near carrying Mississippi as did Gen. Garfield. The Southern Bourbons are simply determined not to tolerate honest differences of opinion upon political questions. They make no distinction between those who have the courage, the manhood, and the independence to array themselves in opposition to Bourbon methods and measures. It matters not what name the opposition may assume nor of what elements it may be composed. They may call themselves Republicans, or Greenbackers, as in some localities, or Independents, as in others, or Readjusters, as in Virginia. The fact that they oppose the ascendency of Bourbon Democracy makes them, from a Bourbon standpoint, enemies to the South, to its interests, and to its people. All that is needed at the South today is the inculcation of

A JUST AND LIBERAL PUBLIC SENTIMENT

which will destroy political proscription and intolerance. That being done, a full vote, a free ballot, and a fair count will necessarily follow, for it is an indisputable fact that fraud and violence have as the basis of their existence proscription and intolerance."

He spoke then of the Bourbon plea that wealth and intelligence ought not to be governed by poverty and ignorance, given as an excuse for some of the frauds in elections in the Southern States, and proceeded to show that the claim that the Democratic party at the South embraced all of the wealth and intelligence of that section was unfounded. On this point he said: "Under the existing order of things it is impossible to make wealth and intelligence the basis of party organization in any of the Southern States," and asked: "If it be true that the Democratic organization at the South is the exclusive representative of the wealth and the intelligence of that section, why is it they do not establish by law an educational or a property qualification for electors? I think

I CAN INFORM THE COUNTRY

why it is they have attempted nothing of the kind. It is because they know they cannot disfranchise the illiterate Republican voter without disfranchising at the same time, and in the same way, the illiterate Democratic voter. It is because they know they cannot disfranchise the poverty-stricken Republican voters without disfranchising at the same time and in the same manner the poverty-stricken Democratic voter. This is the 'self-preservation' which they consider to be the 'first law of nature.' I admit that a much larger number of Republican than Democratic voters would be thus disfranchised, but a sufficient number of Democrats would be disfranchised to create a public sentiment which would destroy the Democratic organization, and drive the party from power."

HE PAID HIS RESPECTS TO GEN. CHALMERS

in speaking of the claim that the Democratic party in the South was the conservator of public morality in that section after this fashion: "I assert with feelings of deep mortification and regret that in the official person of the contestee in this case the country is presented with a living monument of rifled ballot-boxes, stifled public justice, and a prostituted suffrage. Although the gentleman has occupied a seat on this floor during the past five years, yet no one knows better than he does himself that he has never, with possibly one exception—1878, when the Republicans made no organized opposition—received as many as one-third of the votes polled at any election at which he was a candidate. . . . His chief aim, his sole object, seems to have been to occupy a seat upon this floor regardless of the means by which that result might be brought about."

He said, further, that when Gen. Chalmers asserted that his course received the indorsement of honorable Democrats in his section he maligned and traduced the intelligent and respectable portion of his own people. On the question of sectionalism he said:

"Both of the great political parties of the day are no doubt anxious to bring about a cessation of the agitation of sectionalism. They differ only as to the basis upon which this agitation shall cease. The Democrats, who are in favor of upholding and defending

THE BOURBON SYSTEM OF FRAUDULENT ELECTIONS,

as illustrated in this case, for instance, are anxious to bring about a cessation of sectional agitation upon the basis of a violent and fraudulent suppression of the popular will. The Republicans, on the other hand—and I am pleased to be able to say, thousands of honest Democrats as well—are anxious that the agitation shall cease upon such conditions as will secure to all citizens the equal protection of the laws and a willing acquiescence in the lawfully expressed will of the majority."

Speaking of the charge that Republicans in the South do not make sufficient resistance to the perpetration of these frauds, he reminded the House that the frauds are always committed under some color of law, and either by the sworn officers of the law or with their knowledge and approval, and asked what lawful redress Republicans had except in the course he was following. The alternative was to resort to

MOB LAW OR BRUTE FORCE,

and this he thought should not be invoked. The remedy lay with the General Government to enforce its laws in the Southern States. He paid a tribute to the bravery of the people of his own race and their fidelity to the Republican party, and dwelt upon the progress they are making in the South in material prosperity. While on this topic he said: "The condition of the colored people of this country today is a living contradiction of the prophecies of those who have predicted that the two races could not live upon the same continent together upon terms of political equality. In spite of these predictions we are here today clothed with the same rights, the same privileges, and the same immunities, with a complete political assimilation."

In concluding he urged the enforcement of the laws looking to the securing of the sanctity and purity of the ballot in every section of the country.

CHALMERS FOLLOWED LYNCH

in a speech which, although evidently long-studied, was in many respects scattering, inconsequential, and almost incoherent. Chalmers brought to this occasion some of the most offensive exhibitions of the contempt which such Democrats as he felt for the colored man. Judging by the speeches of the two men today, Lynch is much more polished, besides being a far more powerful advocate than his Caucasian opponent. Chalmers began by saying that Lynch's speech was entirely aside from the merits of the case, and consisted only of a repetition of the assertions heretofore repeated by him "and his coconspirators." He accused Lynch of being a perjurer, and then rambled off into a defense of his own character against the unjust aspersions which he stated had been cast upon it in connection with

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

This case, he said, had been befogged by a cloud of misrepresentation, flashed through all the country on every telegraph wire by this "unpolitical Guiteau," as he styled Lynch. Once in the course of his remarks Chalmers threw a lurid light upon the judicial honesty and fairness which his party colleagues in the House brung to the consideration and decision of contested-election cases. Complaining of the lack of interest and the want of information among members of the House in regard to his case, Mr. Chalmers said: "Early in the session I asked a prominent Democratic member of this body if he would not take the record in this case and carefully examine it, so that, when the proper time should come, he would be able intelligently to consider it, and, if need be, to discuss it,

HIS REPLY WAS

that he would rather not do that, because, if he did so, he might find things there which would prevent him from voting to retain me in my seat." In other words, this prominent Democratic member was perfectly willing to vote for Chalmers with his eyes shut as to the merits of the case, but was unwilling that his eyes should be opened to its demerits by a study of the testimony affecting it. Chalmers gave as one reason why Lynch was elected that, in the Chicago Convention, he did not join the ranks of the 306, and that consequently his colored fellow-citizens in Mississippi were determined not to support him for Congress. Mr. Chalmers said that to disregard a decision of

THE MISSISSIPPI SUPREME COURT

would be to treat that distinguished body with contempt, and would be an unparalleled crime in the annals of legislation, a declaration which wrung applause from the Democrats present. Chalmers also declared that he trusts in God that the next House will be Democratic, and solemnly said: "If I am to be the first victim of this policy of hate, which it seems to be probable is to be pursued in this House, I pity the majority. They will regret it more than I. You may drive me from my seat by force; you have the power to do it; but the recollections of this day will haunt you to end of time"; and much more to the same effect.

CHALMERS' PERORATION

was ably applauded by the Democrats, but it must be confessed that throughout the delivery of his speech his party friends did not, many of them, pay him the cheap compliment of listening to his argument and appeal.

The first speech of the day was made by Hammond, of Georgia, who is generally considered one of the best lawyers in the House. Hammond, of course, takes the extreme State-rights view in regard to the sanctity or binding force of the interpretation given to a State law by the Supreme Court of the State, and that was the main burden of his argument in behalf of Chalmers. The debate was not concluded, and four hours are to be allowed for this purpose tomorrow. On the Republican side

CALKINS AND ROBESON

will speak, while Carlisle, Tucker, Hooker, and House will advocate the claims of Chalmers. It is expected a vote will then be taken. Although Chalmers and some of his personal friends have been laboring with great zeal during the last two or three days in an effort to spur the Democrats into a determination to filibuster against a decision of the case, it is hardly probable that they will do so, but any such determination on their part would not be unwelcome to many of the Republicans, and might be a good thing for the country. The Republican majority in the House lacks cohesion and interest. Since the session began there has been little to draw out party zeal and enforce party discipline, so that today about forty Republicans—nearly a third of their entire strength in the House—were absent. An emergency which would recall absentees and awaken the indifferent might possibly do good.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Mr. Townsend, of Ohio, submitted a conference report on the bill to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service and encourage the saving of life from shipwreck. The conference report recommends the adoption of the Senate amendment, adding the pensioning feature to the bill.

Adopted, and the House resumed the consideration of the contested election case of Lynch vs. Chalmers.

Lynch, the contestant, was accorded the floor.

Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, the contestee, followed.

Mr. De Motte, of Indiana, made an argument in favor of Lynch, and the matter went over till tomorrow.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted:

"WHEREAS, The charter of the Second National Bank of Cincinnati will expire on or about the 25th of May next; and

"WHEREAS, It is alleged the said bank has gone into liquidation and has reorganized to continue its existence as a corporation under the existing law;

"*Resolved*, That the Controller of the Currency is hereby directed to communicate to the House any correspondence between him and the officers of said bank in relation to said liquidation and reorganization, and inform this House under what existing statutes said reorganization was authorized, and further to communicate the manner and form prescribed of such reorganization by the National banks."

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President respecting the troubles in Arizona. After a brief speech by Mr. Springer relative to the importance of immediate action, the message was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs with leave to report any time.

Adjourned.

THE SENATE.

THREE HOURS' DEBATE ON THE CHINESE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—There were three hours more of debate on the Chinese bill in the Senate this afternoon, but no vote was taken. The debate has run along much longer than was expected. No one now seems to know when it will be finished up. As was remarked by Senator Miller this evening, a vote may be taken in an hour after the bill is taken up tomorrow, and it may run along for several more days. Guesses can be made as to the length of time the House will spend on a particular measure with some degree of certainty, but when anything is pending in the Senate it is risky to guess. The judgment of the most experienced in watching affairs in the Senate is no more reliable than that of the page-boys as a rule, though of course there are exceptions. In the Senate

DEBATE IS UNLIMITED,

for when a Senator once gets the floor he can hold it as long as he desire to, the thing known as "courtesy" being stretched very much at times. The previous question on debate is not known in the Senate, though the Senators do not hold the floor ten days at a time, as Henry Winter Davis did, or five days, as Gen. Logan did more recently in his speech on the Fitz John Porter bill, and which, by the way, killed the bill—at least its consequences did, even if it did not kill the Senator himself and those who were compelled to listen to him.

FARLEY

was the first to speak this afternoon, and he talked nearly an hour, but held the floor considerable more time than that, yielding to frequent interruptions of Dawes, Hoar, and others. In a general way he said that, while he would vote for the bill, he would have much preferred that the restriction clause should have been fixed at fixteen years. He had had no hand in the preparation of the new bill, which was originated on the House side, and if it should fail in doing what was expected of it, he would let the responsibility rest on the hands of those who prepared it. At this point Mr. Miller interrupted by saying that, if Mr. Farley failed to offer amendments or assist in perfecting the bill, he would be also liable for the responsibility of failure, if any came.

FARLEY

said that the bill had been considered by the Foreign Relations Committee, which is made up of the ablest Senators in the body. He understood that he was to be called before that committee to give his views in regard to the two bills which were pending before that committee, and had been invited, but when he called the committee was without a quorum and gave the bill no consideration. The next he heard was that a bill had been prepared by some members of the committee in conjunction with Page, of the House. He received no further invitation to express his views, and the bill that was now before the Senate was prepared and reported to the House, and passed by that body under suspension of the rules, cutting off all debate, none of the California delegation of the House side having been consulted about it.

WINDOM,

Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he would have been glad to have heard Farley, and had invited him to come before the committee. It is true he called once when the committee was not full, but he had not called afterwards, though the invitation was a standing one. Farley said the success of the measure depended on Democratic votes, and he thought the two Democratic Senators from Oregon, Senator Fair, of Nevada, and himself should have been consulted about it. As it was, they were never advised of what was to be done until it had been done. He then took up

THE SPEECH OF SHERMAN

in which he moved for a reference of the veto to the Foreign Relations Committee, so as to prevent its consideration. He said it was the evident purpose of Sherman to take the matter out of the Senate, and avoid being required to make a record on it. Next, taking up the definition Sherman had given to "skilled labor," he said if Sherman's idea prevailed all the Chinese could come under the law. He said he had been informed that the President would not sign a fifteen-year bill, and that he had heard it rumored that he would sign a ten-year bill. He, therefore, would vote for a ten-year bill, and appealed to all his friends to do the same, as the best thing they could do under the circumstances, though the reduced number of years would keep the question an open one, and constantly in politics.

A HALF HOUR'S RUNNING DEBATE

ensued in regard to the real facts of the North Adams riot, Dawes and Hoar denying it stoutly at first, but afterwards admitting that there was some disturbance there in consequence of the arrival of a colony of Chinese in Massachusetts. Hoar, after being pressed hard, was forced to admit that there was a rather lively reception given the Chinese on their arrival there, but he said the crowd was attracted not on account of hostility towards the Chinese, but from curiosity to see the yellow men of the East, as they would gather to see a circus and menagerie parade. If there were stones thrown at them they were thrown by mischievous boys. Police protection was called in, but was not needed. While this was going on

VEST, OF MISSOURI,

had read articles from the New York *Herald* and New York *Tribune* of June 15, 1870, giving the particulars of the riot, and of the additional fact that the working-people of North Adams, to the number of several thousand, had held a mass-meeting and protested against the Chinese coming there, and had sent one of their speakers to Washington to get Dawes himself, who was then a member of the House, to vote for the law which Henry Wilson had introduced in the Senate prohibiting the importation of coolie labor. This was too much for Dawes, and he did not refer to the subject much afterwards during the day, though he did put in a feeble denial.

FARLEY, WITH CONSIDERABLE WARMTH,

denied that any rough element was in this case, or that it had anything to do in promoting this legislation. He quoted an extract from an interview with John W. Swift, in which he said that the Chinese Government would not have complained if the restriction was placed at thirty years, and that the understanding among the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty was that from thirty to fifty years' restriction would be adopted. He said the President took the views of the Chinese Minister to justify the views he put in the veto to the Senate. He did not complain of this, because the President had the right to send in the veto if he desired to, but he did complain because he acted under a mistaken idea.

IN CONCLUSION,

he urged his political friends to vote solidly to keep the Grover amendment in the bill, otherwise much of the strength of the entire measure would be lost, if not all. Dawes then proceeded to restate the facts in connection with the North Adams affair, saying that he lived in that town many years, and his neighbors would insist on him defending them. He denied that any one representing the labor meeting there ever called on him, as alleged, and that the contracts with the Chinese to work there were made with them individually.

VEST SAID

it was apparent that Dawes had not made out his case; that the facts were that the going of Chinese had excited the people of that town. He read extracts from the speeches of Henry Wilson when he urged the passage of the Coolie bill, in which he said it was evidently the purpose of capital to degrade labor by the introduction of coolies and servile classes. The Chinese, he said, when they came had no idea of becoming citizens; had no love for our country. They were simply parasites when they came, parasites while here, and parasites when they left. They were polygamists of the worst kind, fungi on the body politic, and took $45,000,000 annually away from California. They were polygamists while living, and their polygamist bodies were taken in a dead-cart back to the Celestial Kingdom to be laid alongside their polygamist sires. He said Senator Jones, of Nevada, had risen above party and declared that colored suffrage had been a dismal failure, and that this catholic feeling for the Chinamen would result in the same way. The Chinese came here to fatten on the country. They can't be made citizens by our laws or the laws of God Himself.

GROVER,

in a speech of a few minutes said this amendment, or the fifteenth section, did not conflict with the views of the veto of the President, portions of which he had read.

Harrison, of Indiana, objected to any words being put in the law which were not in the treaty. He held that a treaty could not be enlarged by legislation.

Grover reminded him of the fact that Congress could put an interpretation on a word, having the authority of the President himself for doing so, also the unanimous opinion of the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty.

MILLER

said he thought Congress could legislate on this subject, not to enlarge the meaning of a treaty but to construe its meaning. He said there was a class between skilled and unskilled, and it was just as necessary to cover them as it was to cover unskilled laborers. Grover then read a recent California paper on the meaning of the word "laborer" and the necessity of declaring what it meant in this law.

LAPHAM, OF NEW YORK,

did what no other Senator has yet done—that is, defend the President for consulting with the Chinese Minister on the subject of a veto. He said the fourth article of the treaty directly commanded him to do as he did; that his action was discreet and wise, and could not be prevented if the spirit and language of the treaty itself was followed.

After some further talk of an unimportant character, the matter was laid aside so that a conference report on the Post-Office Appropriation bill would be considered. The Senate did not resume the Chinese bill, but at 5 o'clock adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to regulate the coinage of the standard silver dollar. It repeals so much of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar and restoring its legal-tender character as directs the purchase and coinage into standard silver dollars of not less than $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month. The bill directs the purchase of bullion from time to time, and its coinage only when, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, further coinage of such dollars is demanded for the public use and convenience. Referred.

Mr. Blair was granted leave to testify in the House Chili-Peru investigation.

The motion to take up the bill to punish unlawful certification of bank checks was lost by a tie vote.

THE POLITICAL-DISABILITIES BILL

gave rise to a political discussion the most animated of the session, in which Edmunds championed the opposition to the measure and opposed the indiscriminate removal of disabilities from ex-Confederates, and Vest, Garland, Maxey, and Hampton responded. No action was taken, and the Senate took up

THE ANTI-CHINESE BILL.

A long controversy took place between Messrs. Farley and Vest and the Massachusetts Senators upon all the allegations that extraordinary efforts were necessary to protect Chinese laborers employed in Massachusetts some years ago.

The Chair stated the question to be upon concurring in the amendment made in the Committee of the Whole striking out the fifteenth section, which defines the words "Chinese laborers" to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers.

Without action the bill went over.

The conference report on the Post-Office Appropriation bill was submitted and adopted. The disputed item concerning special mail facilities on the trunk lines fixes the appropriation at $600,000, and provides that said facilities are to be extended so far as practicable to the principal cities of the United States.

Adjourned.

FIGHTING THE WAR OVER.

The debate in the Senate this afternoon took a more decided partisan shape than any yet during the present session. It was over the bill to repeal Sec. 1,218 of the Revised Statutes, which prohibits those connected with the Rebellion from holding positions in the United States army. Senator Edmunds said he regarded it as an effort of the Democrats to repeal the legislation intended to maintain the results of the War. He spoke of the attempts of Democrats in the last Congress to repeal the war legislation by means of riders on appropriations, and said he was ready now and at all times to meet and resist these efforts of the Democrats. Beck and Vest made speeches from the Democratic side, claiming that the sentiment of the country is averse to maintaining war memories.

NATIONAL BANKS.

CRAPO'S BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Representative Crapo, who is in charge of the bill to extend National-bank charters, is very anxious to have some action taken with regard to it at once. He thinks the action of the Controller of the Currency in laying before the banks a plan by which they can reorganize without awaiting the passage of his bill is well-advised, but fears that only a small portion of them will be able to take advantage of these suggestions. His bill, he thinks, should be passed at once to prevent further trouble. In speaking of the bill today Mr. Crapo mentioned one or two reasons why it would be to the interest of the public to have it become a law at once. One of these was, that, should the charters of the banks be allowed to expire,

THEY WOULD BECOME DEFUNCT CORPORATIONS,

and could neither sue nor be sued. A decision to this effect was given by Justice Field in the case of the Bank of Selma vs. Colby some years ago, and he pointed out that it was thus clearly to the interests of the creditor class to have a bill passed which would permit of the extension of the corporate functions of banks. He cited the case of the First National Bank of Buffalo, the affairs of which have recently become involved, to show that if this bank had been able to postpone this trouble until its charter expired its creditors would have had no recourse in law. The last section of his bill, he said, provided a remedy for such a state of affairs in providing that banking corporations whose charters expired with the stockholders voting to go into liquidation shall be held liable to suits at law and be vested with the power to bring suit. He thought his bill would be valuable even if all but this section of the enacting clause should be stricken out.

THE RESOLUTION

prepared by Mr. Randall, to the presentation of which Mr. Crapo agreed, calling for the correspondence with the Second National Bank of Cincinnati, is for the purpose of obtaining for the House information as to the process by which the National banks can virtually extend their charters for twenty years under the laws as they now stand. It was thought best to have this information before the House began the debate on the Crapo bill. The case of the Cincinnati bank is one where the old organization has gone into liquidation and a new organization been effected with the same name, the same officers and Directors, and the same stockholders. The correspondence sets forth all the steps of the process, and so will furnish a sure guide to the House in judging of the extent to which present laws need modification. While practically the banks cannot extend their charters, they can dissolve and organize anew, so that the new bank is really a continuation of the old. The correspondence will show that

THE CINCINNATI BANK

gave notice of liquidation to the Comtroller. The stockholders then agreed to apply for authority to organize a new National bank with the same name. The same officers and Directors were elected. The old bank then sent to the Controller of the Currency $45,000 in legal-tender notes and received $50,000 of its bonds, deposited to secure circulation. These bonds were then again deposited as security for the new bank. The Cincinnati bank has $200,000 circulation. Its purpose is to make other deposits of legal-tenders in sums of $45,000 until the new bank has received the same amount of circulation which the old one had. The present law serves well enough where the stockholders are satisfied with the organization and the proposition to unite in organizing a new bank is acceptable to all.

WHERE THERE ARE ANY SERIOUS DIFFERENCES OF OPINION

the change could not be easily accomplished. If the banks wait until their charters expire, or are on the point of expiring, the change would not be so readily accomplished, but where there is unanimity of purpose, and time enough taken for liquidation before the expiration of the charters, the present law is held by many to be quite sufficient. The Crapo bill, however, is destined to make the process a much simpler and easier one. It now seems as if it would become a law, though with some amendment by way of restrictions upon the withdrawal of lands by depositing legal tenders. Mr. Randall's resolution also calls upon the Controller of the Currency for a full statement of the application of the present law to the organization of new banks in place of those whose charters are about to expire.

A NEW HAVEN BANK,

of which Gov. English is President, the stock of which is all owned by a few individuals, has also taken steps to reorganize under the present law. Where the capital stock, as in the case of several New England banks, is held by several hundred shareholders, this process of reorganization is not so easily applicable. For such cases the law proposed by Mr. Crapo is necessary.

VESSEL SIGNALS.

BILL FOR A COMMISSION TO DRAFT A SIMPLER SYSTEM THAN THE ONE NOW IN USE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Representative Guenther, of Wisconsin, recently reported from the Committee on Commerce a bill providing for the establishment of a board to be known as the Marine Signal Board of the United States, whose duty should be to draft and adopt, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, a code and system of marine light and fog signals and regulations, and from time to time improve and change the same. This board is to be composed of three Commissioners, officers of the navy, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, one of whom shall be the chief executive officer of board, and two officers from the revenue marine service, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The report in favor of the bill states

AMONG OTHER THINGS

that there are annually lost from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 worth of property, and from 300 to 1,500 lives in fogs, falling snow, mists, and thick and hazy weather in waters navigated by course; that the greater part, if not all, of this loss of life and property is directly caused by the defective signals and rules in force, and that a simpler, better, and far more efficient system of signals and rules can be easily inaugurated, which will save the greater part of the lives and property now annually lost. There is also embraced in the report a letter from Commodore Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in which he calls attention to the fact that the rules and law of the United States governing signals of vessels in waters navigated by course are in

CONFLICT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL RULES

agreed on and adopted during the years 1876 to 1880, by Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Chili, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, and Sweden, and which went into operation September, 1880. He says with reference to the rules: "These regulations, therefore, have the force and effect of law in the courts of the above Governments, and are a part of the law of the sea. The United States, however, is not a party to these rules, and its statutory marine registers are in many important particulars in conflict therewith. As a consequence, in cases of collision between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States the latter in foreign courts are held responsible for non-conformity to rules which are in conflict with our statutes." The bill was called up in the House this morning by Mr. Guenther and was passed.

GARFIELD'S PHYSICIAN.

DR. BLISS REPUDIATED.

New York Tribune, April 26.

MENTOR, O., Oct. 24, 1881.—This certifies that on or about Aug. 8, 1881, the late President, James A. Garfield, made the following statement to me in presence of Mrs. Garfield—viz.: That Dr. J. H. Baxter had been his physician for many years and that he still considered him as his physician. He also stated that he had no knowledge of ever having placed himself under the professional care of Dr. D. W. Bliss and he did not believe Dr. Bliss had ever spoken one word to him upon the subject.

Mrs. Garfield stated at the same time that she had never been consulted by Dr. Bliss upon the subject, and had no knowledge of the President having chosen Dr. Bliss as his attending surgeon.

S. A. BOYNTON, M. D.

Indorsed as follows by Mrs. Garfield:

MENTOR, O., Oct. 24, 1881.—I have read the statement of Dr. Boynton made this day and will say that it is entirely correct.

LUCRETIA R. GARFIELD.

DR. BLISS' OWN STATEMENT.

Testimony in the Guiteau trial, Nov. 29, 1881.—Dr. Bliss under cross-examination by Mr. Scoville.

Q.—Who called you to attend this case? A.—The Secretary of War sent for me.

Q.—When? A.—At the time of the shooting; within a few minutes after it his carriage came for me.

Q.—Did you find any physician there when you arrived? A.—Yes, sir, I did; there were two physicians.

Q.—Who were they? A.—Dr. Townsend and Dr. Purvis.

Q.—After the President was removed to the White House who then requested you to stay or to take charge of the case, if any one? Do you mean the day of the shooting?

Q.—Yes. A.—There was nothing said about it that day.

Q.—When was there anything said about it? A.—The next morning.

Q.—Who then made such a request? A.—The President.

Q.—Anyone else? A.—No one else. Mrs. Garfield and the President and myself were together.

Q.—That was all? A.—That was all.

NOTES.

A LITTLE TARIFF BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Haskell, of the Ways and Means Committee, is of opinion that it is very probable that that committee will introduce what will be called a little Tariff bill as soon as the Tariff Commission bill is disposed of. Judge Kelley is anxious to do this, and to embrace in it some of the provisions of the McKinley bill, about the passage of which the committee is discouraged. If Judge Kelley could be certain that he could introduce such a measure and have the previous question ordered without amendment he would have no hesitation in presenting the bill, but it would be practically impossible to prevent the offering of amendments, and this may deter Kelley. Indeed, after the debate upon the Tariff Commission bill there will be strong efforts made to prevent amendments covering the entire tariff question, and the majority may find it difficult to prevent this.

HOMESTEADING PUBLIC LANDS.

The House Public Lands Committee this morning instructed Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, to make an adverse report on a number of bills providing for the shortening of the time for homesteading public lands. This seems to be the policy of the committee.

DUTIES ON TEA AND COFFEE.

The House bill to repeal discriminating duties on tea and coffee, the products of the possessions of the Netherlands, which passed the House under a suspension of the rules early in March, and has since been amended in the Senate so as to take effect only after Jan. 1, 1883, was agreed to as amended by the Ways and Means Committee, and reported to the House and passed this morning. As it originally passed the House the bill would have worked a great injustice to the merchants engaged in the tea and coffee trade with the Netherlands, who had on hand a large stock of coffee on which the duties had been paid, which would have been immediately subject to competition from the goods brought in free after the passage of this act. Representative Chandler, of Massachusetts, took the case up on behalf of the merchants, most of whom are in Boston and New York, and succeeded in having the bill amended in the Senate so that it will not go into effect until January, 1883—an extension of time which will allow the merchants to dispose of their stock which has paid duty

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

Mr. Cox thinks the immigration bill which recently passed the Houses a few days ago will go through the Senate without delay or serious objections. It has already been favorably considered in committee and will be reported unanimously to the Senate for passage. President Arthur is quoted as being strongly in favor of the provisions of the bill from his personal knowledge of the needs of immigrants which came under his observation as Collector at the Port of New York. The friends of the bill will push its passage. The season when the great immigration of the year occurs is already upon us.

SECRETARY FOLGER'S LETTER ON BONDED WHISKY

has excited considerable interest among Congressmen whose constituencies are affected by its terms. There are ugly reports in circulation touching its premature publication. Large pecuniary interests are at stake, and it is a fact that the contents of the letter were known in Kentucky before it reached the Ways and Means Committee. Secretary Folger is much annoyed, and is endeavoring to ascertain how the letter got out.

CHIEF-JUSTICE DRAKE TO RETIRE.

It is reported here that before Congress adjourns Chief-Justice Drake, of the Court of Claims, intends to retire from active service on the bench, as he is entitled to a statutory pension by age and service. In case he should decide to do this, the report added, Bancroft Davis will leave the State Department and be appointed as Judge Drake's successor.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS

appeared before the House Committee on Patents today and made an argument in favor of the adoption of some measure which would secure uniformity in the length of time over which foreign and American patents extend. He also urged a change in the present law which would make it incumbent on a foreign patentee to secure his invention in the United States within two years from the date of taking out his patent abroad in order to secure his rights in the patented article in this country.

THE STAR-ROUTE TRIAL.

The only sensational incident of the hearing in the star-route case today was the testimony of Inspector Woodward. He testified as to what Rerdell told him. The story agreed, in all substantial particulars, with the statement of ex-Attorney-General MacVeagh and ex-Postmaster-General James. The *Critic*, the star-route organ, in commenting on the testimony of Woodward, says that Rerdell told him silver mine stock had been given to Tyner as well as to Brady, Dorsey, and Turner. Mr. Rerdell told him that others received shares of mining stock from the combination. Col. Ingersoll asked who got any shares. The witness very reluctantly stated that Mr. Rerdell said that a Mr. Gibson got $2,000 worth of mining stock. He knew of no one else who had received shares, but Mr. Rerdell had further said that Auditor McGrew and his Deputy Auditor received some recompense. In witness' third interview with Rerdell, the latter said he was losing a $3,000 position by severing his connection with the Dorsey combination, and that he would like a position given his father-in-law. The witness said the position could probably be got.

THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The Senate Commerce Committee heard Senators Hoar and Dawes today on the nomination of Worthington for Collector of Customs at Boston, but did not take any action.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BILL.

There is a great variety of opinion among the Mississippi Valley members of the House regarding the Senate bill, some demanding an amendment giving the absolute right to use the money for the levees to protect lands, and others favoring putting the appropriation in the River and Harbor bill, thinking it more likely to get through in that way.

ANOTHER CALL.

The Secretary of the Treasury will issue a call for all unpaid 6 per cent bonds of 1881, amounting to about $11,000,000, early next week, probably Monday.

THE PERSISTENT HOLLIDAY.

The House Committee on Claims agreed to recommend the passage of Representative Ellis' bill appropriating $320,153 to be paid to Ben Holliday in full payment and satisfaction for losses in carrying the mails during the Indian hostilities about 1861.

OBITUARY.

The Remains of Mrs. B. F. Tichenor Interred at Peoria.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., April 27.—The afternoon train on the Wabash from Chicago brought the remains of Mrs. B. F. Tichenor for interment in Springdale Cemetery. A large crowd of people congregated at the depot and several floral offerings were added to the list published yesterday, the gift of personal friends of the deceased. The funeral procession formed at the depot and was one of the largest ever seen here.

Hector McMill, at Galena, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., April 27.—Hector McMill, aged 70 years, a pioneer merchant of Galena, died this afternoon at his home in this city of a paralytic stroke, with which he was attacked this morning. The deceased was the father of T. McMill, druggist, of this city, and of Malcom McMill, Assistant Professor of Astronomy at Princeton College.

Judge J. C. Knapp, of Keosauqua, Ia.

KEOSAUQUA, Ia., April 27.—Judge J. C. Knapp, one of the most prominent Democrats of Iowa, died at his home in this place this morning at 6 o'clock. He was a candidate for Supreme Judge in 1870, for Governor in 1871; was elected Judge of this district in 1877; and was a candidate for Supreme Judge again in 1878.

Death of Two Pioneers of McLean County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 27.—Frederick Cowden, of Downs, and John Smith, of Hudson, two of the early pioneers of McLean County, died today.

A Lady Dies from Paralysis of the Heart.

OMAHA, Neb., April 27.—Mrs. Isaac Thompson, aged 27, died in a dentist's chair today from paralysis of the heart, while under the influence of chloroform.

Liver, Kidney, and Bright's Disease.

A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's disease, diabetes, kidney and liver complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors who have been cured by it.

THE STATE

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HOUSE.

EARLY BIRDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trib

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 27.—Th jumped in at the early hour of this morning and proceeded to get a the remaining business before it. A poses on the Republican side show members present—everybody, in fac Black, Nichols, and Rockwell. The fo expected to arrive from Florida this mo it seems that the Republican leaders tel him, at the eleventh hour, that he m over on the route. If the condition of required it, the necessity for his presen visibly diminished in the past day Nichols' absence was attributed to a t fit of the sulks, from which he will pro cover. Carter, of Adams, who has bee the part of a kicker for several days, have tired of keeping himself comp came in out of the wet and made hi ance among his Republican brethren.

PERRIN PLAYS HIS PART.

The Senate bill appropriating one-h interest on the College and Seminary the Normal University at Bloomington on second reading the first thing after had disposed of the daily journal. T priation in question, it will be rememb passed at the regular session, but faile of a clerical bungle on the Senate sid is one man in the House upon whom tional bill has the same disastrous effe produced by waving a red rag in the mad bull. His name is Perrin, of Several times this session he has expr reiterated a desire to "take a at the bill. He came up this morning, thoroughly primed wit statistics, etc., moved to strike out the clause of the bill, and then indulged h half-an-hour's "whack" at the mea speech was a veritable reproduction of he made on the same subject at the re sion, and was probably intended p home consumption by his admiring De anti-free-school constituents down i County. The House, by a vote of yea 96, defeated him, and the bill was pro dered to third reading.

CEDING THE CANAL.

Senator Whiting's Canal bill came u reading, and the House was obliged to a repetition of the same old speeches a by Carr of Greene, Buck of Coles, Cr Tazewell, and Martin of White, who sa scheme to ultimately transfer the peopl erty to the control of grinding mo which scheme the people would be sure on and bury out of sight when the pr to cede the ditch to the United States submitted to them next fall. The passed by the rather overwhelming yeas 103, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS.

Allen,	Holden,	Richard
Ames,	James,	Adam
Bailey,	Keen, of Wa-	Robinso
Baldwin,	bash,	Rogers,
Bayne,	Keen, of Wayne,	Rumley,
Becker,	Kroll,	Sexton,
Bitner,	Linegar,	Sharp,
Brown,	Little,	Shumwa
Bryan,	Loucks,	Simmon
Buddy,	Ludington,	Simonso
Butterfield,	Mann,	Stover,
Campbell,	Martin, Wood-	Stowell,
Carter,	ford,	Strattan
Chafee,	McCune,	ferson
Chatfield,	McKone,	Strafton
Chisholm,	McWilliams,	Will,
Clark,	Mitchell,	Struckm
Cloonan,	Meck,	Sullivan
Collier,	Morris,	Sumner,
Collins, of Cook,	Oxeson,	Tice,
Collins, of Will,	O'Mara,	Thornto
Cook, J. R.,	Otman,	Toats,
Cook, O. S.,	Parry,	Vaughey
Cowan,	Peters,	Velie,
Cox,	Pearson, Mad-	Welsh,
Crews,	ison,	White, o
Cronkrite,	Perrin,	Whitem
Crook,	Peterson,	Wood, o
Durfee,	Petrie,	Wood,
Davis,	Phelps,	Kalb,
Diggins,	Pierson, of	Wright,
Dysart,	Greene,	Page,
Gallup,	Plotke,	Wright,
Garland,	Pollock,	Boone,
Goodspeed,	Postel,	Yancey,
Gorman,	Parish,	Young,
Harris, of Cook,	Richardson, of	Mr. Spe
Heryer,	Cumberland,	103.
Hill,		

NAYS.

Andrews,	Harris of Fay-	Mortland
Billings,	ette,	Niehaus
Blackaby,	Harvey,	Olwin,
Boyd,	Herrington,	Paisley,
Buck,	Kelly,	Powell,
Buckingham,	Lucas,	Reno,
Carr,	Martin of	Richards
Chandler,	White,	Adam
Coultas,	McAdams,	Smith,
Crandall,	McDonald,	Spann,
Duffy,	McKinley,	Tenny,
English,	McLeod,	Thompso
Erwin,	McMahon,	Underwo
Green,	Mieure,	Wibanks
Gregg,	Morgan,	Winter—

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Black,	Nichols,	Shaw,
Mierosiawski,	Pearson (Cook),	Weber,
Murphy,	Rockwell,	Youngbl

THE BILL.

as it finally passed both Houses, is as foll

A BILL for an act ceding the Illinois & gan Canal to the United States.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Ill Michigan Canal, its right of way, and a appurtenances; and all right, title, and i which the State may now have in any rea ceded to the State by the United States fo purposes be and are hereby ceded to the States for the purpose of making and ma ing an enlarged canal and waterway from Michigan to the Illinois and Mississippi and this cession is made upon the co that the United States shall, within fiv from the time this act takes effect, acc grant, and thereafter maintain the sai and waterway for the purpose aforesai case the United States shall accept this g is upon the express condition that the shall be enlarged in such manner as C may determine, and be maintained as a N waterway, for commercial purposes, to by all persons, without discrimination, such rules and regulations as Congress m scribe: and the real estate aforesaid, conveyed to the United States, shall be u the avails thereof applied to carry out jects of this grant, and for no other pur such manner as Congress may determine.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall hav er to withdraw and revoke this propose at any time previous to its acceptance b gress, but when the United States, by Congress, shall accept the grant and con

THE STATE.

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They Were Not in the Least Disappointed in Their Expectations.

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Then the Struggle Over the Apportionment Bills Was Renewed.

The Senate Congressional Scheme Ordered to Third Reading Without Change of Any Kind.

A Truce Taken until Today in an Acrimonious Discussion Over the Senatorial Bill.

SENATE.

ON THE HOME-STRETCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 27.—A few more Senators returned to the city today to assist in closing up the business of the session, should they happen to be needed, and to witness the closing struggles in the House over the apportionment bills. Yet there were not enough present to constitute a quorum, and for that reason an immediate adjournment was taken without considering the only unfinished business remaining before the Senate—the Fuller resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of members to suggest amendments to the Criminal Code. This resolution may be adopted if a sufficient number of its friends happen to be present tomorrow, but it is very doubtful whether, even if it passed the Senate, it would be reached in the House in the rush attending the closing days of the session, though a determined effort will be made to prevent its being lost in the shuffle.

HOUSE.

EARLY BIRDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 27.—The House jumped in at the early hour of 9 o'clock this morning and proceeded to get away with the remaining business before it. A count of noses on the Republican side showed eighty members present—everybody, in fact, except Black, Nichols, and Rockwell. The former was expected to arrive from Florida this morning, but it seems that the Republican leaders telegraphed him, at the eleventh hour, that he might lay over on the route, if the condition of his health required it, the necessity for his presence having visibly diminished in the past day or two. Nichols' absence was attributed to a temporary fit of the sulks, from which he will probably recover. Carter, of Adams, who has been cast for the part of a kicker for several days, seemed to have tired of keeping himself company, and came in out of the wet and made his appearance among his Republican brethren.

PERRIN PLAYS HIS PART.

The Senate bill appropriating one-half of the interest on the College and Seminary Fund for the Normal University at Bloomington came up on second reading the first thing after the House had disposed of the daily journal. The appropriation in question, it will be remembered, was passed at the regular session, but failed because of a clerical bungle on the Senate side. There is one man in the House upon whom an educational bill has the same disastrous effect as that produced by waving a red rag in the face of a mad bull. His name is Perrin, of St. Clair. Several times this session he has expressed and reiterated a desire to "take a whack" at the bill. He came up smiling this morning, thoroughly primed with reports, statistics, etc., moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and then indulged himself in half-an-hour's "whack" at the measure. His speech was a veritable reproduction of the one he made on the same subject at the regular session, and was probably intended purely for home consumption by his admiring Democratic anti-free-school constituents down in St. Clair County. The House, by a vote of yeas 34, nays 98, defeated him, and the bill was promptly ordered to third reading.

CEDING THE CANAL.

Senator Whiting's Canal bill came up on third reading, and the House was obliged to listen to a repetition of the same old speeches against it by Carr of Greene, Buck of Coles, Crandall of Tazewell, and Martin of White, who saw in it a scheme to ultimately transfer the people's property to the control of grinding monopolies, which scheme the people would be sure to jump on and bury out of sight when the proposition to cede the ditch to the United States should be submitted to them next fall. The bill was passed by the rather overwhelming vote of yeas 103, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS.

Allen,	Holden,	Richardson, of Adams,
Ames,	James,	Robinson,
Bailey,	Keen, of Wabash,	Rogers,
Baldwin,	Keen, of Wayne,	Rumley,
Bayne,	Kroll,	Sexton,
Becker,	Linegar,	Sharp,
Bitner,	Little,	Shumway,
Brown,	Loucks,	Simmons,
Bryan,	Ludington,	Simonson,
Busby,	Mann,	Stover,
Butterfield,	Martin, Woodford,	Stowell,
Campbell,	McCune,	Strattan, Jefferson,
Carter,	McKone,	Strafton, of Will,
Chafee,	McWilliams,	Struckman,
Chatfield,	Mitchell,	Sullivan,
Chisholm,	Mock,	Sumner,
Clark,	Morris,	Tice,
Coonan,	Oxeson,	Thornton,
Collier,	O'Mara,	Tontz,
Collins, of Cook,	Otman,	Vaughey,
Collins, of Will,	Parry,	Veile,
Cook, J. R.,	Peters,	Welsh,
Cook, O. S.,	Pearson, Madison,	White, of Cook,
Cowan,	Perrin,	Whiteman,
Cox,	Peterson,	Wood, of Knox,
Crews,	Petrie,	Wood, of De Kalb,
Cronkrite,	Phelps,	Wright, of Du Page,
Crook,	Pierson, of Greene,	Wright, of Boone,
Durfee,	Plotke,	Yancey,
Davis,	Pollock,	Young,
Diggins,	Postel,	Mr. Speaker—103.
Dysart,	Parish,	
Gallup,	Richardson, of Cumberland,	
Garland,		
Goodspeed,		
Gorman,		
Harris, of Cook,		
Heryer,		
Hill,		

NAYS.

Andrews,	Harris of Fayette,	Mortland,
Billings,	Harvey,	Niehaus,
Blackaby,	Herrington,	Olwin,
Boyd,	Kelly,	Paisley,
Buck,	Lucas,	Powell,
Buckingham,	Martin of White,	Reno,
Carr,	McAdams,	Richardson of Adams,
Chandler,	McDonald,	Smith,
Coultas,	McKinley,	Spann,
Crandall,	McLeod,	Tenny,
Duffy,	McMahon,	Thompson,
English,	Mieure,	Underwood,
Erwin,	Morgan,	Wibanks,
Green,		Winter—41.
Gregg,		

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Black,	Nichols,	Shaw,
Mieroslawski,	Pearson (Cook),	Weber,
Murphy,	Rockwell,	Youngblood—9.

THE BILL,

as it finally passed both Houses, is as follows:

A BILL for an act ceding the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the United States.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Illinois & Michigan Canal, its right of way, and all of its appurtenances; and all right, title, and interest which the State may now have in any real estate ceded to the State by the United States for canal purposes be and are hereby ceded to the United States for the purpose of making and maintaining an enlarged canal and waterway from Lake Michigan to the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, and this cession is made upon the condition that the United States shall, within five years from the time this act takes effect, accept this grant, and thereafter maintain the said canal and waterway for the purpose aforesaid. In case the United States shall accept this grant, it is upon the express condition that the canal shall be enlarged in such manner as Congress may determine, and be maintained as a National waterway, for commercial purposes, to be used by all persons, without discrimination, under such rules and regulations as Congress may prescribe: and the real estate aforesaid, hereby conveyed to the United States, shall be used and the avails thereof applied to carry out the objects of this grant, and for no other purpose, in such manner as Congress may determine.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall have power to withdraw and revoke this proposed grant at any time previous to its acceptance by Congress, but when the United States, by act of Congress, shall accept the grant and conditions provided for by Sec. 1 of this act, the Governor shall immediately thereafter execute and deliver, in the name of the State of Illinois, to the United States a deed of cession, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and shall then and there, or as soon as practicable, surrender all property mentioned in this act to be granted to the proper authorities of the United States; and until the delivery of such deed and acceptance of the same (together with the property conveyed) by the United States, the authority and duty of the State of Illinois to operate said canal and control its property and appurtenances shall in no respect be impaired.

SEC. 3. This act shall not take effect until it shall first have been submitted to a vote of the people of the State of Illinois at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1882, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. At the said election the ballots, in so far as they relate to this act, shall be in the following form: "For the act ceding the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the United States," and when so voted it shall count in favor of this act, but if canceled with ink or pencil it shall be counted against this act. The returns of the whole vote cast at said election, and of the votes for the adoption or rejection of this act, shall be made and canvassed by the same officers and in the same manner as are the returns of the votes for Senators and Representatives of the State of Illinois, and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are "for the act ceding the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the United States," the Governor shall make proclamation thereof, and this act shall take effect from and after the date of such proclamation, but if a majority of the votes cast are "against the act ceding the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the United States," then this act shall be null and void.

At 10:30 o'clock the struggle over

THE APPORTIONMENT BILLS

was renewed, the Republican Congressional bill already passed by the Senate being taken up as the special order. It was thought that, after the succession of defeats which the Democrats had encountered yesterday on the House bill, which is precisely the same thing, they would make no further struggle against the inevitable, so far as the Congressional bill was concerned. The contest was renewed, however, by Mr. Durfee, of Macon, who moved to substitute for the Senate bill under consideration the House bill prepared by the minority. On this the roll-call resulted in the defeat of the motion by a vote of yeas 65, nays 77. Three Republicans—Carter, Dysart, and Nichols—failed to vote, while Harvey voted with the Democrats.

WRIGHT'S WANTS.

Mr. Shumway, of Will, offered an amendment to strike out Du Page County from the Eighth District. Mr. Wright, of Du Page, said, as he had yesterday, that he would like to see this amendment prevail, and had already prepared a similar one.

Mr. Pollock, of Lake, said he admired the judgment of the gentleman from Du Page in not revealing family secrets, but, inasmuch as the gentleman did not come into the family gathering and ask to have this change made which he now so much desired, Mr. Pollock thought the amendment ought not to prevail. The party responsible for this apportionment was ready to explain its action to the people.

The amendment was defeated by a vote of yeas 67, nays 74. Three Republicans, Peters, White, of Cook, and Wright, of Du Page, voted with the Democrats.

Mr. Sharp, of Christian, offered an amendment to transfer Cass from the Twelfth to the Thirteenth District, Christian from the Thirteenth to the Seventh, and Effingham from the Seventeenth to the Sixteenth District. This was defeated by a vote of yeas 61, nays 78, all the Republicans voting together except Harvey and Nichols, who did not vote at all.

OUT OF THE TRACES.

Mr. Carter, of Adams, from the Republican side, moved to take Jersey out of the Twelfth District and put it into the Seventeenth, on the ground that the Twelfth, as it stood, contained 24,000 above the population of the average district. The laws and rules of the House, in Mr. Carter's opinion, were as much entitled to respect as those of the caucus. He was as loyal a Republican as any of his brothers on that side of the House, but claimed that when they had disregarded his rights that action absolved him from obeying the caucus dictation. What reason was there to add an excess of 24,000 population to the Twelfth District and make it Democratic by 6,000 majority? Was it to insure

THE RETURN OF A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN

for the next ten years? As far as that was concerned, the district was sufficiently Democratic without Jersey County. His constituents, Republican and Democratic alike, had protested against the Twelfth District as it stood, and had urged him to do his duty in the House and oppose it. For the purpose of equalizing the populations of the two districts the change ought to be made, and, if made, would not affect the political result. Both districts would still be Democratic, and the matter was therefore not a party question at all.

The amendment was lost by a vote of yeas 69, nays 71. Carter of Adams, O. S. Cook of Cook, and Peters of Platt voted in the affirmative, and Capt. English, the Jersey Democrat, in the negative.

BILLINGS' BEEF.

Mr. Billings, of Madison, offered an amendment proposing to transfer Washington County from the Eighteenth to the Nineteenth and Clinton from the Nineteenth to the Eighteenth. He said the only reason why Clinton County was to be put in the Nineteenth District was because the majority believed that to the victors belonged the spoils.

His amendment was lost by a vote of yeas 66, nays 79.

O. S. Cook came to the front with an amendment to place the Eighth Ward in the Second District. He explained that his object was to equalize the population of the Second and Third Districts, and to prevent the Eighth Ward from being divided.

While this amendment was a good one, it was too late to run

THE RISK OF MAKING ANY CHANGES,

and it was defeated by a vote of yeas 59, nays 78.

Mr. Buckingham offered an amendment to change Monroe from the Eighteenth to the Twentieth District. This was the scheme which Pearson, of Madison, and other Republicans favored early in the session, but the caucus sat down on it for fear it would injure Capt. Thomas.

Collins, of Cook, moved to table the amendment, which was done by a vote of yeas 72, nays 70.

On this O. S. Cook, Pearson of Madison, Peters, Postel, Tontz, and White of Cook, Republicans, voted no with the Democrats.

Mr. Martin, of White, proposed the same change he failed to secure yesterday—namely: to put Clinton into the Eighteenth, Bond into the Seventeenth, Effingham into the Sixteenth, and Wayne into the Nineteenth.

The amendment was tabled by a vote of yeas 74, nays 67.

O. S. Cook offered an amendment to change Du Page from the Eighth to the First District.

THIS WAS ALSO TABLED

by a vote of yeas 75, nays 64.

Mr. Pearson, of Madison, saw it was evident that the House did not intend to amend the bill. He therefore moved that it be ordered to third reading, and on that motion he demanded the previous question. This had been decided upon by the Republicans as a fair move, the Democrats having been given all day yesterday and all the forenoon today to present amendments and declaim against the bill.

Mr. Cronkrite promptly moved to table.

The Speaker declared the motion out of order, but reversed his decision when Mr. Cronkrite drew the rules on him.

The motion to table was lost by a vote of yeas 68, nays 75.

Mr. Mann moved to adjourn, but the Republicans were

ANXIOUS TO ORDER THE BILL TO THIRD READING

before dinner, and the motion was lost by a vote of yeas 51, nays 82.

Mr. Durfee moved a call of the House—the last of the series of dilatory motions.

Thereupon Mr. Conkrite took the chances of getting two more roll-calls by moving to table Mr. Durfee's motion, and demanding the yeas and nays. The motion to table was carried by a vote of yeas 77, nays 40. Before the vote was announced Mr. Sexton secured a still further delay by making the point that Mr. Conkrite's motion was out of order, the motion for a call of the House being the higher motion. The Speaker overruled the point of order on the ground that nothing was in order during a roll-call, and from that decision Mr. Sexton promptly took an appeal.

THE SPEAKER WAS SUSTAINED

by a vote of yeas 73, nays 34.

Mr. Richardson, of Adams, moved to adjourn. The Speaker refused to entertain the motion as not in order, whereupon the Democratic menagerie set up a howl and refused to vote on Mr. Pearson's motion for the previous question on ordering the bill to third reading. The motion prevailed by a vote of yeas 75, nays 2, O. S. Cook and White, of Cook, voting in the negative, and thus preventing the Democratic scheme of breaking the quorum. Carter, Harvey, Nichols, and Peters, Republicans, failed to vote. The roll was then called on the motion to order the bill to third reading without amendment. The motion prevailed by a vote of yeas 75, nays 3, Carter, O. S. Cook, and White, of Cook, voting in the negative. It was now half-past 1, and the House accordingly took a recess for dinner.

SENATORIAL APPORTIONMENT.

In reconvening in the afternoon, the House took up the remainder of the special order, the Senatorial Apportionment bill passed by the Senate, and prepared for the initial struggle over the question of Senatorial apportionment. The first move of the Democracy was an effort to substitute for the Senate bill the one drawn up by the minority, and heretofore fully explained in these dispatches. This was defeated by a vote of yeas 66, nays 78. On this Harvey voted with the Democrats, Nichols and White, of Cook, did not vote, but Carter, O. S. Cook, and Peters came into the Republican fold again.

Mr. Weber, of Cook, offered as an amendment his plan for arranging the Senatorial districts in Cook County, already explained in these dispatches. He felt called upon, he said, to answer

THE CHARGE OF THE MAJORITY

that the minority were responsible for the prolongation of the session. Nothing could be further from the facts. The minority now presented a plan for districting Cook County that was as fair to the Republicans as to the Democrats, while the districts were more compact and more nearly equal in population. This plan gave the Republicans eight districts instead of seven, as under their own bill, and met all the requirements of the law better than did the Republican scheme.

Mr. Sexton, of Cook, also advocated this plan, which had been proposed by Weber and himself. The majority scheme, he said, was arranged simply to suit the great statesmen from Cook County. The minority had no individual interests to gratify, and their scheme was simply intended to be fair to both parties and in the interests of the general public. Exhibiting the map showing

THE MAJORITY SCHEME FOR REDISTRICTING COOK COUNTY,

Mr. Sexton criticised it at some length, calling special attention to Senator Campbell's alleged gerrymandered district, running around outside the city, which, he said, was some seventy-five miles long. The minority plan made large, compact districts in the heart of the city, which did not increase rapidly in population, while those further outside, in which the most rapid increase in population would take place, were larger in extent and with a present smaller population. He claimed that a majority of the Cook County Republicans have admitted to him that the minority plan was much better and fairer than their own scheme. Mr. Sexton had the Clerk read an extract from THE TRIBUNE'S legislative report concerning the minority plan, but failed to cut off the saving clause at the close which changed the purport of the extract, and so completely robbed it of its force for the purpose intended as to raise

A GENERAL LAUGH AT THE EXPENSE OF THE DEMOCRATS.

On the roll-call, O. S. Cook explained that he believed the minority plan a pretty fair one, but could not vote for it because it divided up his ward.

Weber's amendment was defeated by a vote of yeas 65, nays 79. All the Republicans voted no except Harvey and Nichols, who did not vote.

O. S. Cook offered a substitute for the Cook County plan. In explaining his plan, Mr. Cook said it made two Democratic and eight Republican districts, the least majority in any one of the latter being 1,236. An examination of the plan showed that Mr. Cook's own ward, which is divided at Twenty-ninth street by the caucus plan, was now left intact, with a portion of the Fifth Ward and all of Hyde Park tacked on to it. Mr. Cook claimed, as

A FURTHER MERIT IN HIS PLAN,

that it divided the country towns, putting some of them with the city wards, instead of putting all the country towns together in one district. In short, his plan did not divide any of the strong Republican wards, but took portions of the Democratic territory and the Republican country towns and put them with the Republican city strongholds. Mr. Cook's plan, it may be further stated, is identical with that prepared by Mr. Parish early in the session, and published in these dispatches at the time. In offering his scheme Mr. Cook said he didn't expect any of the Democrats to vote for it, though nearly all of them subsequently did, but to see how many Republicans were against it. By the time the roll had been called, and even before then, Mr. Cook had all his curiosity satisfied. He was the only Republican who voted for the plan, and had

THE FELICITY OF GOING IT ALONE

on that side of the House. The amendment was lost by a vote of yeas 60, nays 76.

Mr. Martin, of Woodford, offered an amendment changing the number of the Woodford and Tazewell district, which is Democratic, from 20 to 25, the object of the amendment, of course, being to take away the number 25 from the Republican district composed of Bureau, Putnam, and Marshall, and thus enable the Woodford and Tazewell district to elect a Democratic Senator next fall.

Mr. Linegar, of Alexander, fired off a long constitutional argument in favor of the change of numbers, wherein the whole question of enumeration was gone over at great length. Mr. Linegar dwelt particularly upon

THE WORD "DISFRANCHISEMENT"

as applied to the Democratic district next fall, and claimed that the proposed Twenty-fifth would be represented by a newly-elected and a hold-over Senator in the next Senate.

Mr. Mann continued the argument on the same side, claiming that, unless the numbers were changed, Tazewell County would be prevented from voting for a Senator this fall, and would be unrepresented in the Senate for the next two years.

Mr. White, of Cook, contended that the proposed change was just, and went on to say that, following the system of enumeration in the bill, the State could be so districted that the northern part only would elect Senators at one time, while the southern part would be "disfranchised" for two years. Such might easily be the logical outcome of following the system of enumeration in the bill.

Mr. Baldwin, of Bureau, showed that Tazewell's position was not at all anomalous. Boone, Winnebago, Vermilion, and Carroll, and various voting precincts in the City of Chicago were

IN PRECISELY THE SAME FIX.

Senator Shaw, from the present Twentieth, consisting of Putnam, Marshall, and Woodford, would retain the Senator from his old district for two years, and was not and would not in any way be the Senator from Bureau. If Senator Shaw should die before the expiration of his term, his old district would elect his successor. Mr. Baldwin said he would not for a moment admit that Senator Shaw became Bureau's Senator. Besides, if the numbers were changed, Bureau would be put in the same position as Tazewell. In short, either Bureau or Tazewell would have to be "disfranchised," as the term was used. The simple question was, should the larger or the smaller county suffer? In his opinion, justice demanded that the county with the smaller population

SHOULD BE "DISFRANCHISED,"

as the term was used, and not the larger one.

Mr. Gregg, of Saline, held that there was no other county except Tazewell that could be entirely unrepresented in the next Senate, and that the gentleman from Bureau did not meet the objections made by the minority. The point in this case was that this county would have no Senator whose action they could condemn if it displeased them. Mr. Gregg conceded that under the peculiar requirements of the Constitution there would necessarily be some counties represented for the next two years by Senators they had not had an opportunity to vote for. He also admitted that the other points about the bill which the minority considered objectionable were excusable on the ground of political necessity, and conceded that the majority had arranged their plan with an honest purpose.

Mr. Cook, of Sangamon, asked if it could have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution, as Mr. Baldwin had said, that

IT WAS NECESSARY TO "DISFRANCHISE"

either a large or small county, either Bureau or Tazewell.

Mr. Parish, of Cook, said this matter had been carefully considered by the Republicans in their caucus. The question there was, whether Bureau or Tazewell would have to get along for two years without a Senator for whom they had voted. But it was a surprise to those who had devoted attention to this subject that more instances of this kind had not occurred. The trouble grew out of the fact that Cook County was entitled to three more Senators than heretofore, while the remainder of the State must be arranged into three districts less than at present. There was, therefore, a necessary loss of territory. There was no way of avoiding this apparent injustice. Mr. Parish closed by stating that he had suffered as much as Mr. White or any one else by

THE PRINCIPLE ADOPTED IN NUMBERING THE DISTRICTS,

and announced that, if any number of Republicans proposed to go back on the caucus in this matter, he should no longer feel bound by the caucus at all. He therefore moved to table the amendment.

This attempt by Mr. Parish to shut off debate after having made a speech himself called out loud hisses from the Democratic side, and occasioned considerable bad feeling. On the roll-call several Republicans explained their votes by saying that they considered it unfair to close the debate on this important question, and, as the vote proceeded, it looked as if there was to be a general break-up.

Mr. Stowell said it was just as much "disfranchisement" to shove upon the Republican county of Bureau a Democratic Senator it had not helped to elect, as to deprive a Democratic county of a Senator.

During the call,

GENERAL CONFUSION PREVAILED,

and every move was watched with intense interest. Mr. Chafee finally somewhat stemmed the tide of demoralization which seemed about to overcome the Republicans by showing that he had at first voted with the Democrats because he had considered the point they made well taken. He had not been present in the committee or caucus when the question was discussed, but, upon gaining more light on the subject, came to the conclusion that the joint wisdom of the caucus was better than his own without full information. The difficulty in this matter was shown in the case of his own county. Shelby was now in a district represented by Senator Rhinehart. His term will expire this year. But Shelby is now to be put in a district with Christian, which has a hold-over Democratic Senator, by whom alone Shelby County will be represented in the Senate for the next two years, although it had no voice in electing him. The only question to be considered was whether they ought to "disfranchise" Bureau County—in the sense in which this word was used by the minority—in order to elect

A DEMOCRATIC SENATOR FROM TAZEWELL,

or to "disfranchise" Tazewell in order to elect a Republican Senator from Bureau. There was no way of avoiding one alternative or the other. As one county must be "disfranchised," it seemed fair to let the smaller one suffer.

The roll-call resulted in the defeat of the motion to table by a vote of yeas 59, nays 81—many of the Republicans opposing it because they thought the question ought to be more fully discussed, it being evident that it was one of those complicated matters that few members thoroughly understood.

Mr. Mitchell moved to adjourn until morning, and explained that he did so because there was an evident misapprehension on the Republican side, which he thought would have disappeared after they had slept on the matter over night.

The Democratic leaders passed the word along the line in favor of adjournment. One portion of the divided Republicans sided with them, the motion prevailed, and the House accordingly knocked off until morning.

DEMORALIZATION.

THE HOUSE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 27.—The common topic of talk tonight has been the Republican demoralization in the House this afternoon. That the Republicans were temporarily demoralized was patent to everybody, but the indications are that by tomorrow morning they will have recovered their senses and their nerve, and, with the exception of the four kickers—O. S. Cook, Harvey, Peters, and Carter—will again present a united front. The Republicans of the House Senatorial Apportionment Committee held a caucus tonight for the purpose of seeing what was to be done. The question was discussed from all possible points of view, and it was finally decided that the only thing to do was to crack the bill through as it is. The kickers likewise caucused among themselves in an upper chamber at the Leland, and, as nearly as can be ascertained, decided to vote not only for the proposed change of numbers which provoked

THE ROW THIS AFTERNOON,

but to vote against both the Congressional and the Senatorial bill. The great body of the Republicans, however, seem to have dropped to the real merits of the Democratic scheme in moving for this change of number. Their pretense, of course, is that the change is in the interest of farmers. Their real object, however, is to gain a new Senator from the Woodford and Tazewell district in addition to the holdover, Shaw, of Marshall, while they cut the Bureau district out of the Senator whom it should elect this fall. Having dropped to the Democratic scheme, the Republicans are not likely to be caught by that sort of chaff. Their sober second thought has brought them to the conclusion that the whole question is

NARROWED DOWN TO SIMPLY THIS:

Shall Bureau be disfranchised for the purpose of electing a Democratic Senator from Woodford and Tazewell, or shall Tazewell, the smaller county, be disfranchised and Bureau, the larger county, play its part in the election of a Republican Senator next fall? They are not apt to hesitate or waver on an issue like that. The only real argument by which the Democrats can possibly assail the present plan is that the districts could have been so arranged as to avoid

THIS DIFFICULTY GROWING OUT OF THE ENUMERATION.

Such an argument would be a good one but for the fact that the counties in question and those adjacent thereto could not have been arranged otherwise without violating the constitutional provisions in regard to population, compactness, and contiguity, and without encountering the practical objection that the Representatives from these counties would not support a bill which proposed a different grouping. In addition to the reasons already given as tending to show that there will be no bad break among the Republicans, there is the potent influence of the Senators with their Representatives against any defection of delay. All things considered, therefore, the indications are that the Republicans will show up in good style in the morning, and that today's demoralization will be followed by the ultimate advancement of the Senatorial bill to third reading without amendment.

AMUSEMENTS.

Death of Harry Crisp.

Harry Crisp, well known throughout the country as an actor, died at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House, where he had been lying sick two weeks.

Mr. Crisp was born in 1843, Virginia being the place of his nativity, and was the son of W. H. Crisp, who before the War was a prominent actor and manager in the South, having been the lessee of theatres at Memphis, Charleston, and other Southern cities. His son may be said to have been associated with the stage from infancy, both his father and mother being active members of the profession at the time of his birth, and at no time in his life was the deceased unconnected with the life of an actor. Regarding his history during the days of youth not much is known, except that at the age of 14 he was treasurer of his father's company. When the War broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army and served until the close of hostilities, coming North at that time. For some months at least he was a member of a theatrical company at Portland, Me., and played in various New England towns, his efforts at that period being confined to small parts. In 1869 Manager Field, of the Boston Museum, engaged Mr. Crisp to play juvenile parts in his company, and while in Boston he met and married a Miss Fletcher. In 1872 he went to New York and became a member of Daly's company, with which he remained two or three seasons, and in 1874 visited Chicago as a member of the Union Square Company, having previously played a brief engagement here in 1870 at Wood's Museum. At the close of the season of 1874 Mr. Crisp returned to Boston, playing leading juvenile parts in the Museum company, and when Charles Barron left that organization he assumed leading business. During 1877, 1878, and 1879 he was in New York, most of the time as a member of Daly's company, and in the latter part of 1879 joined the "My Partner" company, assuming the part of *Ned Singleton*, in which he made a decided hit, being the creator of the character. The season of 1880-'81 he was leading man to Salvini, having in the early part of the season, however, been for a short time a member of the "Two Nights in Rome" company. At the beginning of the present season he was engaged to play the part of *Sir Clement Huntingford* in "The World," and did so until illness prevented his further appearance. About six weeks ago the deceased was attacked with diphtheretic sore throat, but in spite of a physician's advice continued to play. He recovered somewhat, but soon took a cold which developed into pneumonia and compelled him to cease playing on the arrival in this city of the company. His wife was telegraphed for and came on from Boston at once, but in spite of her care and the efforts of able physicians Mr. Crisp's malady assumed the form of rheumatic fever, which attacked the brain tissues, and he died yesterday afternoon as stated above.

The body will be taken to Boston, leaving Chicago at 9 o'clock this morning, and the funeral will probably take place next Monday from the Holley Street Unitarian Church.

An Actress Cruelly Beaten by Her Husband.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., April 27.—A scandal in theatrical circles is reported here today. It involves the two stars in the "New Magdalen" troupe—Richard Foote and his wife, Lillian Cleaves. About three months ago they were married, but the union has been an unhappy one. Foote has allowed his strong appetite for drink to have full play, and he has frequently been under its influence. In this state he abuses his wife and other members of the company, using vile language, and even striking his wife. Today matters reached a climax. The troupe were at the depot ready to leave for Painesville to fill an engagement tonight. Foote was drunk and began abusing his wife, giving her a black eye. A reporter stepped in between them and prevented Foote repeating the cowardly blow. Foote was arrested on a warrant charging him with assault and battery. His wife refused to prosecute him, and he got off with payment of costs. This will probably end in a break-up of the troupe. They failed to get away tonight.

Amusement Notes.

The concert given by the German Singing Society at Central Music-Hall last night was very poorly attended. Nor can it be said that those who went were at all repaid for going. The program was long and varied. It would have been better had it been shorter and better interpreted. The array of soloists was a formidable one, and the Männerchor turned out with full ranks, but the whole thing appeared to be ill-arranged and the musicians not in good training. The orchestra was small and noisy without being musical. The concert would hardly be called a success.

The performance of "Patience" last night attracted the largest audience Manager Hamlin's cozy opera-house has yet held. Before the doors were opened the sign "Standing-Room Only" was hung up at the box-office, and it is no exaggeration to say that more than a hundred people were turned away. The performance was the same as last night, with the substitution in the cast of Miss Ulmar for Marie Stone as *Patience*. We doubt whether the opera has ever received a better presentation than is given it by the Boston Ideals, who appear to have thoroughly entered into the spirit of the satirical opera. Miss Ulmar's light, fresh voice made a pleasing impression, and her personation left nothing to be desired. She was a charming and ingenuous dairymaid. The *Lady Angela* and the *Lady Sapphir* also merit especial notice for the hearty manner in which they enter into the rendition of their parts. Tonight the same opera will be repeated, and Saturday night the too brief season closes with "Olivette."

JAY GOULD AND PARTY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 27.—Jay Gould, wife, and daughter, Second Vice-President R. S. Hayes, A. A. Talmage, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific, and Manager Hoxie arrived tonight from Texas, en route to St. Louis.

At the close of a long interview with Aristides Welch, Esq., of Erdenheim Stock-Farm, near Chestnut Hill, Pa., that gentleman, who bred Iroquois and Parole, said: "I want my groom to continue the use of St. Jacobs Oil, for it is an excellent thing for horses." Prominent horsemen all use it.

EMERSON DEAD.

The Leading Philosopher of the New World Died Last Night.

An Outline of the Long and Active Life Which Made Him Famous.

His Three Visits to Europe and His Acquaintance with Celebrated Men.

His Love of Liberty, His Belief in God, and His Influence on Mankind.

An Estimate of His Character and Literary Abilities—Specimens of His Verse.

The Death of the Eminent Philosopher at 8:50 O'Clock Last Evening, at His Home in Concord, Mass.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CONCORD, Mass., April 27.—Ralph Waldo Emerson died quietly and without pain at ten minutes before 9 o'clock tonight. His disease assumed a more acute form this morning, but was not so threatening as to cause serious alarm. Dr. Putnam, of Boston, who was summoned three days ago, and who had been with him Wednesday night, went home early today with the intention of returning on the late train tonight, but before his arrival Mr. Emerson had expired. About noon the patient began to experience increased difficulty in breathing and to suffer pain, which soon grew so intense that ether had to be administered. From the early part of the afternoon until his death he was kept continually under the influence of opiates, and while

UNCONSCIOUS OF PAIN OR OF HIS SURROUNDINGS

he passed away. It had been apparent for several hours that the crisis was near at hand. About 6 o'clock the Hon. E. R. Hoar, who has for many years been a close friend of Mr. Emerson and of his family, was summoned to the house. Judge Keyes, Dr. Emerson's father-in-law, was also present, and the following members of the family, all of whom have been in constant attendance since the first illness: Mrs. Emerson, the wife of the dying man; Miss Ellen Emerson and Mrs. W. H. Forbes, the daughters; Dr. Emerson, the son, and his wife; Charles Emerson, a nephew; and Mr. W. H. Forbes, a son-in-law. During the evening the utmost anxiety was felt. Dr. Emerson, his mother, and the nurse were by the patient's bedside watching and ministering to the unconscious patient. The other relatives and friends were in the sitting-room below. At a quarter before 9 Dr. Emerson

CALLED DOWN-STAIRS AND ANNOUNCED THAT THERE WAS HOPE,

that the pulse had fallen from 140 to 120, and was steady and regular, and that the patient was resting quietly and easily. He thought the crisis would soon be passed, and he was encouraged to believe that his father would live. The Doctor then at once returned to the sick-room and in three or four minutes came back with the startling announcement of death. At half-past 9 the bell on the Unitarian Church began the tolling of seventy-nine strokes, representing the years of the philosopher's life.

THE NEWS

was not unexpected by the townspeople, who had tenderly inquired almost every hour in the day as to the condition of the patient. The cause of death was acute pneumonia. Mr. Emerson had been confined to his house for just a week, and had been considered seriously ill since Monday, and critically ill since yesterday. Although the chances have all along been regarded as against his recovery, principally on account of his age, without taking into account the immediate complaint from which Mr. Emerson suffered, it should be remembered that he has been a studious worker in his favorit field for many years, and that, though he had ever led a philosophical and well regulated life, yet

HIS APPROACHING END OF EXISTENCE

had been slowly and gradually announced through failing strength of mind and body. The last time Mr. Emerson was away from Concord was the day he attended the funeral of Mr. Longfellow. It has been stated that on that occasion he contracted a cold which resulted in his present prostration. This, however, is not the fact. Up to last Wednesday he had been in his usual health. One or two warm days in the middle of the week induced him into the imprudence of taking a short walk without an overcoat, and to this lack of precaution is due the short illness which proved fatal. The funeral will be held in the Unitarian Church Sunday afternoon. The body will be laid in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in Concord.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON

was born in Boston, May 25, 1803. His father, the Rev. William Emerson, was a Unitarian minister and recognized as one of the best writers and most-accomplished pulpit orators of his time. He was the first minister of Harvard, and from 1799 until his death in 1811 was pastor of the First Unitarian Church in Boston. He married in 1796 Ruth Haskins, of Boston, by whom he became the father of five sons—William, Ralph Waldo, Edward Bliss, Peter Bulkeley, and Charles Chauncey. Mrs. Emerson was a woman of great sensibility, devout and sincere, and the influence of her mind and character upon her distinguished son was great. She lived to a good old age, beloved and respected by all who knew her, and above all revered by the subject of this sketch.

Emerson believed in heredity, and could well afford to do so, for it had done much in his behalf. Through eight generations of cultured, conscientious, and practical ministers he traced his descent. Shattuck, in his "History of Concord," gives the ancestry of Emerson back to the beginning of the thirteenth century, when Robert Bulkeley, one of the English Barons who secured the grant of Magna Charta from King John, was Lord of the Manor of Bulkeley in the County of Chester. From this Baron direct descent is traced to the Rev. Edward Bulkeley, D. D., who was rector of Woodhill, Bedfordshire, Eng., in the last quarter of the sixteenth century and who wrote a supplement to Fox's "Book of Martyrs."

ONE OF HIS SONS, PETER,

born in 1582, succeeded his father in his benefice but was of Puritan tendencies and was silenced by Archbishop Laud. He decided to emigrate to America and was accompanied to this country by many members of his congregation. The party landed in Boston in 1634, remained in Newtown (afterwards Cambridge) for a year, and then received a grant for a plantation at Musketaquid, now known the world over as Concord. Pastor Bulkeley, who brought with him £6,000 sterling, was not only the spiritual head of the little colony, but its director in temporal matters, and it prospered deservedly. He died in 1659, and was succeeded in the pastorate by his son, Edward, whose daughter Elizabeth became the wife in 1665 of the Rev. Joseph Emerson, of Mendon. The Emerson family was an honorable one of Durham or York in England, and had long been a family of ministers.

THOMAS EMERSON, OF IPSWICH,

came to America about 1635, and was the father of the Rev. Joseph Emerson. Edward, son of the latter, born at Concord in 1670, married Rebecca Waldo, a descendant of a Waldensian family, and had a son Joseph, who graduated at Harvard in 1717, and preached at Malden from 1721 to 1766. His son William was the pastor of Concord Church at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, was married to Phoebe Bliss, daughter of a former pastor of Harvard, and became the father of William Emerson and the grandfather of Ralph Waldo. Without a single exception the ancestors of Emerson held advanced positions in religious thought, were devoted friends of liberty, and prominent leaders in their day.

RALPH WALDO WAS EDUCATED

under the careful and pious influences of his mother in Boston, and at 8 years of age entered the public school, and soon after the Latin school. At 11 years of age, in response to a request from a friend the young scholar rendered a translation of Virgil's Fifth Bucolic. He entered Harvard College in his 14th year, when Kirkland was President and Edward Everett, Edward Channing, and Ticknor Professors, and Caleb Cushing one of the tutors. Upham, author of the "History of Salem Witchcraft," and Josiah Quincy, who became Mayor of Boston, were in his class, while Furness, Gannett, Nathaniel Bowditch Jr., and George Ripley were among his college-mates. The boy was well read even before entering Harvard. His favorit study was Greek, and he excelled in translations from the classical authors. In mathematics he could make no headway, nor had he much success with the philosophical course. Montaigne, Shakspeare, and Scott were his favorits, and he read long and arduously. Among his college efforts were an essay on "The Character of Socrates" which gained him a Bowdoin prize, and one on "The Present State of Ethical Philosophy," which in his Senior year gained him the second prize. He also won a Boylston prize for declamation, and wrote a good many verses.

HE GRADUATED IN 1821,

and, two years later, began the study of theology, attending many lectures at Harvard Theological School, although he did not enter that institution as a regular student. The preaching and lecturing of Channing and Everett had great influence over his mind, and he lost no opportunity of hearing them.

About this time Emerson's health became poor, and his eyes failed him, so that to some extent he was obliged to abandon his regular studies. He was excused from any formal examination, and to this fact afterward alluded as an explanation of how he obtained his license to preach, for he had begun to have serious doubts about the forms of religion, and might scarcely have succeeded in passing the ordeal of a ministerial council. In 1826 he was

"APPROBATED TO PREACH"

by the Middlesex Association of Ministers, but was compelled to spend the winter of 1826-'27 in Florida and South Carolina, preaching occasionally in Charleston and elsewhere. Returning to Massachusetts in the spring of 1827, he preached at New Bedford, and in the following year for a short time at Concord, supplying Dr. Ripley's pulpit. In March, 1829, he was ordained, having previously received a call to become the colleague of Henry Ware Jr. in the Second Church at Boston. The health of Mr. Ware had been broken down, and he was compelled to leave for Europe, so that the whole burden of preaching and pastoral work was crowded at once upon young Emerson. He had to follow a learned and eloquent preacher and to satisfy one of the most critical congregations of critical Boston. In this he succeeded so well that when Ware resigned his connection with the church he said of Emerson in his farewell sermon: "Providence presented to you at once a man on whom your hearts could rest."

DURING THE PERIOD OF HIS MINISTRY,

which closed Oct. 28, 1832, Emerson took a considerable interest in the public affairs of the city, and was among the foremost workers in all philanthropic movements. Even at this early day, when all pulpits were silent on the question, he opened his church to the anti-slavery agitation, and on May 29, 1831, S. J. May delivered an anti-slavery lecture in his church. Emerson wrote but little, or at least published nothing on literary subjects, during this period. He resigned his pulpit in the fall of 1832, the immediate cause of this action being his disinclination to conduct the usual communion service. His farewell letter to his congregation and his sermon on the subject, which are printed in full in Frothingham's "History of New England Transcendentalism," will give a correct idea of the causes which led Emerson to separate from the church. He still loved it, but

HE HAD OUTGROWN ITS FORMS,

and he was too proud and too conscientious to remain in a communion with which he was not in the fullest sympathy, or to retain the pastoral office while holding views not accepted by the church which had honored him.

Early in 1833 Emerson for the first time visited Europe. He met Walter Savage Lander at Florence, and spent a day with Carlyle in his solitary retreat at Craigenputtock. Coleridge and Wordsworth he also saw, and during his stay in London he preached occasionally. Shortly after his settlement over the Second Church

HE MARRIED ELLEN LOUISA TUCKER,

who in less than three years died of consumption, and in September, 1835, he became for the second time a husband, marrying Miss Lydia Jackson, of Plymouth, Mass.

Emerson, upon his return to Boston in the winter of 1833-'34, entered upon a new career and one in which he gained great distinction. As a lecturer, whatever his subject might be, he towered above his fellows. His first course of biographical lectures—on Luther, Milton, Burke, Michael Angelo, and George Fox—won him thousands of admirers; and some, if not all of them, were shortly afterwards published. In the following year he gave a course of ten lectures on English literature, which attracted equal if not greater attention. At this time he preached occasionally in the Unitarian Church in New Bedford, but declined a call to that pulpit. He renewed his classic studies with redoubled fervor, and added to them the study of German mysticism and others equally abstruse. The philosophical bent of his mind was becoming daily more manifest, and in September, 1836, he published anonymously a small treatise on

"NATURE,"

in which he gave expression to his idealistic views and formulated the sketch of a system of philosophy. The book met with readers, though few, and was ascribed in England to Alcott, then better known to the literary world than Emerson.

It was in 1836 that a poem of Emerson's was read at the services connected with the completion of the monument to the American patriots who fell at Concord, and in this occurred the famous lines

> Here once the embattled farmers stood
> And fired the shot heard round the world.

Much other poetry, including some of his best efforts, were the production of this period. In 1838 Emerson edited Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" from the pages of *Fraser's Magazine*, and two years later collected the miscellaneous works of the same writer from the English reviews. The money derived by Carlyle from this source was, as he has personally testified, of the greatest service and encouragement to him. Emerson continued his lectures, although indorsed by but a minority and denounced as

A MYSTIC

and an imitator of Carlyle by the highly practical part of the community. He failed to satisfy John Quincy Adams, but he met the warm approval of Horace Mann and Margaret Fuller, both of whom acknowledged his powers and the influence of his thought.

The first meeting of the Transcendental Club was held in Boston at the house of George Ripley, Sept. 19, 1836, when Emerson, James Freeman Clarke, and Bronson Alcott were among the little company. W. H. Channing, Frothingham, George Bancroft, and Margaret Fuller attended subsequent gatherings of the club, and the dissemination of the new faith began. The result was the establishment of the *Dial*, the first number of which appeared in July, 1840, under the editorship of Margaret Fuller, Emerson contributing three articles, including the introduction. The magazine appeared quarterly for four years, during the last half of which period Emerson acted as its editor. It was the means of

INTRODUCING THOREAU

to the public, and contained some of the best papers of Theodore Parker and others. Emerson has said that the meetings of the Transcendental Club resulted in the establishment of Brook Farm, which was founded in 1841, and which he often visited, although not fully in sympathy with its purposes.

The work of Emerson as teacher, philosopher, and poet grew in importance, and his reputation extended not only at home, but with perhaps greater rapidity in England. From time to time he published his poems and essays, and widened his field of usefulness upon the lecture platform until the country, rather than New England, had become his audience. In 1843 he edited Carlyle's "Past and Present," and in the next year the philosopher of Chelsea wrote a preface to the second volume of his "Essays." In October, 1847, having received flattering invitations to lecture in England, Mr. Emerson paid

HIS SECOND VISIT TO THAT COUNTRY,

where he renewed his acquaintance with Carlyle and met Rogers, Macaulay, Dickens, Clough, Thackeray, Tennyson, Leigh Hunt, Arnold, Wordsworth, Miss Martineau, Mrs. Somerville, and others of that great galaxy of talent then at the head of English literature. His lectures were received both in England and Scotland with great enthusiasm, and proved both attractive and popular. On his return he resumed his literary work with great ardor. His interest in the anti-slavery movement increased as events began to multiply, and in 1851 the scholar and book-man entered the political field in support of the Free-Soil candidate for Governor of his native State. In 1855 he delivered a course of

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES

in Tremont Temple, Boston, and when Preston Brooks made his brutal assault upon Sumner in 1856 Emerson spoke at a meeting held in Concord to denounce the infamous outrage. John Brown visited Concord several times and found a hearty welcome at Emerson's house. After the Harper's Ferry raid Emerson spoke at meetings held to express sympathy with the family of Brown, whom, before his execution, he spoke of as "a new saint waiting yet his martyrdom, and who, if he shall suffer, will make the gallows glorious like the cross."

Through the long four years of

THE CRUEL WAR,

from Sumter to Appomattox, the voice of Emerson was raised on every occasion in behalf of the Union, of the abolition of human slavery, and of the triumph of civil liberty. He delivered many lectures against slavery—one at Washington in February, in 1862, which was attended by President Lincoln and the Cabinet. Emerson had believed for many years that emancipation could be accomplished with a price by paying the slaveholders for their chattels. But his views grew like those of other men, and he earnestly advocated the emancipation policy proclaimed by Mr. Lincoln. When the proclamation went into effect Jan. 1, 1863, Emerson read

HIS BOSTON HYMN

at a meeting held to celebrate that event, and later in the year he published his "Voluntaries," in which the victories of liberty were chanted. His speech at the meeting held in Concord to give expression to the grief felt at Lincoln's death was one of his finest efforts.

After the close of the War Mr. Emerson renewed his lectures on literature and philosophy, and aided in the organization of the Free Religious Association. In 1867 "May-Day" was published, and met with great success. Emerson received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Harvard, and was made an Overseer of that university in the same year. He had conquered his severest critics. In 1870 he published "Society and Solitude," a collection of essays. The next year he visited California, and in October, 1872, made his

THIRD AND LAST TRIP TO EUROPE.

The independent or liberal party among the students of the University of Glasgow nominated Mr. Emerson for Lord Rector in 1874, but he was defeated by Mr. Disraeli, receiving, however, a very large vote. Emerson spoke at the unveiling of the Concord monument in April, 1875, and in 1880 gave his hundredth lecture before the Concord Lyceum. On scores of public occasions he has been the speaker of the day, and his work in the lecture field he carried on during almost the whole of his active life. Always a diligent and painstaking worker, he was methodical in his literary work, and, though many of his lectures were composed with rapidity for special occasions, his essays show the marks of constant labor and thoughtful revision. The past few years of Mr. Emerson's life were spent in

COMPARATIVE RETIREMENT,

though not in idleness, at his beloved Concord and among the friends he loved. Mr. Emerson was extremely fortunate in his domestic relations, and his surroundings have been such as he could desire and helpful to the life he has sought to live. He was the father of four children. One son died early, the other is a physician in Concord. The oldest daughter is unmarried, and has been the domestic companion of her father and the mainstay of his home. Her youngest sister is married.

AMONG THE MORE NOTABLE OF EMERSON'S WORKS

not heretofore referred to may be mentioned "English Traits," published in 1856; "Conduct of Life," published 1870; memoirs of Margaret Fuller, and numerous collections of poems, essays, and miscellaneous writings. An edition of his works in ten volumes was published in Boston in 1876, embracing his chief prose writings issued between 1846 and 1875. The "Little Classic" edition of the same, in nine volumes, was issued in 1876, and in 1874 "Parnassus," a collection of English poetry edited by Mr. Emerson and with a preface by him, was published.

An Estimate of Ralph Waldo Emerson as a Poet and a Philosopher.

The great thinkers of the world are rapidly passing away. The remains of Darwin have hardly been deposited in Westminster Abbey, and England has not ceased to mourn her ablest representative in science before the death of our own profoundest thinker is announced.

In an address in 1838 Emerson first gave expression to those ideas of transcendentalism that made him so famous and formed a school of enthusiastic followers. The system soon found an organ in the *Dial*, a quarterly, in which he expressed his views, assisted by Margaret Fuller, Alcott, Channing, Ripley, Theodore Parker, and others. It was published four years, and during the last two years of the time Mr. Emerson was its editor. In 1841 and in 1844 two volumes of his "Essays" were published. In 1846 his first volume of poems was issued. In 1847 he visited England and delivered a series of lectures, which were very successful, and a part of this success was unquestionably due to the fact that he was the first one who

CLEARLY RECOGNIZED THE GREAT GENIUS OF CARLYLE,

either in England or in this country.

Commencing with 1860, Emerson made frequent contributions to the *Atlantic Monthly*, especially of poems, one of which,

"BRAHMA"

("If the red slayer," etc.), was an enigma to all readers until the key to it was given. As a prose writer Emerson was especially characterized by his acute sense of beauty, joined to an equally acute sense of truth. His broad, sweeping intellect embraced the realm of the ideal as well as that of the real, even to the plainest and homeliest details of every-day life. He not only soared beyond most of his contemporaries in the range of his thought—so far beyond, indeed, that he was many times mystical—but he stated facts more practically than any of them. He was not a logician in any sense, nor did he use the processes of reason in a philosophical manner. His bent of mind was intuitive. He saw what others reasoned up to, and he stated what he saw, leaving others to climb up in a slower manner, and, as he never gave any steps or connections in his enunciations of truths, his style is singularly

TERSE AND EPIGRAMMATIC.

His books may be called collections of aphorisms, sometimes stated with bare emphasis, but more frequently clothed with the rich vesture of his imagination. At such times, however, his sense of beauty does not allow him to multiply words or dwell upon the ideal. His sense of beauty dominated everything he wrote, but even the beautiful was only announced, not elaborated. Its principal office was to eliminate from his mind everything that was unhealthy or monstrous. In this respect he was in a certain sense an esthetic, not in the manner of the modern maudlin school, but in a healthy,

STRONG, AND MASTERFUL WAY.

Naturally, his active perceptions and epigrammatic style of enunciation, combined with the absence of fluent smoothness of style, made his poems rough and strong rather than musical and flowing, notwithstanding his ideal tendencies, and sometimes mystical and obscure. The "Brahma," for instance, when it appeared, was as obscure to the average reader as the riddle of the sphinx. It weighs also against his poetry that he rarely indulged in sentiment or followed any guide but the dictate of the intellect. He is to poetry what Wagner is to music. Both seek to express the actual life of the world dominated by the intellectual. The melody of verse to the one like the melody of music to the other is not a succession of pleasant sounds, but the essence of life itself controlled by the head instead of gushing exuberantly from the heart.

RELIGIOUSLY

he had no system. He has been called atheist, pantheist, or deist, according as people understood his writings, but he had no creed or system in religion, for it was not in his nature to classify anything in details. Religion came to him like everything else in great truths, which he tersely enunciated, leaving others to group them together and try to find out what manner of man he was in religion. And yet his ideal nature kept him true to a first great cause, which in one of his essays he beautifully states: "Unlovely, nay frightful, is the solitude of the soul which is without God in the world." And again: "This chill, houseless, fatherless, aimless Cain, the man who hears only the sound of his own footsteps in God's resplendent creation."

THE GREAT THINKERS

of our time are rapidly passing away. It is no common loss that our own country has suffered within a few weeks in the death of Longfellow, who has so beautifully sung the songs of the heart, and now in the death of Emerson, the great apostle of truth, clothed with beauty. Who are to wear their mantles?

MR. WHIPPLE

says the style of Emerson "is in the nicest harmony with the character of his thought. It is condensed almost to abruptness. Occasionally he purchases comprehension at the expense of clearness, and his merits as a writer consist rather in a choice of words than in the connection of sentences, though his diction is vitalized by the presence of a powerful creative element. The singular beauty and intense significance of his language demonstrate that he not only has something to say, but knows exactly how to say it. Fluency, however, is out of the question in a style which combines such austere economy of words with the determination to load every word with vital meaning." Mr. Frothingham says: "His thoughts are few and pregnant; capable of infinit expansion, illustration, and application. They crop out on almost every page of his characteristic writings; are iterated and reiterated in every form of speech, and put into guises of expression that may be worn on any part of the person. His prose and poetry are aglow with them; they make his essays oracular and his verse prophetic. By virtue of them his best books belong to the sacred literature of the race; by virtue of them, but for the lack of artistic finish of rhythm and rhyme, he would be the chief of American poets."

"Brahma."

The "poem" called "Brahma," first printed in the *Atlantic*, excited widespread discussion and no little ridicule:

> If the red slayer thinks he slays,
> Or if the slain think he is slain,
> They know not well the subtle ways
> I keep, and pass, and turn again.
>
> Far or forgot to me is near;
> Shadow and sunlight are the same;
> The vanished gods to me appear;
> And one to me are shame and fame.
>
> They reckon ill who leave me out;
> When me they fly I am the wings;
> I am the doubter and the doubt,
> And I the hymn the Brahmin sings.
>
> The strong gods pine for my abode,
> And pine in vain the sacred seven;
> But thou, meek lover of the good,
> Find me and turn thy back on heaven.

To most readers this remains a riddle. It is fair, therefore, to give the solution offered by one of Mr. Emerson's admirers, Mr. Alfred H. Guernsey. He says it is, in fact, "an exposition of one of the profoundest of all human faiths—the pure Buddhist theosophy, freed from later increments of transmigration and the like.

BRAHMA, THE ADORABLE AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE,

represents himself as the All in All; as at once cause and effect—the subject and the object of every action—at the same time the doer and the thing done. The strong gods, who appear to have come into being, and who are themselves only illusionary apparitions of Brahma, are by a bold stretch of imagination represented as pining to attain the knowledge of him; the sacred seven, by whom we understand the seven wise men of antiquity, as representatives of all intellectual wisdom, also pine in vain for the knowledge which is reserved only for the meek lovers of the good; and this knowledge is the *Nirvana*—the complete and beatific absorption of all individual being and consciousness into the Infinit Being; and this involves the renunciation of all that can be conceived of under the name of Heaven."

FAR BETTER KNOWN AND APPRECIATED

are the "Concord Hymn," which tells how

> By the rude bridge that arched the flood
> Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
> Here once the embattled farmers stood
> And fired the shot heard round the world.

and the "Boston Hymn," which records that

> The word of the Lord by night
> To the watching pilgrims came,
> As they sat by the seaside,
> And filled their hearts with flame.
>
> God said, I am tired of Kings,
> I suffer them no more;
> Up to my ear the morning brings
> The outrage of the poor.

The Chicago "Boersenkeller," No. [illegible] Madison street, near Board of Trade alley; the choicest imported and domestic beers on draught.

The Tribune.

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Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, NO. 160, A. F. & A. M.—Installation of officers and work April 28. Members notified to attend promptly at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially welcome.
JOHN C. BARKER, W. M.
FRED W. PORTER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1882.

LIGHT rain, followed by clearing weather, and stationary or lower temperature for the Upper-Lake region today.

THE nuptials of Prince Leopold, Queen Victoria's youngest son, and the Princess Helena of Waldeck occurred yesterday at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the Archbishop of Canterbury tying the royal knot.

THE marital troubles of Congressman Clarke, of the Eleventh Missouri District, and his wife were ended yesterday by a decree of divorce in favor of Gen. Clarke on the ground of "incompatability of temper."

THE corner-stone of the new Hammond Library building, to be erected with the proceeds of a fund of $27,377 donated by Col. C. G. Hammond, of Chicago, and to form an adjunct of the Chicago Theological Seminary, was laid yesterday morning with appropriate ceremonies.

THE remains of the late Gen. S. A. Hurlbut are to arrive in Chicago this morning, and arrangements have been made for a detail of the Grand Army of the Republic and other veteran organizations to act as an escort. The interment will take place at Belvidere, the funeral occurring next Sunday.

THE list of America's great thinkers and writers has again suffered a serious curtailment in the death of Ralph Waldo Emerson, which is announced in our columns this morning, together with an extended biographical sketch and an estimate of the character and work of the world-renowned poet and philosopher.

IN the South there are strong symptoms of a separation of the old Union Whigs from the anti-Union Bourbons. When this takes place the latter will go to the wall. The new Sangamon district in this State in former times was controlled by the Whigs. Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Morgan, and Sangamon were old Whig counties. Let the old Whigs abandon the Bourbons and that district can be carried.

ONE of the Bourbons moved to take Clinton, with her 800 Democratic majority, out of the Nineteenth District, and put it in the Eighteenth, the St. Clair; and then take Washington, with her 400 Republican majority, out of the St. Clair, and bury her in the Democratic Nineteenth. By this chang Bill Morrison would be helped 1,200 votes towards a reëlection. Unless this Democratic gerrymander was consented to, the Bourbons declared that the Republican party would be ruined, so angry would be the people. The change was not made.

THE speeches made by the Democratic members of the House against the Congressional Apportionment bill were not serious, but only uttered for buncombe. No sensible man among them could for a moment suppose that the Republicans would gerrymander their apportionment program for the purpose of changing Republican districts into Democratic districts. It is preposterous to expect any foolishness of the kind; besides, all the Democratic precedents in this and other States are flat against it. There never was a case where the Democrats, controlling a Legislature, changed a Democratic into a Republican district to please or accommodate their opponents. The Democrats in all the States they now control are carving out the largest possible number of Bourbon districts. If anybody wants to know what gerrymandering means, all he has to do is to study the build of the Congressional districts as they are now being constructed in the Bourbon States.

THE Conference Committee on the Post-Office Appropriation bill agreed to a report which will be satisfactory on all sides. The Senate recedes from the franking-privilege amendment; the House surrenders some points of small importance. The provision in regard to special mail facilities is a compromise. The sum appropriated for this purpose is fixed at $600,000, instead of $500,-000 as proposed by the House and $650,000 as desired by the Senate. The stipulation that these amounts should be "ratably" distributed throughout the country is modified so as to read that it shall be distributed, as far as practicable, "among the principal cities of the country." This is rational and intelligible. The Postmaster-General feared that the other phrase would compel him to distribute the money proportionately among the States, and so break up any continuous service. He was probably hypocritical on this point, but no harm has been done by the change. The principle of equality of benefits has been saved, and that is all the Senate ever contended for in its amendment.

IN the House at Springfield yesterday Senator Whiting's bill for the cession of the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the United States was passed by a vote of 103 yeas to 43 nays. The Congressional Apportionment bill was passed to a third reading, after numerous ineffectual attempts by the Democrats to change the plan by amendments offered with a view to partisan advantage. In the afternoon the struggle began on the Senatorial Apportionment bill, and it was not finished when the session ended for the day. Several Republicans, having more faith in their individual judgment than in the combined wisdom of the caucus and the committees which had devoted careful and arduous labor to the subject, showed a disposition to assist the Democratic minority in their efforts to enter upon a wholesale system of amendments and alterations, but it is expected that when the matter shall have been fully debated and each particular malcontent afforded an opportunity to air his grievance and record his protest the bill will receive a sufficient number of Republican votes to insure its passage.

THERE is the right ring in the speech of ex-Congressman Long delivered yesterday at the convention of Georgia Republicans which met at Macon pursuant to the call of the State Central Committee. The convention's purpose is to consider what means shall be employed and what steps taken to rescue the State from the blight of Bourbonism, and to secure to the colored Republicans the unobstructed right of a free ballot and of a fair and honest count of that ballot. Upon this prime question Mr. Long addressed the convention, and squarely and bluntly laid down the proposition that coöperation and coalition with the anti-Bourbon element of the Democracy in Georgia is the right way and the only way to accomplish the desired result. To the possible objection that previous attempts in the same line of action have not been altogether successful or satisfactory, he returned the reply that failure in the past furnishes no good reason for a refusal to try again. The tone of the speech and the notably superior character and intelligence of the delegates present in representation of the colored men of the State promise well for the success of the movement.

MR. BLAINE'S EXAMINATION.

Mr. Blaine is the most entertaining and instructive witness ever summoned before an investigating committee. In no capacity has he ever more fully demonstrated his strong intellectuality, his perfect familiarity with every matter to which he gives his attention, his independence of character, and his alertness in parry and attack. Not even the notable debates in Congress with which Mr. Blaine's name is conspicuously associated have developed more strikingly the attributes of statesmanship which he has at his ready command. Though now a private citizen, there is no man in the country who fills so large a space in the public eye as James G. Blaine. His appearance before the Congressional committee has enabled him to add thousands of admirers to a constituency which extends throughout every section of the country, and to once more justify the exalted rank which he has taken in the Republican party.

The reflections which Shipherd made by innuendo upon the ex-Secretary of State have proved to be the means for clearing up the whole Peruvian business more quickly and more thoroughly than could have been hoped from all the official correspondence and all the Congressional investigation the affair has produced. Mr. Blaine has brushed away all confusion and presented the case in a nutshell. Shipherd was a charlatan, whose pretenses were repudiated from the very first at the State Department. He never had a footing in Government consideration, and his statements intimating important interviews and confidential communications were a tissue of lies. His Quixotic claim was instantly recognized at its true value by the State Department, and thereafter he was merely a nuisance until his name was stricken from the rolls of the privileged attorneys. He had an illegitimate claim, coming through an illegitimate son, and transferred for a trifling consideration to an American with an illegitimate purpose. There was never the slightest intention on the part of anybody to give his preposterous scheme the backing of Government authority.

The hint—started by Shipherd in despair of gaining Government coöperation in behalf of his Peruvian Company—that the State Department discriminated against him in order to favor the Landreau claim seems to have been adopted by Belmont, representing a clique hostile to Blaine, in the face of an official record which shows the status of the whole case. Landreau is an American citizen, the brother and partner of the man claiming to have discovered the guano and nitrate deposits of Peru. His claim had been admitted to adjudication in Peru, but the courts afterwards concluded they had no jurisdiction. The claim to American support had been sustained by the State Department before Mr. Blaine became Secretary, and had been explicitly recommended by a resolution of Congress. Both Fish and Evarts had taken substantially the same ground in regard to it which Blaine assumed. Blaine proposed to use the good offices of the American Government to secure a hearing for an American citizen in a manner approved and recommended by the American Congress. He asked that, whatever the result of the negotiations between Chili and Peru might be, this claim should be adjudicated, or else referred to arbitration, or else that the jurisdiction of the courts be extended that it might have a fair trial. Blaine could not have done less without ignoring the instructions of Congress, working an injustice to an American citizen, and sacrificing the dignity of the Government he represented.

The most amusing phase of Mr. Blaine's examination is his treatment of young Belmont, who comes forward from day to day with a set of questions prepared for him over night by some of Blaine's political enemies, but who is wofully ignorant of the scope and meaning of the interrogatories he proposes. Blaine has used up this stripling so mercilessly that his case would be pitiable if he did not constantly return to the attack with impertinence. If Belmont chooses to solicit flagellation at Mr. Blaine's hands from day to day in the vain hope that he may disconcert the confident and skillful statesman he can hardly complain if the country laughs at him.

But Blaine has also improved this examination to bring out in his own graphic way a panoramic view of the diplomatic relations involved in the Trescott mission, which have been confused in the public mind by the President's vacillating course. He makes it clear beyond dispute that the policy he adopted with the purpose of saving Peru from spoliation to the injury of American interests and for the benefit of the English creditors of Chili was with the knowledge and approval of President Arthur. There is no longer any color for the suspicion that a more aggressive character was given to the Trescott mission by Blaine's interpolations in the instructions after they had passed through Arthur's hands. He has shown, too, that the subsequent modification of Trescott's instructions by Frelinghuysen was a complete change of base, and that the President's adoption of Frelinghuysen's timorous policy has made the American Government a laughing-stock in South America, besides surrendering to England the unfair advantages it has obtained through the virtual confiscation of Peru's resources. The people will understand this much better from Blaine's personal explanation before the Congressional committee than they could ever have done otherwise, and the result will be to strengthen Blaine's hold on popular admiration and weaken the present Administration in precisely the same proportion.

PROSPECT OF PEACE IN IRELAND.

The indications at present are that the Irish land question, and the controversies growing out of it, which have reduced Ireland to anarchy during the last year, are in a reasonable way toward a peaceful settlement, and this, too, by the consent not only of the British Tories, but also of all branches of the Irish people.

To a proper understanding of the present condition of the land question, it must be remembered that the Land bill of Mr. Gladstone was passed after a long parliamentary struggle, at the close of an agricultural distress continuing through three seasons of crop failures, during which at times large portions of people were so reduced towards famine that food and other relief had to be sent to them.

The Land bill provided for a liberal system of leases at rents based upon the value of the naked land, conceding to the tenant as his vested property the value of all improvements and betterments, and giving to him in his lease and his improvements a salable property often equal to, and even surpassing, the rentable value of the land itself. The bill further provided that whenever the tenant and the landlord could agree upon a price the tenant could become the purchaser of the land, the Government advancing him, or loaning him, three-fourths of the agreed price, the same to be refunded in small payments at a low rate of interest. The annual rate of rent under the leases was to be determined by the Land Court. All these provisions would have been generally acceptable to the tenantry, and have been accepted by many thousands of tenants, were it not for the fact that an immense body of tenants at the end of the three years' failure of crops were in arrears for rent for from one to three years, and this rent they were unable to pay. On some estates the landlords voluntarily abandoned from 20 to 40 per cent of these arrearages, while on others the whole amount was demanded, but in either case the poorer classes were unable to pay any part. In many cases the arrearages of rent under the old terms equaled the rent for twice the term of the tenancy under the rates for the new leases.

The misery of the situation was that, however liberal and acceptable the terms and rents of the leases under the Land bill were to the tenants, no tenant could avail himself of them or share any advantage under the new law who was in arrear for rent. No tenant owing back rent could claim a lease unless by the consent of the landowners, so that all the beneficent provisions of the Land act were denied to the thousands of tenants who had been unable to pay their rents during the years of distress and starvation. The cry of "No rent" to these people was but the echo of their own helpless situation; it was not a notice of no rent under the new leases, but a despairing cry of inability to pay the arrearages, while the inability to pay the arrearages excluded them from the privilege of obtaining new leases.

To exclude the tenants from new leases because of the failure to pay the arrearages was practically to exclude these millions of people from the land altogether; and hence these people, thus threatened with starvation, for their common defense, naturally, no matter however illegally, combined by terrorism and anarchy to prevent the land from being taken from them, or leased or rented to others. The efforts of the Government at coercion have failed to silence discontent, to suppress disorder, or to coerce obedience on the part of people menaced with or actually subjected to expulsion and eviction.

The condition of the landlords has been equally oppressive. They could not collect these arrearages of rent, nor could they lease their lands to new tenants under new leases. Those in possession could not pay their arrearages, nor would they voluntarily vacate the lands. It was not a case of a few tenants, but of the bulk or the whole people, and the failure to pay was conceded to be the result of an inability to pay. Both tenants and landowners were therefore joint sufferers from a condition of circumstances from which there has seemingly been no extrication.

Mr. Gladstone now, appealing to the members of all parties to unite for the common peace of the country, proposes to terminate the present extraordinary condition of affairs by recognizing the absolute inability of the tenants to pay these arrearages of rent, and also the justice of the landlords in demanding to be paid; he therefore proposes that the Government shall assume payment of the arrears of rent out of the funds to the credit of the late disestablished Church of Ireland. This will relieve the administration in execution of the Land act from the present embarrassment of the exclusion of so large a portion of the people from all its benefits because of arrearages of rent which they are confessedly unable to pay. It will at the same time that the tenants are relieved do so without subjecting the landlords to unjust oppression. Having disposed of this great difficulty, he proposes also to perfect the machinery by which the purchase of land by the tenants from the landowners may be affected. The scheme suggested was that the Government should advance to the tenants, upon good security, the whole money needed to purchase the owners' title, the tenants or landlords having the power to appeal to the courts to have the value of the land fixed and determined. As these two improvements on the original Land bill are both substantially embodied in Mr. Parnell's bill recently proposed by him, and are also, but less distinctly, avowed by the leaders of the Conservative or Tory party in Parliament, it is now probable that the present condition of anarchy in Ireland will soon be brought to a close, and that something will be done to revivify industry and prosperity in that unfortunate island. The present indications of a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of the land troubles are more hopeful and promising than they have been for a year.

MURPHY, Winters, Mann, Yancey, Linegar, Cronkrite, and other howling dervishes proclaimed in loud tones that if the Republicans passed their Apportionment bill they would be a ruined party, as the people would rise up in their wrath next fall and crush them flatter than pancakes. If the howling dervishes really believed this, we cannot admire their political sagacity in making the fact public. They should have kept it a profound secret until the bill was safely passed, signed by the Governor, and the Legislature had adjourned. For it must be just what the Bourbons want to have done. They must naturally desire the Republicans to pass such a bill as will overthrow their party. We are surprised that the Democrats opposed a bill which was sure to have so destructive effect on the Republican party next fall. The Republicans supposed they were passing a safe and prudent bill, which would secure them a fair share of the districts. But it seems that the districts are so formed that the Democrats will carry two-thirds of them next fall; and yet they are not satisfied. While it was a great stupidity on the part of the Democratic leaders to expose the Republican blunder, and to make the important secret public prematurely, yet all Republicans must feel grateful for having their sad fate foretold. People like to know the worst in time.

GRAIN SUPPLY AND PRICES.

The grain markets are just now in very unsettled condition, hanging between hope and fear. There is a promise of abundant crops the coming harvest, the prospect being at least as good as at the same date in any former year, and we are rapidly nearing the harvest-time on all the cereals except corn. Still prices keep up far above the average. The fact of short crops in 1881 is making itself felt more and more as the season progresses, and is taken advantage of by speculators to afflict their brethren with an artificial scarcity. The supply of some, if not of all, kinds of grain bids fair to be sufficient to tide over consumption to another crop, but there are untold millions of bushels of shorts yet to be tumbled into the speculative maw ere its cravings be satisfied. Either this or the cash must be furnished. It is an open secret that the latter is often more acceptable than is the former to the hungry "long."

In the wheat market the prospect for much lower prices would seem to be a hopeless one. There is really so little behind us that prices have little to do with a change in the volume of the daily supply. It comes forward so very slowly as to furnish absolute proof that very little is left in first hands, and what there is finds its way to the country mill at prices which are good even by comparison with those paid here. But there is some question with regard to other cereals, and especially corn. The indications are that there is yet a good deal of corn to come forward, the farm consumption on the last crop having been kept at a minimum during the fine open weather of the past winter, while the high prices have encouraged saving in an unprecedented degree. That very weather kept back supplies by making the country roads impassable for months together; and thus left a very considerable part of the smaller surplus to be moved in summer. There are indications now that the receipts of corn during May will be much larger than has been expected by many, though not equal to those of some former years; and buyers for consumption in the Eastern States and in Europe are reported to be holding back in view of this prospect. The change in the situation has evidently caused a flutter in the ranks of the bulls, as the course of the market during the past two or three days abundantly testifies. Some of them have embraced the opportunity to unload, while others still hold on, believing that the recent decline has been severe enough to warrant hopes of a reaction.

It is claimed, and is probably true, that a large part of the corn to arrive in this city during the coming month has been already sold to go eastward, and a considerable part of it is under orders for Europe. If this be the case the decline may not be so very great after all, as it is yet a good long while before the world will be able to draw upon the next corn crop for consumption. The quantity remaining over will have to supply the world's requirements for several months to come.

A POLO-PLAYER IN POLITICS.

Mr. Perry Belmont may be a very accomplished performer in the polo-field, but he has not yet attained to the stature of a statesman. He is utterly ignorant of the amenities that obtain among members of Congress. He apparently deemed it to be his duty in the foreign affairs investigation, if he could, to thwack Mr. Blaine over the shins at every convenient opportunity. The thwacks which he received in the pursuit of this praiseworthy but unattainable end he took for the most part with appropriate heroism. They were, as he understood it, a necessary result of the game in which he was engaged. The shibboleth "Shinney on our own side!" had too often been sounded in his ears for him not to understand the meaning of it. He would have been entirely satisfied, therefore, if Mr. Blaine had been content to bruise him merely in the permitted portion of his anatomy. He only began to object when the ex-Secretary rapped him smartly over the knuckles and then belabored him over the head and shoulders. This was not polo as the youthful sportsman from Long Island had been taught to practice it, and he most vociferously and indignantly protested against the "foul" blows.

To perceive at all the merits of the extraordinary scene in the Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday, it will be needful to bear in mind, first, that Mr. Blaine was in no sense under investigation. The scope of the inquiry did not touch him or the State Department. It related solely to Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States. He was a voluntary witness. He had asked to be summoned, and of his own accord was giving the committee such information as he possessed. The attempt of the raw and inexperienced Belmont to put him on trial was therefore a sheer impertinence, and we cannot help but say that the Foreign Affairs Committee was grossly culpable for permitting one of its members to adopt such a tone or manner toward the witness as Belmont habitually used.

Secondly, the answers of Mr. Blaine were at no time evasive. Persons who were not present at the examination may be misled on this point, but nobody who was in the room except Belmont could be in doubt about it. Mr. Blaine merely exercised the right of reading from his dispatches to show what his policy was. Belmont insisted upon having an oral statement of that policy in the form of a police-court examination. Questions prepared for Belmont by his seconds, involving a misstatement or a half statement of the context of the dispatches, were put to Mr. Blaine, and a categorical answer "yes" or "no" was demanded. Mr. Blaine merely asked the privilege of reading the dispatches themselves in reply. They contained the only explanation of his policy that it was possible to give. It was absurd to expect from him the affirmation of any policy which the dispatches did not reveal. Yet Belmont had the audacity and the stupidity to object to the reading of the dispatches, or any part of them, on the plea that they were already before the committee, a position in which he was sustained by nobody. In view of this, it is hardly too much to say that he expected to furnish both the questions and the answers for the use of the committee.

Third, many of Belmont's questions were wholly unintelligible. We submit the following, which is an exact transcript from the stenographer's notes, as a specimen of the questions to which he demanded a categorical answer:

> Mr. Belmont—Mr. O'Conor (the Examiner of Claims), in his report, says that J. C. Landreau was a minor, under 18 years of age, in 1857, but he neglects to give his exact age. It appears that he (Landreau), the pretended American citizen (of whose naturalization there is no record), had acquired his partnership interest in 1859. The pretended naturalization occurred in 1867. In admitting that Mr. O'Conor had proved that J. C. Landreau had acquired, even while yet a minor, certain rights against his brother (the brother, Mr. Blaine, is the original claimant, a French citizen who appealed to his own Government in vain—the French Government would have nothing to do with him), how could Mr. O'Conor prove that J. C. Landreau had acquired rights against Peru?

Belmont is an ass. There is no sort of doubt about that. The only question is whether he is not something more and worse. Blood will tell, and it would perhaps be unfair to expect any good to come out of the Belmont family, which is noted for its meanness; but it would seem reasonable to look for a little more sense, if not a little more civility, than this scion of it has exhibited.

Belmont's manner was intentionally insulting. He opened upon Blaine as if the latter had been a criminal in the dock instead of a distinguished American citizen. He iterated and reiterated senseless interrogatories, all bearing on the least consequential part of our South American diplomacy. He interrupted Blaine repeatedly, and, when the latter completed an answer, would construe it with the introductory phrase, "That is to say"—something entirely different from what the witness had said. But the climax of the two days of turbulence, disgraceful alike to the committee and the House, was reached when Belmont stigmatized Blaine as a "bully and a coward," and threatened to communicate with him privately, which could only mean a challenge or something akin to it. But by this time Belmont was in so demoralized a condition that he could hardly be held responsible for what he said. Blaine had been studiously parliamentary in all he said, as the report will show. It was Belmont only who transcended the bounds of ordinary parliamentary usage. Mr. Belmont's party associates in the committee were quite as completely disgusted with him as the Republican members. Blount, Wilson, and Deuster did not hesitate to express their feelings freely, and no one of them had an excuse to offer for this verdant young polo-player.

The conclusion of the whole matter should be that polo-playing in the House of Representatives is neither a safe nor an agreeable pastime, and gentlemen of more leisure than brains, who are fond of this athletic exercise, could best pursue it on the open field, untrammeled by the conventionalities of parliamentary usage.

THE COLORED MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

The capacity of the colored race for improvement and the discharge of political duties and obligations was well shown in the House of Representatives yesterday when Mr. John R. Lynch, contestant of the seat of Chalmers for the Sixth Mississippi District, rose to speak on his own behalf. Lynch is a mulatto. His character and attainments entitled him to the attention and respect of all within the sound of his voice, and he received both. His speech was eloquent. No white man in the hall would have been ashamed to make it, and few could have equaled it for earnestness, dignity, pathos, or the less important quality of elegance of style and diction.

Lynch did not go fully into the legal questions raised in his case, but treated it in its broader aspects. He threw into bold relief the anomaly presented in the conduct of a white man supposed by his neighbors to be an honorable gentleman, who connived at election frauds for his own benefit and held by virtue of them a seat in Congress to which he was not fairly entitled. The speaker repudiated utterly the doctrine that all the white men of Mississippi or all the wealth and intelligence of the Shoestring District agreed to the methods by which Chalmers held his seat. To say so would be a calumny on the white race. There were no self-respecting white men who approved of these practices. Lynch believed that a very large proportion of the disinterested voters of his district, white and black, thoroughly disapproved of all assaults upon the rights of citizens and the corruption of the ballot by political leaders.

The facts of this Lynch-Chalmers contest have been often stated, but they will bear repetition. The Sixth District of Mississippi is composed of a tier of counties largely inhabited by blacks extending from the northern to the southern boundaries of the State. The district was expressly constructed for the purpose of massing the Republican vote and giving it the privilege of electing a Congressman in that one district out of the six in the State. But the Democrats coveted it. They could not keep their hands off it, and finally they seized it by violence in 1875, and have ever since retained possession of it by fraud.

In 1878 the Republicans made no contest, but let the district go by default. In 1880, however, encouraged by the candidacy of Gen. Garfield, and looking forward to a contest in the House, they again put forward Mr. Lynch, who had before 1875 for two terms been their Representative in Congress. Of the votes actually cast, Lynch had a majority of considerably more than 1,000, exclusive of a number of boxes containing large majorities that were taken away from the country precincts and destroyed. The Democrats set about overcoming his majority, and they accomplished it in three ways.

First—They held that a large number of ballots which had plain printer's dashes on them marking the divisions of Presidential Electors from the Congressional candidate were illegal, as having "distinguishing marks" on them. The State law prohibits "distinguishing marks." The law is undoubtedly valid as to State officers, but it has no pertinence to National elections. Moreover, a practical printer, who was called by Mr. Chalmers himself, swore that "the dashes used are such as any printer of taste would either put in or leave out, according as he wanted to lengthen or shorten the ticket to suit the paper, or otherwise."

Second—The election-officers, all of whom were Democrats, contributed intentionally by their negligence to the throwing out of boxes in which Lynch had a clear majority. They left out lists of voters, or did not sign the returns, or committed some other trivial formality, which was accepted as an excuse for rejecting the whole vote.

Third—In many cases they threw out returns and offered no excuse or pretense of excuse for so doing. In several cases there is no hint of the reason why they so acted, but merely the bare record that they did so.

Fourth—They stuffed the boxes. The negroes voted open ballots, and their votes were counted as they went into the box by reputable bystanders; yet the election officers, after taking the boxes home with them over night, calmly returned in the morning large majorities for Chalmers, cutting down the Republican vote one-half or more in districts where the result should have been the other way.

By these means Lynch was defrauded of more than 5,000 votes to which he was fairly entitled, and Chalmers was given an apparent majority of 500.

The Republican party has not a more solemn or imperative duty than the rectification of this great wrong. It can afford to make any sacrifices and expend any amount of time in the accomplishment of its purpose. The principles of a free ballot and a fair count must be established now, if ever, and the party can have no more convenient opportunity to assert them than at this time, while it is in a majority in the House.

THE DOOM OF THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The English humorists have found in the proposed channel tunnel an inexhaustible field for their wit and satire, and numerous brochures, after the manner of "The Battle of Dorking," have made their appearance, containing the accounts of mighty battles fought in its subterranean darkness and ludicrous encounters between the English and French on railroad trains, with incidental collisions, explosions, and submersions of the combatants. One of the best of these recently appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine*.

The writer sets forth that the tunnel is opened in 1885 with two tracks, but, the passenger traffic proving a failure, the shareholders decide to use it for freight transportation with the exception of a couple of trains daily for such passengers as cannot stand the channel sickness. Meanwhile the usual war-cloud arose on the horizon, or that part of it which separates the two countries. The French, notwithstanding the decadence of their army as alleged by the English papers, and which by 1887, the time of the aforesaid cloud, ought to have been pretty well whittled away, were on the alert. They concentrated a large force of troops at Ardes, twenty miles away from the French end of the tunnel. One Sunday in 1887 fifty Frenchmen came to Dover and purchased their tickets—a not unusual thing, for the French in England were naturally anxious to get home. As it was Sunday there were very few officials about the station, and at the sound of the shrill whistle every Englishman on the premises was gagged and bound except the engineer and fireman who were on their engine. The writer says:

> Meanwhile four heavy trains, each freighted with a thousand soldiers, were on their way from the French terminus, and 20,000 more French troops were waiting to follow, full of enthusiasm at the thought of at last hoisting their standard on the hitherto inaccessible shore of Albion. The complete plan, of course, was that the small surprise party should seize the Dover Station and hold it, without giving any alarm to the inhabitants of the town, long enough to admit of the safe arrival of the train-loads of troops, who would, in their turn, at once attack and occupy the fortifications commanding the entrance of the tunnel, and thus enable the main body of the invading army to pass through unharmed.

That England escaped this invasion was due to the pluck of the engineer. The Frenchmen tried to get on the engine but he knocked them off and told his fireman to set the train in motion. Two of the Frenchmen got on the engine and a terrific fight ensued. The fireman was killed. Walsh, the engineer, however, kept them at bay. They implored him to stop the train as other trains were coming on the same track. Upon hearing this, the engineer here crowded on all steam, jumped off, and let his train go thundering into the tunnel at a tremendous rate of speed. The invaders of course had calculated that their friends at the English end would keep the mail train from starting, and that both lines would thus be clear, so they started two trains on each line. The train on the clear line came into the station all right, and as Gen. Miribel alighted with his soldiers, prepared to capture Dover and hold it until his immense reinforcements came up, he heard a crash which was the signal that trouble had occurred and that his line of retreat was cut off. What had happened meanwhile is thus told:

> The empty train, which had gained a terrific speed, had dashed into the front of the two French trains on the same line, the driver of which had no warning of his danger until it was almost upon him, though even if he had been able to pull up, it would only have diminished the force of, and not averted, the inevitable collision, which completely blocked both lines, and brought down huge masses of the masonry of the tunnel. The drivers of the two rearward French trains, one on either line, heard the crash of the collision and the shrieks which rent the air, but were unable, in spite of their strenuous efforts, to pull up with sufficient suddenness to avoid running into the chaos of smashed carriages, masonry, chalk, and mangled human beings which blocked their way.

Of course, all that remained for the gallant French General was to hand his sword to the English commandant, who had quietly gone to bed, not dreaming of invasion, and consign a thousand prisoners of war to him. The engineer whose coolness had saved England was knighted. Meanwhile the absence of so many troops from France gave an opportunity for "a tremendous and bloody revolution." This outbreak averted all danger of war, but to make assurance doubly sure the English blew the tunnel up, and England was once more an island and happy. What became of France the writer fails to tell, but it is probable that the Communists and petroleuses had a happy time of it. It would not have been a bad denouement if he had made the Communists burn Paris, as this would have made the good fortune of England still more apparent, and besides would have been a highly dramatic revenge for the failure of the French to negotiate the commercial treaty. He might also have given the Bey of Tunis an opportunity to rise and fill up the new canal, thus preventing the inundation of the Sahara, while Arabi Bey might have seized the French Controller-General, tied him to the Sphinx, and left him there to starve. This would have made a highly-sensational climax to the miseries of France. For an apotheosis St. George might have been extending his arms in benediction above the lion and the unicorn, locked in fond embrace, typical of English joy and prosperity. It is a little remarkable, however, that the English wits have not seized upon the protest in the *Nineteenth Century*, headed by the poets, essayists, and esthetes of England, as a subject for caricature. The alarm of Tennyson, Charles Reade, Tyndall, Huxley, and Austin Dobson affords an admirable opportunity.

MR. BLAINE has distinctly said that neither the Cochet nor the Landreau claim had any more to do with determining his policy in regard to Chili and Peru than "a barnacle on the bottom of the ship that carried Mr. Hurlbut to Lima." Whatever may be thought of Mr. Blaine's estimate of the part taken by England in the war, what he has to say about these claims is undoubtedly true. They are entirely insignificant. It is impossible to discover in the voluminous dispatches sent by him to Hurlbut and Kilpatrick more than a passing allusion to them. Our policy was controlled by graver and more statesmanlike considerations than those entering into the adjudication of any claims, and it will be well for persons interested in the facts to understand as much. The clamor of the Modocs has obscured the issue and given an exaggerated importance to dispatches of the most trivial moment. It has been, as Mr. Blaine said yesterday, "the slogan of the dirty Democratic press" to make it appear that some officer of our Government was improperly interested in claims against Peru, but neither in the dispatches themselves nor in any rational interpretation of the acts of our Government can the justification for such a calumny be found.

THE consolidation of the Edison Electric Light Company and the Gramme Electric Company was a natural result of the conditions, and probably there is no reason to apprehend that the monopoly thus established will be able to oppress the people. The electric companies, whether consolidated or not, must furnish the public with a superior light at a less cost than can be obtained from gas or coal-oil; if they fail to do this they can make no headway in public favor, and if they succeed, the public always has the gas and oil processes to protect it against extortion. The Gramme Electric Company already controlled, in addition to the Gramme patents, the Brush, the Jablochkoff, the Fuller, and several other patents, all covering, along with the Edison patents, very much the same ground. The concentration of interests and endeavors in this instance is likely to result in a more rapid and satisfactory development of the electric light than if the various inventors and claimants were engaged in fighting each other in the courts. On the whole, therefore, it may be expected that, contrary to the rule, consolidation in this case is calculated to be of more benefit than damage to the public interests.

THE United States has all the requisit material on hand with which to establish a first-class navy. We have three times as many naval officers as can be used to command the ships. We have any quantity of salt-water, and there is only one little thing we lack, and that can be easily supplied. We refer to ships. We have everything except the ships. As we have a Knavery Department at Washington, we ought to be able to have a navy in short order. When the United States once has a navy, and Chili, or any other little blackguard South American Republic, needs exercise very bad, Uncle Sam can then ask him, the offending party, to step out in the back yard and be accommodated. Until then, however, there is no occasion for any foreign nation to admit this country has any rights it is bound to respect.—*Texas Siftings*.

The *Siftings* would have added to its catalog if it had been posted. When Robeson left the Knavery Department, in 1877, he had accumulated clothing enough to last all the sailors for a dozen years. Paymaster Cutler, Chief of Provisions and Clothing, testified: "We have about $1,300,000 worth of clothing on hand. About $900,000 worth of this is stored in New York. We owe about $400,000 on this clothing. We have recommended a reduction on the price of this clothing—about 16 per cent—which cuts off $158,000. This is a dead loss to the Government. It was all bought by open purchase—no advertisements." The law, however, required that the Secretary of the Knavery should advertise for clothing; but, if he had, it would have interfered with ring arrangements, and saved money. Mr. Harris, Chairman of the Knaval Committee, asked Paymaster Cutler to make out a table showing for how many years ahead the navy had been supplied with clothing by Robeson's forethought, at the average rate of yearly issue.

This table shows conclusively that Robeson's "strong suit," so to speak, is clothes. Of pea-jackets he had accumulated enough for twenty-three years; of monkey-jackets, a supply for thirty-five years; of blue cloth trousers, sufficient to last seven years; of canvas trousers, enough for eight years; of white duck frocks, enough for fourteen years; of blue flannel shirts, for six years; blue flannel undershirts, four and and one-half years; blue flannel drawers, five and one-half years; and, lest this supply should leave our gallant seamen bare, he laid in additionally ten years' supply of blue satinet and four years' of blue flannel, besides fourteen years' supply of thin flannel, seven years' supply of duck, boots enough to last ten years, and so on to the end of a long list.

As an exchange remarks, "The next time Mr. Harris asks the House for a dozen or twenty millions to build a new navy, he cannot do better than produce this list to prove that we ought to have a navy, so as to have sailors to wear out this very handsome legacy of Robeson's old clothes; or, better yet, Robeson himself might make the plea."

THE New York *Sun* thinks Congress should look before it leaps in voting away millions of public taxes to build sand-banks along the Mississippi. The demand for the money is not the result of the recent floods:

> The plan was laid before the river rose, and that accident was seized upon as an additional and opportune argument in favor of the great job. If Congress undertakes to care for private property along the banks of the Mississippi, it undertakes not only that tremendous responsibility, but a vast deal more. Senators and Representatives should understand exactly what they are about before they add the administration of the Mississippi River to the present duties of the Federal Government. Floods and freshets occur upon other rivers. If the Government can be called upon to protect the fields bordering upon the Mississippi, it can and will be required to extend the same protection to the banks of the Androscoggin, the Choctawatchee, the Muskingum, and the Klamath. There is nothing exceptional about the Mississippi, except its size. There can be no discrimination in favor of citizens who happen to own property in the neighborhood of that particular river. Whatever is done for them must be done for the inhabitants of the banks of every other navigable stream; and Congress has already established the precedent that every stream is navigable which will float a shingle at high tide.

WHEN the Republicans held up before the gaze of the Bourbon members the Democratic apportionment of 1852—the last they have had a chance to make—Yancey and others admitted that it was a rascally gerrymander, but laid the blame on John A. Logan, who, they said, led them astray and caused them to perpetrate a dishonest apportionment. The report of the proceedings then adds:

> Mr. Morris, who had been looking up the record, answered Mr. Yancey's charge that John A. Logan had bossed the Democratic gerrymander of 1852 by showing that Gen. Logan did not take his seat in the Legislature the first time until January, 1853, while the apportionment was made in August, 1852; but it wouldn't make any difference, he added, if Logan had bossed that job; for it was known that, when a man left the Democratic party, he became converted and left all his sins behind him.

Under this chain-shot the big Bourbon lubber doubled up and tumbled to his seat.

THE Democrats in the Legislature profess to feel a deep sympathy for Congressman Smith because his County of Tazewell is attached to the Springfield instead of the McLean district. If they are sincere, they will not oppose his reëlection. The Republicans of the new district can furnish 17,000 votes, and it will only require 1,500 more to enable him to beat Bill Springer. Let that number of sympathizing Democrats vote for Smith, and thus show their good feeling by their actions, which speak louder than words.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

"My only excuse is that I didn't know Mr. Blaine was loaded."—*Young Mr. Belmont.*

Senator Hawley thinks the Chinese should stay. Senator Hawley evidently has his washing done at home.

The Apache Indians are on the warpath again. The Government should send the Apachés another supply of whisky and pie at once. The time for a hesitating policy in regard to the Indians has gone by.

Mr. Vanderbilt is going to Europe next month. It is understood that he has chopped enough wood to last the folks during his absence, and the boys are now large enough to drive the cows home nights and rake the leaves out of the front yard.

Among the Washington news is the statement that "Alphonso Taft has been confirmed as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria." It is hardly necessary to state that the gentleman who secures an office with so imposing a title is from Ohio.

In the cable dispatch concerning the marriage of Prince Leopold and the ceremonies attendant thereon, the statement is made that "the gentlemen are to wear uniforms or full dress, with trousers. The Knights wear their collars." This plan doesn't seem to give the Knights much of a chance. They should at least be allowed an overhead check and a pair of martingales, in addition to the collars.

In the silent hours of the midnight
  When the drowsy world was still;
While the golden beams of the starlight
  Rested upon the hill;
I stood where the moonbeams quiver,
  As the musical waters flow,
On the banks of that sleeping river
  Where we parted years ago.

I remember the tall tree's shadows
  Made darker the river's side,
As it wound through the hazel meadows
  Like a silvery ribbon wide;
And I thought of those days of gladness
  When we wandered long ago,
With never a thought of sadness,
  Where the musical waters flow.

Days that were free from trouble
  And clear as a bright June sky,
Yet transient as airy bubble
  That kisses the shore to die.
Thus love with the years forever
  Far out of our lives will flee,
While the waves of this same old river
  Drift on and out to the sea.

—*Man Who Escaped.*

FOREIGN.

The Royal Marriage Cele[brat]ed with Great Pomp [at] Windsor.

Victoria Confers the Garte[r on] the King of the Nether[lands.]

Dr. Lamson's Execution Se[t for] Nine O'Clock This Morning.

The Poisoner, on the Eve of [Death,] Confesses His Horrible Crime.

Opening of the German Reich[stag] —A Zulu Crisis—The Jews.

The Austrian Secretary of the Tr[easury] Unable to Put Down Patriots Without Money.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PAGEANT AND THE ROYAL WE[DDING.]

Special Cable.

WINDSOR, April 28.—On the arrival of the wedding procession today at St. George's C[hapel,] Windsor, the clash of arms by the [...] troops and the acclamations of the spe[ctators] were incessant, until the great curtains [...] for the last time to admit the last [...] pageant, to be resumed again after th[e cere]mony inside the chapel, which was [...] shortly after 11 o'clock.

THE SCENE

was very brilliant. Fitful gleams of su[n ...] falling through the painted windows lit [...] brought into full relief the curiously-[...] oaken panels of the choir, the banners, [...] wets, the mantles and the swords of the K[nights] of the Garter. There was considerable mov[ement] in the nave, where privileged holders of [...] occupied chairs or stood in rows on eac[h side] of the columns. The line was kept by drilled beef-eaters in their quaint costu[mes of] scarlet and gold. Among them the Garter [...] at-Arms displayed great activity.

THE BRILLIANTLY ATTIRED GUES[TS]

poured in by the north and south doors a[...] past 11, while the organ pealed forth a volu[ntary.] Among the first arrivals were the Marquis o[f Salis]bury, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of [...] Lord Granville, and Mr. Gladstone, weari[ng] Windsor uniform of blue and gold, with [...]der-knots of white satin. Then came [...] Spencer, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Chamb[erlain,] and

MR. BRIGHT, THE LATTER IN A [...] DRESS

of black velvet. The Turkish Ambassado[r was] conspicuous in his fez, and the German, It[alian,] Austro-Hungarian, Russian, and [...] Ambassadors were in splendid [uni]forms. The clergy were massed insid[e the] altar-rails. The altar was laden with a[...] golden and silver plate. The dais was co[vered] with a velvet carpet of royal blue, pow[dered] with gold, as were also the chairs for her M[ajes]ty and the illustrious personages. At qu[arter] past 12

A FANFARE OF TRUMPETS

announced that the procession was fo[rming.] The organ pealed forth the "Wedding M[arch"] and the procession slowly and stately adv[anced] up the nave. Her Majesty wore a [mag]nificent dress of black satin and [...] and the imperial crown, of diam[onds] and pearls, from which drooped a v[eil of] lace. Across her breast was the blue r[ibbon of the] order of Prince Leopold, fastened with [a] brooch of diamonds, among which was th[e Koh-i-]noor diamond. Her Majesty was conduc[ted ...] haut-pas by the Lord Chamberlain. T[he bride]groom was received by the Lord Stewa[rd, and] was attended by his best man, the Prin[ce of] Wales, in the costume of a Field Mar[shal.] Prince Leopold wore a Colonel's costume [and] walked with the aid of a stick.

THE QUEEN

stepped forward and saluted the br[ide ...] she was joined by the brides[maids at] the altar. The Princess wore a [...] of mignonet and white flowers, and [...] she stood at the altar with her [...] elegant figure, her features lit up by [her] brown eyes, she was the admired of [all] admirers. The dress worn by Pri[ncess] Beatrice consisted of a petticoat of [...] which was neither salmon-colore[d nor] pink, but a kind of old yellow and pink [...] with colored point d'Alencon lace, wor[n ...] which formerly belonged to Catharine [...]son.

IT WAS GIVEN BY THE QUE[EN]

to her youngest daughter as a birthday pr[esent] a year or two ago. The bodice and train [...] of rich brocade, with cream-colored gro[und] whereon were strewn tiny bouquets of flame[-col]ored graine-de-Di jon roses, lilies o[f the] valley, and forget-me-nots. The tr[ain was] trimmed with a wreath of roses made [...] and clusters thereof with exquisitly [...] leaves relieved the splendid lace on th[e] skirt. Her Royal Highness wore a [...] and headdress of court plumes.

THE BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES,

which were made in London, were of two ma[te]rials. The petticoat was of rich white satin, [...] duchesse trains: the bodices were of white mo[ire] a Français, 170 yards whereof were [...] expressly for the occasion at Lyons [...] bottom of the jupe was a row of small [...] over which fell a flouncing exqu[isitely] worked, with triplets of pear[ls ...] edge of which gave the eff[ect ...] scroll-work. This was headed b[y ...] rows of bouquets, consisting of wh[ite] heather primroses and violets, united by f[es]toons of leaves of the same flowers. The c[or]sages were trimmed with stomachers bea[ded] with pearls to match a flouncing which had e[...] extending over the top of short sleeves. Th[ey] were composed of a single small pu[ff ...]gaged so that the edge formed a fr[ill.] Three bouquets of flowers were on the breas[t,] one on the centre and one on either side—unit[ed] by festoons of heather and violets. The trai[ns,] which, as well as the bodices, were of wh[ite] moire, were so draped as to form point[s ...] paniers on the hips, and then fell in plain a[nd] graceful folds to a moderate length, witho[ut] other garniture than plaits, some gathered [in] the middle, giving the effect of exquisitly ti[ed] bows. Each of the bridesmaids wo[re] two rows of pearls round her nec[k,] white satin shoes, and long white glove[s.] The coiffures were extremely simple, the h[air] being plaited low on the neck behind, with [a] fringe of small curls in front, and a coronal [of] the same flowers as those on the skirts, and [a] plain tulle veil falling considerably below [the] waist.

THE CEREMONY CONCLUDED

with Beethoven's "Hallelujah Chorus," chan[g]ing again to Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," as the united procession reformed and swe[pt] out in the same stately manner. The Que[en] embraced the Princess, and congratulation[s] were exchanged between all the Royal Princ[es] and Princesses. The bride and brid[e]groom passed out first, the bells of the parish church ringing a merr[y] peal. When the splendid thron[g] reissued, the artillery on the Long Walk fired [a] royal salute of joy, bells pealed from tow[er] and church. Leaving the castle after th[e] wedding breakfast, the royal coupl[e] passed through old Windsor, wher[e] there was a huge triumphal arch. Then alon[g] the Thames Valley, now in the full splendor o[f] spring verdure and blossoming flowers, throug[h] Walton, Weybridge, and Chertsy, most of the time in view of the windings of the river, an[d] so to Escher, with its stretches of golden gors[e.] Here were triumphal arches at frequent interval[s] until the bride and bridegroom passed beneath [a] handsome bower, like a covered bridge, an[d] thence along a peaceful country road to Clare[-] mont, than which there are few more charming spots for a honeymoon, despite its association[s] with Clive and the not charming memori[es] of the Orleans family in its decadence.

LAMSON'S CONFESSION.

Special Cable.

LONDON, April 27.—It is stated that the [...]

FOREIGN.

The Royal Marriage Celebrated with Great Pomp at Windsor.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PAGEANT AND THE ROYAL WEDDING.

Special Cable.

WINDSOR, April 26.—On the arrival of the royal wedding procession today at St. George's Church, Windsor, the clash of arms by the saluting troops and the acclamations of the spectators were incessant, until the great curtains parted for the last time to admit the last of the pageant, to be resumed again after the ceremony inside the chapel, which was opened shortly after 11 o'clock.

THE SCENE

was very brilliant. Fitful gleams of sunshine falling through the painted windows lit up and brought into full relief the curiously-carved oaken panels of the choir, the banners, the helmets, the mantles and the swords of the Knights of the Garter. There was considerable movement in the nave, where privileged holders of tickets occupied chairs or stood in rows on each side of the columns. The line was kept by well-drilled beef-eaters in their quaint costume of scarlet and gold. Among them the Garter King-at-Arms displayed great activity.

THE BRILLIANTLY ATTIRED GUESTS

poured in by the north and south doors at half-past 11, while the organ pealed forth a voluntary. Among the first arrivals were the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Granville, and Mr. Gladstone, wearing the Windsor uniform of blue and gold, with shoulder-knots of white satin. Then came Earl Spencer, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, and

MR. BRIGHT, THE LATTER IN A COURT DRESS

of black velvet. The Turkish Ambassador was conspicuous in his fez, and the German, Italian, Austro-Hungarian, Russian, and French Ambassadors were in splendid uniforms. The clergy were massed inside the altar-rails. The altar was laden with antique golden and silver plate. The dais was covered with a velvet carpet of royal blue, powdered with gold, as were also the chairs for her Majesty and the illustrious personages. At quarter-past 12

A FANFARE OF TRUMPETS

announced that the procession was forming. The organ pealed forth the "Wedding March," and the procession slowly and stately advanced up the nave. Her Majesty wore a magnificent dress of black satin and lace, and the imperial crown, of diamonds and pearls, from which drooped a veil of rich lace. Across her breast was the blue ribbon, the order of Prince Leopold, fastened with a splendid brooch of diamonds, among which was the Kohinoor diamond. Her Majesty was conducted to the haut-pas by the Lord Chamberlain. The bridegroom was received by the Lord Steward, and was attended by his best man, the Prince of Wales, in the costume of a Field Marshal. Prince Leopold wore a Colonel's costume, and walked with the aid of a stick.

THE QUEEN

stepped forward and saluted the bride, when she was joined by the bridegroom at the altar. The Princess wore a wreath of mignonette and white flowers, and as she stood at the altar with her tall, elegant figure, her features lit up by fine brown eyes, she was the admired of all admirers. The dress worn by Princess Beatrice consisted of a petticoat of satin which was neither salmon-colored nor pink, but a kind of old yellow and pink covered with colored point d'Alencon lace, worth £20,000, which formerly belonged to Catharine of Arragon.

IT WAS GIVEN BY THE QUEEN

to her youngest daughter as a birthday present a year or two ago. The bodice and train were of rich brocade, with cream-colored ground, whereon were strewn tiny bouquets of flame colored graine-de-Dijon roses, lilies of the valley, and forget-me-nots. The train was trimmed with a wreath of roses made to match, and clusters thereof with exquisitly shaded leaves relieved the splendid lace on the front of the skirt. Her Royal Highness wore a tulle veil and headdress of court plumes.

THE BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES,

which were made in London, were of two materials. The petticoat was of rich white satin, with duchesse trains; the bodices were of white moire Française, 170 yards whereof were made expressly for the occasion at Lyons. At the bottom of the jupe was a row of small scallops, over which fell a flouncing exquisitly worked, with triplets of pearl, the edge of which gave the effect of scroll-work. This was headed by six rows of bouquets, consisting of white heather primroses and violets, united by festoons of leaves of the same flowers. The corsages were trimmed with stomachers beaded with pearls to match a flouncing which had ends standing over the top of short sleeves. These were composed of a single small puff, edged so that the edge formed a frill. Three bouquets of flowers were on the breast—one in the centre and one on either side—united by festoons of heather and violets. The trains, which, as well as the bodices, were of white satin, were so draped as to form pointed ends on the hips, and then fell in plain and graceful folds to a moderate length, without other garniture than plaits, some gathered in the middle, giving the effect of exquisitly tied bows. Each of the bridesmaids wore two rows of pearls round her neck, white satin shoes, and long white gloves. The coiffures were extremely simple, the hair being plaited low on the neck behind, with a fringe of small curls in front, and a coronal of the same flowers as those on the skirts, and a white tulle veil falling considerably below the waist.

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with Beethoven's "Hallelujah Chorus," changing again to Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," as the united procession reformed and swept out in the same stately manner. The Queen embraced the Princess, and congratulations were exchanged between all the Royal Princes and Princesses. The bride and bridegroom passed out first, the bells of the parish church ringing a merry peal. When the splendid throng issued, the artillery on the Long Walk fired a royal salute of joy, bells pealed from tower and church. Leaving the castle after the wedding breakfast, the royal couple passed through old Windsor, where there was a huge triumphal arch. Then along the Thames Valley, now in the full splendor of spring verdure and blossoming flowers, through Walton, Weybridge, and Chertsy, most of the time in view of the windings of the river, and on to Esher, with its stretches of golden gorse. There were triumphal arches at frequent intervals until the bride and bridegroom passed beneath a handsome bower, like a covered bridge, and passed along a peaceful country road to Claremont, than which there are few more charming spots for a honeymoon, despite its associations with Clive and the not charming memories of the Orleans family in its decadence.

LAMSON'S CONFESSION.

Special Cable.

LONDON, April 27.—It is stated that the convict Lamson verbally confessed the murder of Percy John, his brother-in-law, and acknowledged the justice of the sentence passed upon him. The Chaplain of Wandsworth Prison visited him in the condemned cell this evening, and remained some time in prayer with the convict. Lamson was less agitated than might have been supposed, the terrible strain of the last few months having culminated yesterday when the Home Secretary's decision was first made known to him.

HE SLEPT FAIRLY WELL LAST NIGHT,

and has today evidently been nerving himself for the ordeal he has to face tomorrow morning. If he should be troubled with restlessness tonight a sleeping draught will be administered. Mr. Mills, the convict's solicitor, visited Lamson early in the forenoon. Later

HIS WIFE

paid him a last visit. The interview was of a most painful character, but husband and wife bore it much better than might have been expected. Mrs. Lamson, now that the worst is known, appears to have gained in calmness and self-possession. She was unaccompanied save by a lady with whom she has been residing some weeks in the north of London.

THE FATHER OF THE PRISONER

has not visited his son since last Sunday, when he then took leave of him, as he felt unable to bear any further interview. He has now departed for the Continent to rejoin his wife and daughter, to sustain them in the dreadful affliction which has been brought upon them.

MARWOOD ARRIVED AT THE PRISON

this afternoon, and will pass the night within its precincts. He inspected all the arrangements for the execution, and pronounced them satisfactory. The convict is confined in one of the northeastern wings of the building, about fifty yards from the permanent scaffold, which is situated on one side of the yard.

HIS GRAVE HAS BEEN ALREADY DUG

close by. The scaffold is similar to that made use of in Lefroy's case. The convict will have no steps to climb. The body will drop into a deep well. With reference to the convict's written request that his body may be handed to the surgeons for dissection, it is probable that no such disposal of the remains will be allowed by the authorities. The actual sentence of the law will be carried out to the letter. The execution is fixed for 9 a. m., and the inquest for 2 p. m. before Mr. A. G. Howell, Coroner. Immediately after the inquest the body will be interred in the prison grave already prepared.

ROYAL NUPTIALS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, April 27.—The marriage of Prince Leopold to Princess Helen of Waldeck took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, today. A large crowd gathered at the station to witness the departure of the wedding guests. Windsor was gayly decorated with flags and bunting in honor of the event. The shops were closed and the town was crowded with visitors. Salutes were fired during the day. The war-ships at Portsmouth and other places were decorated with flags. The marriage ceremony, which was conducted with great pomp, concluded shortly after 1 o'clock. The Archbishop of Canterbury was the chief officiating clergyman.

THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS GIVEN THE GARTER.

The Queen has invested the King of the Netherlands with the Order of the Garter.

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

The Queen.	Duke of Buccleuch.
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.	Duke of Abercorn.
H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburg.	Earl Granville.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.	Duke of Wellington.
H. R. H. the Duke of Albany.	Duke of Devonshire.
H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.	Earl of Harrowby.
H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland.	Duke of Somerset.
The Emperor of Germany.	Earl of Shaftesbury.
The King of Portugal.	Earl Fitzwilliam.
The King of Denmark.	Earl Grey.
The King of the Belgians.	Duke of Sutherland.
The Emperor of Austria.	Earl Spencer.
The Emperor of Brazil.	Duke of Cleveland.
The Shah of Persia.	Earl Cowper.
The King of the Hellenes.	Earl Cowley.
The King of Italy.	Duke of Richmond and Gordon.
The Emperor of Russia.	Duke of Rutland.
The King of Sweden and Norway.	Duke of Beaufort.
The King of Spain.	Duke of Marlborough.
The King of the Netherlands.	Marquis of Ripon.
Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.	Duke of Westminster.
Duke of Brunswick.	Earl of Leicester.
Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.	Marquis of Salisbury.
Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.	Duke of Bedford.
Grand Duke of Hesse (Louis IV.).	Prelate, Bishop of Winchester.
Crown Prince of Germany.	Chancellor, Bishop of Oxford.
Prince Christian of Holstein.	Registrar, Dean of Windsor.
	Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Albert W. Woods.
	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir William Thomas Knollys.

The Archbishop was assisted by the Bishops of London, Oxford, Worcester, and Winchester and the Dean of Windsor.

THE QUEEN'S ARRIVAL

at the chapel was announced by a flourish of trumpets. Her Majesty wore the insignia of Prince Leopold and the Kohinoor diamond. Prince Leopold, who has not entirely recovered from the effects of his recent accident, walked to the altar with the aid of a cane. The Princess Helen was given away by her father. At the conclusion of the ceremony Prince Leopold kissed the bride and the Queen kissed the newly-married couple and the father and mother of the Princess. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught acted as the best men for Prince Leopold.

THE BRIDESMAIDS

were Lady Ermyntrude Russell, youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Bedford; Lady Mary Campbell, sixth daughter of the Duke of Argyll; Lady Alexandrina Louisa Maud Vane Tempest, only daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry; Lady Florence Beatrice Anson, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Lichfield; Lady Anne Catherine Sybil Lindsay, sister of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; Lady Florence Mary Bootle Wilbraham, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Lathom; Lady Feodore Yorke, and Lady Blanche Butler.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION

from Castle Gate to St. George's Chapel consisted of twelve carriages. The first six contained the Lords, ladies, and gentlemen in attendance on the various exalted persons. In the seventh carriage were Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Blontheim, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck; in the eighth were Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Princess Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne; in the ninth rode Prince and Princess Christian and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught; in the tenth the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg and the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The eleventh carriage bore the Princess of Wales and her daughters, and the twelfth contained the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont and the Queen of the Netherlands.

THREE OTHER PROCESSIONS

followed the first the chapel. In one was the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, in the royal carriage, which was preceded by three carriages containing members of the Court. In another was Prince Leopold, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Grand Duke of Hesse, preceded by the attendants and members of their households. The third and last procession was for the Princess Helen, who was accompanied by her father and the King of the Netherlands. Before the carriage in which they rode were others containing dignitaries of the English, German, and Dutch Courts. These processions passed through the principal parts of the castle and some of the streets of Windsor en route to the chapel, and were witnessed by large crowds of people. Their successive arrivals at the west entrance of the chapel were announced with flourishes by the State trumpeters. The decorations in and around the chapel were rich and elaborate. The royal and princely persons, on alighting, proceeded through a covered way to waiting-rooms which had been prepared for the occasion. The chapel was filled with

A VERY BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE

of invited guests, among whom were her Majesty's Ministers with Gladstone at their head, the leading members of the Opposition of both Houses of Parliament, the Diplomatic Corps, and the military and naval officers of high rank, all in full uniform and many wearing decorations. They occupied stalls on the sides and extra rows of seats. In the centre of the chapel the seats had been removed, and in the open space the bridal procession moved to the music of a march played by the organ. The marriage ceremony then took place. At its conclusion the cortège was again formed and returned to the castle, with the bride and bridegroom at the head. The Prince and Princess proceeded to Claremont later in the day. Windsor is illuminated tonight, and a grand ball is in progress at the Town-Hall.

DR. LAMSON

will be hanged at 9 Friday morning. Marwood will be the executioner. Dr. Lamson had farewell interviews with some of his relatives this afternoon. At the final interview with his wife he wrote to a friend, virtually admitting his guilt, and attributed the crime to mental derangement. He subsequently wrote a definit confession that he poisoned Percy John, but in it he denies that he was concerned in the death of Herbert John. At Dr. Lamson's desire only three reporters will attend the execution.

DR. LAMSON'S FATHER

left London for Florence yesterday in consequence of the dangerous illness of his wife.

LOWELL,

United States Minister, will preside at the opening of Garfield House, London, founded in memory of the late President as a home for working girls.

GREAT WESTERN.

At a general meeting of the Great Western Railway of Canada held here today a resolution was passed in favor of fusion with the Grand Trunk. The Board of Directors have consequently resigned.

FIFTEEN AMERICAN TROTTING HORSES,

brought from Detroit by Henry Phillips, sold in London for £1,507, including Baby Leo at 185 guineas; Jennie, B. £125; Hattie Shaughnrars and Dick Minipbee, £120 each; German Girl, £115; Grace Darling, £110; and Little Wonder, £100.

RUSSIA.

OUTRAGES UPON GERMANS.

BERLIN, April 27.—It is reported that a German colony in the district of Elizabethgrad, in the Government of Cherson, has been overrun and plundered.

JEWS URGED TO JOIN THE NIHILISTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—Handbills are being circulated calling upon the Jews to join the Nihilists.

EXODUS.

KIEFF, April 27.—The exodus of Jewish families ordered to quit Kieff has begun. In consequence of their departure, 600 sets of lodgings in the Podolian quarter alone are now tenantless.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR'S FORTHCOMING SPEECH.

BERLIN, April 27.—The Emperor's speech at the opening of the special session of the Reichstag will express the utmost confidence in the continued maintenance of friendly relations with foreign powers, and will announce the introduction of Workmen's Insurance and Tobacco Monopoly bills.

The Emperor's speech strongly advocates the tobacco monopoly as the best substitute for oppressive direct taxes.

INFLUENTIAL JEWS

have letters from Russia in which their coreligionists declare they will quit the country en masse if the persecutions continue, but a conference of Jews recently held in St. Petersburg disapproved of general emigration.

AUSTRIA.

A DISGUSTED SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

VIENNA, April 27.—The Imperial Minister of Finance, whose department is charged with the administration of the affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, tendered his resignation because of the action of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations in voting a reduction of the sum demanded for the expenses of the insurrection.

FRANCE.

WESTERN AMERICANS.

Special Cable.

PARIS, April 27.—The following Western people were registered here today: Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Chicago, Hotel De Normandie; H. Cutler, Chicago, Hotel Continental; Alexander Dellmar, San Francisco, Hotel De Normandie; Albert Kelsey and family, St. Louis, Grand Hotel; Robert Taylor, Chicago, Hotel De Normandie.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN INSANE MAN.

To the Western Associated Press.

PARIS, April 21.—Souzouki, Secretary of the Japanese Legation, ill for a long time, and recently delirious, has disappeared.

SOUTH AFRICA.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK THREATENED.

LONDON, April 27.—There is a serious crisis in Zulu affairs, and great care is necessary to prevent terrible bloodshed.

SPORTING EVENTS.

The Races at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 27.—The attendance was large this afternoon at the second day's races at Bay District Park under the auspices of the Pacific Blood-Horse Association. The weather was unusually fine, and the track in excellent condition.

The first race was for First Stakes, free for all, dash of three-quarters of a mile, with three starters. Won by Jim Renwick, Atlanta second, Nighthawk third. Time 1:15.

Second race, Trial Stakes, for maiden 3-year-olds, dash of 1½ miles, two starters. Won by Maria R., carrying seven pounds extra, Hattie B. second. Time, 2:56¼.

Third race, for selling purse, dash 1¼ miles, six starters. Won by Minnie Norris, Beichaw second, George Bender third. Time, 1:37.

Fourth race, for Pacific Cup, 2¼ miles, three starters. Won by Duchesse of Norfolk, a 3-year-old, Boots second, Precious third. Time, 3:55¼.

Victory for Sexton in His Billiard Match with Schaefer.

NEW YORK, April 27.—In the billiard match tonight between Schaefer and Sexton, the latter won. Score: Sexton, 600; Schaefer, 538. Winner's best run, 32.

Base-Ball.

NEW YORK, April 27.—In the game of ball today the Metropolitans beat the Chicago champions by a score of 10 to 2.

CLEVELAND, O., April 27.—Cleveland 19; Alleghenies, 5.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

Agent Tiffany's Explanation of the Recent Outbreak of the Apaches There—Encroachments of the Whites Angered Them.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The *Times* says: "Indian Agent Tiffany writes to the *Times* to say that it is untrue, as stated in telegraphic dispatches, that the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation were excited by the greed of outside parties to commit the recent outbreak. His explanation of the trouble is that one of their magicians, or 'medicine-men,' stirred them up to rebellion by his incantations and machinations. This is not the first time that this explanation has been given when an unexpected and otherwise unaccountable rising has occurred among the Indians of New Mexico and Arizona. But if it is true, as Mr. Tiffany says, that the San Carlos Reservation has been

CUT DOWN FIVE TIMES WITHIN SIX YEARS,

and that the Indians have had no benefit whatever from the mineral discoveries on their lands, we should suppose that it would not require much 'medicine' to stir them up to mutiny when another valuable mine is found on their already reduced reservation. By this time, we should suppose, the Indians have learned that a mining discovery in their vicinity is simply a notice for them to quit. Being merely untutored savages and unacquainted with law, they begin operations by fighting."

An Oriental Romance—How the Late Mehemed Ruschdi Was Started in Life by a Monkey.

Mehemed Ruschdi Pasha, the ex-Grand Vizier of Turkey, who died recently in poverty and banishment, was of humble parentage, like so many eminent Turkish dignitaries, and owed his original start in life to the following curious incident: When he was a young infantry Corporal, in the days of Sultan Mahmoud, some ladies of the imperial harem, while shopping in Pera one morning after their wont, were greatly attracted by the quaint antics of a monkey capering at a window of the Grande Rue. On their return to the palace they besought their lord so importunately to give them the animal for a pet that his Majesty ordered one of the household to procure it for them without delay. This official, however, finding upon inquiry that the ape belonged to a French subject, hesitated to take possession of it. Sultan Mahmoud, upon being referred to in the matter, at once commanded that negotiations should be opened with the monkey's proprietor for his purchase. Not a soul in the imperial household understood French; but the ladies were impatient to possess the object of their heart's desire, and worried the Sultan accordingly. What was to be done? All of a sudden a happy thought struck the Chief Imam, who had by accident noticed a young Corporal of the Palace Guard some days previously studying a French vocabulary while on duty. Mehemed Ruschdi was sent for, and, having been intrusted with plenary powers to deal with the monkey-owning Giaour, acquitted himself so successfully of his mission that Mahmoud resolved to reward him in person, and caused him to be summoned to the Presence. "Thou hast done well, my son," said the Khalifeh as Mehemed Ruschdi prostrated himself on the carpet at his feet; "I will recompense thee with 5,000 piastres or the rank of Bimbashi [Major] in my army, whichever thou wilt. Choose for thyself!" The young soldier, without an instant's hesitation, chose the promotion offered to him. Such was the commencement of a career that culminated in his occupancy of the highest office in the Ottoman Empire. Kismet!

Oh, My Corns.

Dr. Wing's remedy just the thing. No pain, perfectly harmless. Druggists. 22 Lake street.

NEW YORK.

English Forgers and Check-Raisers Captured by the Officers.

Ingenious Methods by Which They Depleted Other People's Bank Accounts.

One of Them Supposed to Be Heir to Considerable Property in England.

Startling Increase in the City's Death-Rate as Compared with Last Year.

Arrest of a Lawyer on a Charge of Wrongfully Retaining Money from an Estate.

ARREST OF FORGERS.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Edward Croft Ryland, aged 54; his reputed wife, Elsie, aged 25; and Charles Crawford, alias Palmer, were arrested this morning at No. 13 Varick place. Later, the officers at No. 42 Watts street arrested W. B. Woodman, an accomplice of the other prisoners, who were identified in a scheme to utter forged checks and raise the amounts of genuine ones. The principals in the band are the Rylands, who are pronounced Cockneys. The usual plan was for the woman to go to a tradesman who had a bank account after banking hours and pretend that she had a relative in financial distress in some other city, and that she was desirous of sending a small amount by mail. She usually succeeded in obtaining the tradesman's check in exchange for her money. Then her husband with chemicals and ink

CHANGED THE AMOUNT

to a larger one, and Crawford or Woodman went to the bank and cashed the check. In this way on the 20th inst. they robbed G. S. Duncan, grocer, of No. 1525 Third avenue, of $150.50, on a check for $6 which he gave the woman on the representation that her mother in Philadelphia had urgent need of the money. The check was raised to $165.50. A check of Sheridan Brothers, No. 200 Eighth avenue, was altered from $5 to $25. After swindling Sheridan, one of the band went to his bank—the Sixth National—and obtained a check-book. This was on the 5th of August last, and on the 6th a forged check made by Ryland drew $75 from the account of Sheridan Brothers. When the arrests were made the detectives seized at Ryland's

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS FOR ERASING INK,

many inks of different colors, checks on several banks, and a number of letters. The letters compromised the members of the gang, as they contained numerous and business-like references to their nefarious transactions, and showed that they had operated in raised and forged checks in Philadelphia, Washington, and New York. There was also evidence that the woman pretended to be a newspaper correspondent, and as such sought an interview at the St. James Hotel with Senator Jones, of Nevada, and masqueraded as a literary person, as there were a number of manuscript poems and sketches of theatrical plots among her papers, but her style betrayed her incompetency. The prisoners were remanded at the Tombs Police Court, and will be arraigned there tomorrow.

Edward Croft Ryland came to America eight years ago. It is asserted that he left England after he had served a term of imprisonment for forgery. For a year he led a precarious existence, and was

ARRESTED IN BROOKLYN FOR BREAKING OPEN A LETTER-BOX.

For this offense he served two years in prison. Shortly after his release he attempted to cash a forged check for $500 at the Second National Bank, was convicted, and had served two years of a sentence of five years in State's Prison when he obtained an order for a new trial. He was brought to New York, bailed, and escaped further punishment. For several years he has lived within a stone's throw of police headquarters. He said he was employed in a confidential capacity by the Bradstreet Company. Crawford, alias Palmer, is the companion in crime of Charles Fisher, alias Palmer, alias Herman, who was arrested in New York for forgery in 1878, and who recently betrayed his confederates, Bush, Miller, and Lawrence, at Chicago. Ryland was their confederate, and Crawford and Ryland when they were arrested were

PLOTTING A GRAND COUP.

Fisher having given Crawford blank checks on Colgate & Co., the New York bankers, to which he had Government stamps printed at the *Graphic* establishment. Of the antecedents of Woodman the police know little, but he proves his association with Ryland and his complicity in his crimes in his letter, and he cashed the raised checks of G. S. Duncan on the North River Bank. After the man Ryland had been locked up the attention of the detectives was directed to the following advertisement, published on Sunday:

"In chancery, England—Charlotte Harriet Croft Ryland, or heirs or legatees of the will of Thomas Fullerton Warren, are entitled to £18,125 11s. 3d. Address Henry M. Walker, No. 319 Broadway, New York."

Ryland, when asked if he was related to the person of that name in the advertisement, said he had a sister Charlotte Harriet Croft Ryland, and

HAD TAKEN STEPS TO RECEIVE THE LEGACY

if entitled to it. He had not any definit knowledge of Thomas Fullerton, but believed the money to have been obtained by the sale of the West Indian property. He had not heard of his sister Charlotte for twenty years, and believed her dead. He visited Mr. Walker, but closed negotiations when that gentleman named $22,000 as his terms for securing the legacy, and went to ex-State Senator Luke F. Cozans, who has the matter under consideration. As a proof of his good faith in the matter, Ryland exhibited an affidavit from Col. J. H. Mapleson, with whom he (Ryland) went to school in England. In the affirmation Mapleson swears that he has known Ryland for several years, and that he is the son of Mary Ann Ryland, deceased, late of Medington, Surrey, England, and brother of Charlotte Harriet Croft Ryland.

THE DEATH-RATE.

STARTLING INCREASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Coincidently with the growth of New York its death-rate goes up. The mortality of the city increased over 10 per cent for the quarter ending March 31, 1882, over that for the same period 1881—the figures for the present year being 10,288, as against 9,120 for 1881. Zymotic diseases of a fatal character, which were said to be the result of the dirty streets, increased 50 per cent, being 3,452 deaths for this year in opposition to 2,352 for 1881. Of these, there were 1,141 fatal cases of scarlet-fever during the first three months of 1882, while there were only 504 deaths from this cause during the same period of 1881. The fatal results of measles increased from seventy-seven in 1881 to 404 in 1882, and diphtheria also slightly increased, although not to the same extent.

HYMENEAL.

THE REV. CHARLES C. TIFFANY AND MISS JULIA H. WHEELER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Miss Julia H. Wheeler, a daughter of the late Judge Wheeler and a niece of Mr. William B. Ogden, was married in St. James' Church, Fordham, to the Rev. Charles C. Tiffany, rector of Zion Episcopal Church in this city. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. James N. Blanchard, rector of St. James' Church; the Rev. Philip Brooks, of Boston; the Rev. William McVickade, of Philadelphia; and the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Worcester, Mass. The bride went up to the altar leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. William O. Wheeler, who gave her away. She wore a dress composed of a white satin front covered with elaborate pearl embroidery and a Princess train of white silk. Her veil was of point lace, and her boquet of large white rosebuds. There were no bridesmaids. The best man was Paymaster O. C. Tiffany, a brother of the groom. After the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of Mrs. William B. Ogden, High Bridge.

ABUSED HIS TRUST.

APPROPRIATING MONEY FROM AN ESTATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Leo Goldmark, a lawyer, of No. 168 Nassau street, was arrested today, and in default of $20,000 bail was committed to the Tombs over night on a complaint charging him with appropriating $19,986 from the estate of Philip Gilman, a Barclay street produce-dealer, who died in Europe in 1874. Of an estate originally amounting to $49,000 only $30,000 was properly accounted for, the rest being covered by false entries. It was learned that Mr. Goldmark had passage engaged by the steamer Hapsburg, to sail next Wednesday, and therefore he was arrested.

Descended from the Queen of Sheba.

The wedding of Princess Maria of Schoa to the Crown Prince of Abyssinia which took place a few weeks ago in Ankobar, was a gay affair. The nuptial festivities lasted a fortnight, during which period a long program of banquets and balls, races and hunting parties, was carried out to the letter. Throughout the marriage ceremony Princess Maria wore upon her head the most precious heirloom of her family—a massive golden diadem, enriched with twelve huge rubies, which was once the property of King Solomon the Wise. The Schoa dynasty is the oldest royal house in existence, and King Menelik claims unbroken descent from the Queen of Sheba, whose visit in state to the Court of Jerusalem is recorded in the Scriptures. Princess Maria's illustrious ancestress, whose charms are supposed to have inspired the Song of Songs, received the diadem in question as a gift from her enamored host during her sojourn in the Jewish capital, and it has ever since her death been worn by her female descendants at their weddings, from generation to generation, down to the present time. As soon as the Archbishop of Gondar, on the occasion above alluded to, had pronounced the nuptial benediction upon the royal pair, this relic was removed from the bride's brow by her father, and restored to its resting place among the regalia of Schoa.

IRISH METHODISM.

Its Attitude with Regard to the Land League.

Reply of Mrs. Pepper to the Rev. Mr. Crooks—She Denounces Him.

The Land League Not Sectional and Anti-Protestant.

SANDUSKY, O., April 13.—*To the Editor of the Cleveland Leader:* It was with real sorrow and with surprise that I read the statement in your paper that the Irish Land League was a sectarian and anti-Protestant organization. I spent last summer in the North of Ireland, and I assure you that I found the Presbyterians and most of the Wesleyans in thorough sympathy with Mr. Parnell. Three of the most eminent Professors in the University of Dublin, Messrs. Gilbraith, Haughton, and Barlow, are Home-Rulers; these gentlemen are Episcopalians. The Rev. Isaac Nelson, the venerable Presbyterian pastor of Belfast, is one of Mr. Parnell's most ardent and honored supporters. So is the Rev. McCauley. I could cite a host of others. From a speech before me by the Rev. Mr. Rutherford, a Presbyterian clergyman, I recall the following: "Every man should be his own landlord! for it is a violation of every principle of politics and humanity that large masses of society should be systematically deprived of the fruits of their own industry and compelled to content themselves upon the mere garbage of their farms in order that a few may rest in luxury, extravagance, and ease."

The Rev. Mr. Armour, a Presbyterian clergyman, said "that more than mere money-interests were involved in the settlement of the land question. It was a question of morality and humanity." He related a tale of landlord tyranny. He said: "I saw a poor, badly-clothed tenant call on his landlord at a hotel the other day. The tenant had to stand uncovered in the snow, but the landlord's dogs were nicely wrapped. The farmer did not beg for bread, but to be allowed to remain on his farm. He was evicted by the petty tyrant. His property, created by a life of toil, and retained through frugality amounting to penury, was taken from him. I vowed," said Mr. Armour, "that, if ever God gave me an opportunity, I would use what strength I had to drive a nail into the coffin of the system which was responsible for such scenes."

The Irish Wesleyan ministers, like their brethren of England, have never been in sympathy with reform. It is only a few years ago that members were expelled for taking part with the non-conformists against the union of church, and Dr. Bunting once declared "that Methodism abhorred democracy in proportion as it abhorred sin." Methodism in the United States is on the whole friendly to reform and liberal thought. In England, while other branches of the Methodist family are liberal, they "dearly love a lord," and the ultima thule of an Irish Wesleyan is to be condescendingly patronized by the Queen and aristocracy. I heard my husband in the presence of a large gathering ask a Wesleyan minister if during our great struggle one word of sympathy was ever sent across the ocean bidding godspeed to the Union. The haven of oppressed humanity might sink, but the bigoted and tuft-hunting Wesleyans would not aid by a single word. There was not an Orange newspaper but praised the Confederates. The Dublin *Irishman*, then as now the fearless champion of the people, advocated our cause.

If, as the Rev. Dr. Crooks (whom you quote) says, "that the Land League is a scheme gotten up for the ultimate purpose of trying to root out Protestantism," strange, is it not, that the Roman Archbishop and many of his advocates denounce the Land League, which is solely for the purpose of bettering the Irish in their own country! For his heartless and conspicuous loyalty to the British Government the Queen has tendered him her thanks, and the Pope has awarded him a Cardinal's hat. This does not look as though the agitation is sectarian. Oh, no! It is the old story. The landlords hitherto have employed bayonets and famines to exterminate the Irish race, but now they resort to misrepresentation and slander.

And the cause of Ireland, which for the last hundred years has been sanctified by the genius of Swift, the eloquence of Grattan, the consummate advocacy of Curran, the martyrdom of the stainless young Emmet, and the splendid heroism of Charles Stewart Parnell, is infamously represented as a crusade against Protestantism, when every careful reader of Irish history knows that every leader of the Irish, with the exception of O'Connell, has been an Irish Protestant.

Thank God! Neither the fulminations of the Roman Catholic Cardinal McCabe, of Dublin, nor the contemptible statement of the puny Wesleyan babbler, Dr. Crooks, will prevent the triumph of Ireland. Americans will sympathize, despite all these misrepresentations, with that gallant little nation that in 1776 sent up thanksgivings to the Eternal Throne that in this new world a Republic was founded; that in 1861 when the Irish and English landlords were rejoicing in our prospective overthrow, and when the London *Watchman*, the organ of Mr. Crooks' Wesleyan Church, declined to publish Bishop Haven's letter defending our Government, the Irishmen of Dublin, in that crisis of our history, met, *sixty thousand strong*, and passed resolutions sympathizing with our struggling Nation (?). Yours respectfully,

MRS. GEORGE W. PEPPER.

REPLY OF THE "LEADER."

The *Leader* quoted the language of the Rev. Dr. Crooks for what it was worth. He is a gentleman of high standing, an accredited representative of Irish Wesleyanism, and his opinion that the ultimate aim of the Land League is the overthrow of Protestantism in Ireland is entitled to fully as much credit as the opinion of our correspondent. What the *Leader* does claim is this: If the English Government were Roman Catholic, instead of being Protestant, the land question would never have assumed its present belligerent proportions, for the reason that the priesthood would not have taken any part in it. The majority of the clergy, on account of their intense hatred to a Protestant Government, have fostered the movement even to the verge of Communism. It is this Communistic feature—the doctrine of taking the land from the landlords without compensation—which has impelled the Pope to issue his mandate against the Land-League organization, not so much from a love of justice as from the fear that Irish Communism might spread into Catholic countries and overthrow his Church, just as the French revolutionists did during the days of Robespierre. There is no doubt that the landlords of Ireland are a tyrannical and avaricious set, just as they are in England and Scotland. But that fact does not justify a resort to boycotting, murder, violence, and Communism. The reason that the Irish suffer more than the same class does in England and Scotland is because they are constantly under the control of a priesthood, which wrenches millions from them yearly, gives them no adequate educational facilities, stifles every aspiration of freedom, and prevents the building up of that intelligent and prosperous social condition which is indispensable to the growth of the institutions of liberty.

Our correspondent, we fear, has greatly exaggerated in saying that a meeting of 60,000 Irishmen in Dublin sent words of sympathy to the North during the War of the Rebellion. No such meeting was ever heard of on this side, and the words of sympathy alluded to were never received. The dissenting Churches of Ireland, England, and Scotland, and many members of the Church of England, were in sympathy with the cause of the Union and sent words of sympathy, but none were ever received from a Romish church in Ireland or the adherents of that church who are now acting with Parnell. The Romish Irish love liberty as far as they themselves are concerned, but they never raise their voice in favor of liberty to others. Who ever heard of an Irish Abolitionist besides O'Connell? Who ever heard of an Irish Free-Soiler before the War? Forty-nine out of every fifty of the Catholic Irish who landed on our soil before the War sided with the Democratic-Pro-Slavery-Rebel party, and not one in fifty ever acted with the liberty-loving Republican party. They defended and favored the infamous Fugitive Slave law. It was the Irish who hunted unfortunate negroes in New York during the great draft riot and hung them to lamp-posts. Whole pages of similar facts might be cited. It is not because they are Irish that they always form an obstacle to liberty. It is, however, because they are Catholics. The same cause enslaved Spain, Italy, France, and portions of Germany for years, while other nations were enjoying liberty. It is this which stands in the way of the success of the Land League. It is composed of men who are almost exclusively Catholics, who are intensely sectarian, and who necessarily imbue their organization with the dominant traits of their own characters. As to the oppressive and despotic landlords, we have no sympathy with them, but we are not prepared to believe that the cause of liberty in Ireland can be permanently advanced by the triumph of an organization composed largely of ignorant, bigoted Irish Catholics.

BIG FIRE.

The Tobacco Works of J. Schrieber & Co., at Cleveland, in Flames.

Discovery of the Fire at 3:15 This Morning—Building and Contents Burned.

Loss $250,000—Adjoining Structures Saved with Difficulty—The Fire under Control.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., April 28—3:30 a. m.—Fire broke out fifteen minutes ago in the tobacco works of J. Schriber & Co., on St. Clair street between Water and Bank streets, and is burning fiercely. There are eight steamers at work, but the flames seem to defy all efforts to control them, and there is great danger that the adjoining buildings will take fire.

THE TOBACCO WORKS A TOTAL LOSS.

3:45 a. m.—Schrieber & Co.'s building and stock are a total loss. The business of the firm is mainly with Cincinnati and Kentucky houses. They made a specialty of fine-cuts and pressed plugs.

A MORE COMPLETE ACCOUNT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., April 28.—At 3:15 o'clock a fire broke out in the immense tobacco factory of J. Schaieber & Co., Nos. 74 and 76 St. Clair street. The flames burst forth simultaneously from all the windows of the five-story front. The engines were powerless to subdue the tumultuous blaze, and their attention was turned to saving a magnificent $200,000 block adjoining, lately erected by Amos Townsend. In this, they were successful, the damage being slight. The loss to Schrieber's establishment was total, and represents a total value of $250,000.

The fire, though so large and disastrous, was under control in less than an hour.

Small Chicago Fires.

The alarm from Box 791 at 2:05 yesterday afternoon was caused by a pile of corn-husk catching fire in an unoccupied room in the basement of the Clarendon House, No. 146 North Clark street. Cause not known. Damage trifling. In running to respond, Engine No. 27 broke an axle at the corner of Chicago avenue and Wells street, and capsized. Fortunately no one was hurt.

A still-alarm to Engine No. 13 at 4:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by spontaneous combustion in the furniture factory of Deimel & Bros., Nos. 48 and 50 West Lake street. The fire, which was on the fourth floor, was extinguished before the arrival of the engines. No damage.

The alarm from Box 551 at 8:35 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the shaving chute on the roof of a four-story brick building, Nos. 790 to 794 West Madison street, owned by H. B. Owsley and G. W. Marble, and occupied by the St. Nicholas Toy Company. Damage trifling. The fire was supposed to have been caused by sparks from a chimney igniting the dust and loose shavings in the chute.

The alarm from Box 413 at 12:50 yesterday afternoon was caused by a lot of rags and rubbish accidentally catching fire in a heating stove which was standing unused in a hall at No. 7 Tell place, owned by Michael McCarthy and occupied by John O'Brien as a dwelling. Damage trifling.

Princess and Peer.

Boston Herald.

The rumor runs in England that the Princess Beatrice, the Queen's fifth daughter and youngest child, is to be married to the Earl of Fife. That would be a sore downcome from the spousal level of the royal family. The Princess Victoria, the Queen's eldest daughter, made, without knowing it, the very best match in Europe. She was married twenty-four years ago to the Crown Prince of Prussia. Since then the German Empire has been erected upon the battle pillars of Sadowa and Sedan, and now her husband is heir-apparent to the proudest throne of the Continent. The second daughter, the lamented Princess Alice, won the heir to the Grand Ducal throne of Hesse. The third daughter, Princess Helena, was married to a Prince, who, though not of a reigning family, stands within the pale of royal connection. The fourth daughter, the Princess Louise, went out of the purple for a husband, but she entered the house of Argyll, and, as far as Scottish opinion counts, the heir to the title of MacCallum More has an hereditary right to aspire to the most august alliance. It would be a long step down from a Marquis of Lorne to an Earl of Fife. No doubt the young Earl has many personal advantages. He is handsome, wealthy, accomplished, talented, a great favorit in society, and on terms of intimacy with the royal family. But—well, there are a good many buts in his case.

For one drawback, the Earl of Fife holds only middle rank in the Peerage. Earls come after Dukes and Marquises, and before Viscounts and Barons. The rank is comparatively common. In the different Peerages of the three Kingdoms, after deducting the duplicated titles, there are only thirty Dukes and thirty-three Marquises, but the Earls number 218, the Viscounts sixty-four, and the Barons 271. It will be seen that nothing below a Marquis has claim to special distinction. To make the matter worse, the Earl of Fife is not even an Earl in the English Peerage. He is simply a Baron. He sits in the House of Lords as Baron Skene, a modern title conferred upon the Duff family in 1857, the very year, by the way, in which the Princess Beatrice was born. Thus the Earl's place in the peerage of England is actually no older than the royal lady to whom rumor has engaged him. He holds rank as Earl only in the Peerage of Ireland. Strange to say, though he is a Duff of the sturdy Elgin and Nairn stock, though his title comes from a Scotch county, though he owns no fewer than nine seats in the Northern Kingdom, he is not a member of the Peerage of Scotland. A second objection, even stronger than deficiency of rank, is found in taint of blood. There is a good deal of the bar sinister about the Fifes. Of the Earl's four sisters, two exposed themselves to serious and lasting scandal. That, however, might be passed over, though not readily, by a royal mother so insistent upon respectability as is the Queen. But a darker blot remains. The Earl of Fife holds a spurious relationship to the Princess Beatrice. He is the grandson of an illegitimate daughter of King William IV., the uncle and immediate predecessor of Queen Victoria. That King had nine illegitimate children by Mrs. Jordan, four sons and five daughters. Of the latter, the third, Lady Elizabeth Fitzclarence, was married to the Earl of Erroll. Her daughter, Lady Agnes Hay, was married, in 1846, to the fifth Earl of Fife, and, three years later, gave birth to the present Earl. It will be seen that the Earl of Fife is an illegitimate great-grandson of the grand-uncle of the Princess Beatrice. That brings the taint too close, one might think, for toleration. Assuredly so broad a bar sinister should raise an insurmountable barrier between the Princess and the Peer.

Patti's Money.

New York Music.

A great deal of fuss has been made about the amount of money Patti took with her to Europe. She received in all $180,000. Of this sum she paid Nicolini $800 a performance, or $27,200 for the thirty-four performances he assisted at. Then she had to pay her manager, Franchi, it is generally believed, 10 per cent; that would be $18,000—in all $45,000, leaving her $117,000. Counting her special personal expenses, which have been very heavy, la diva has netted $110,000, or about 550,000 francs. This sum she could easily have made in Europe in the same number of performances, as she is the only artiste in the world who can make as much money there as in this country. Furthermore, if we take into consideration the time occupied in crossing the Atlantic, and the necessary rest of ten days before and after landing, she has not done here as well as she could have done abroad.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

A cough, a cold, or sore throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable lung disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will almost immediately give relief.

German Corn Remover—the only painless cure for corns. Beware of cheap imitations. 25c. If you wish to insure your comfort buy it.

Redding's Russia Salve is the most wonderful healing medium in the world. Try it.

CUTLERY

A. G. SPALDING & BRO., Importers and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Pocket & Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, etc. 108 Madison-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

"Carpets!"

Upholstery!

Immense Stock!
All Grades!
Lowest Prices!

Early Selections Advantageous.

Oriental Rugs
AND
Persia Whole Carpets.

New Materials
FOR
Window Draperies,
Portieres,
AND
Furniture Coverings.

Lace Curtains.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

West End Dry Goods House
Madison and Peoria-sts.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Invite attention to the following

ATTRACTIONS

Among others now offering in their Lace and H'k'f Department:

All-Linen Hemstitched, Initial Embroidered Handkerch'f, Unlaundried, - - - 19c

All-Silk Black Spanish Lace, worth 40c, for - - 25c

Full line Black Spanish Lace, matched patterns, all widths.

Elegant choice of Neckwear. All the Novelties in Collars, Fichus, and Ties. Our 50c Fichu is the best ever shown in Chicago.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals are invited for the entire work and material required in the erection of the State-House at Austin, Texas, to be completed according to the plans, specifications, and our contract. Work to commence in one month from date of contract, and completed in five years.

Also, SEPARATE PROPOSALS, as follows:

1st. For all the Stone-work of the foundation set in place.

2d. For all the Cut-stone work, which must include setting of same, and all granite work.

3d. For all granite delivered at the State-House.

4th. For the stone-work of all interior walls, and backing of cut-stone.

5th. For all iron beams, stairs, roof, dome, and columns set in place.

6th. For all encaustic tile work.

7th. For brick arches and all concrete work.

8th. For all plastering and stucco work.

9th. For furnishing all the material and doing all the carpenter work, including the locks and hinges.

10th. For all painting and finish of all wood work.

11th. For all the glass of every character required, set in place and finished.

12th. For all hydraulic elevators, complete in position.

13th. For all steam work and material required.

14th. For the boiler-house, tunnels, and stack.

15th. For all the plumbing and gas fitting.

16th. For all electric work.

17th. For all vault work, such as doors, and all iron grating for the Treasury Department.

18th. For all tin and galvanized iron work.

19th. For all slate required put in place.

Bids for all the work, or for any part of it, must be accompanied with a complete schedule of the work, stating the quantity of each and the price of each item, and the total price.

The plans and specifications are on file at Austin, Texas, and can be examined on application at our office there.

Payment will be made in cash each month on estimates for all work accepted by the State, less 15 per cent, which will be reserved until the contract is completed and accepted by the State, bond to be given as required.

The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved. E. E. Meyers, the architect of the building, will be at our Chicago office June 21 and 22.

Proposals will be received up to 12 m. June the 2d, 1882, and must be indorsed "Proposals for Building State House," and directed to TAYLOR, BABCOCK & CO., 151 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED

by thousands and tens of thousands all over the country to be the SUREST CURE ever discovered for all

KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (every druggist will recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Incontinence or retention of Urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains all speedily yield to its curative power.

PRICE $1. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

KIDNEY-WORT

PAPILLON

Will positively cure Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Piles, Burns, Pimples, Tetter, Hives, Rash, Dandruff, Barber's-itch, Ulcers chafing and soreness of infants or adults, chapped hands or face, mosquito or spider bites, plant poisoning, and poisoned wounds, Catarrh and Hay Fever, and Cold in the head.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

To Rent.

In Tribune Building, one large Front Office on second floor.

WM. C. DOW,
Room 8 Tribune Building.

POLITICAL.

The Republicans of Georgia Meet in Convention at Macon.

Speech of Ex-Congressman Jefferson Long, Colored, to the Delegates.

The Colored People Advised to Give a Cordial Support to the Independents.

An Anti-Chinese Convention in Session in San Francisco.

Meeting at Nashville of the Tennessee Republican Convention—Platform of Principles.

Gov. Alvin Hawkins Unanimously Renominated for the Gubernatorial Chair by Acclamation.

The Republicans of Georgia Meet in Convention at Macon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MACON, Ga., April 27.—In accordance with the call issued by William A. Pledger, Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of Georgia, and ex-Congressman Long, one of the most active and prominent colored Republicans of the State, a large convention of the Republican party of Georgia met here this morning and is still in session. The convention consists of about 400 delegates, all of the counties in the State being represented. The body shows up as the most intellectual and distinguished assemblage of colored people ever seen in the State. Long, upon being made temporary Chairman, delivered a short but most entertaining speech, in which, after acknowledging his gratitude to the body for the honor conferred upon him, said:

"The call for this convention was the outgrowth of much careful thought and deliberation. It seemed to me that the disturbed and unsatisfactory condition of our State politics, the deplorable absence of any methodical or systematic effort to promote our educational interests and obtain the redress of local grievances, all demanded counsel of the thinking, acting minds of our race. It is for this express purpose that you have been called together, and these are the chief subjects which are to claim your attention, and I feel confident each in their turn will receive at your hands the consideration to which its importance entitles it politically. This is an assemblage of Republicans, not in name only, but in fact. We are a Nation of politicians. Politics and patriotism are our distinguishing characteristics. The American who says truthfully that he has nothing to do with politics is a fit subject of distrust and suspicion. Our highest and dearest interests, the enjoyment of our civil and religious liberty, and the peace and security of our families, are so vitally interwoven with our politics that no citizen, however humble or exalted, can with safety ignore this obligation, for it is by and through our local and National politics, and in this way only, that we are enabled to correct error, obtain redress of local grievances, and secure that wholesome legislation which is indispensable to our prosperity and happiness. The careful consideration, then, of grave political questions is quite naturally expected to form no small part of our proceedings, and I sincerely hope that nothing will be said or done in this connection except those things which will reflect the highest credit upon the intelligence and discretion of our race, commend us to our Republican associates, and do substantial good in great causes, for the promotion of which we are assembled. We more than any other race of people on the American soil have felt, and still feel, the devastating and liberty-destroying effects of Bourbonism, and we are therefore most deeply interested in the destruction of its power. Nevertheless, let us strive to deal with this monster evil in the righteous spirit of our illustrious Lincoln, 'With charity for all and malice toward none.' It will be most wholesome to observe in this connection the admonition of Shakspeare: 'Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot that it do singe yourself.' A question prominent before us on this occasion will be the consideration of the claims of prospective independents to our favor and suffrages. We will be advised that the Independent movement, now being organized, differs materially from anything heretofore existing under that name; that its claims to our careful consideration rests mainly upon the favor it has received at the hands of no less a personage than our worthy President, and that its principal aim is to disenthrall the voters of this State and the South generally. While our past experiences with this class of politicians has not been as satisfactory in all respects as we could have wished, I for one, and I think I voice the sentiments of a very large majority of our people, have the most unbounded confidence in this method of dethroning Bourbonism. Whenever, whatever men of heroism and brain will come out from opposing ranks as the exponents of political faith on questions affecting the life of the Nation and rights of its citizens, they can always be assured of my hearty support. The priceless boon to every American citizen of fair, untrammeled elections, where free men will be permitted to approach the polls unmolested and vote their convictions, and have at the same time the full assurance that such vote will honestly be counted as cast, is a prize richly worth contending for, and any movement of our fellow-citizens in Georgia looking to such a consummation deserves and should have the active, earnest, and cordial support of every true Republican. There is doubtless great diversity of opinion concerning how we can render such movements the most effective aid. I am clearly convinced that we can in no way give such effectual support as by compact, through party organization. The whole Republican party thinking, acting, and moving as one man will compose a power which under competent leadership could successfully antagonize the Democracy. I trust, therefore, that such steps will be here taken as will insure this grand result beyond a peradventure. Regarding our educational interests: While I have given the subject careful thought, I confess I have no matured views as to what is the proper thing to be done. But since in the multitude of counsel there is safety, I apprehend that the brilliant minds here assembled can during our conferences readily determine that question. When I look out over the magnificent representatives of our race before me and think over the few short years which have elapsed since the fetters of slavery were struck from off our bodies and our benighted souls lifted from the gloom and degradation of bondage into the pure atmosphere of freedom, my heart rejoices in the intellectual prospects before us. Grand as have been the achievements of liberal education among us in a very brief past, grander and more brilliant is the future prospect. The higher and better education of our children, therefore, is a work which must engage for its accomplishments the brightest and most gifted minds among us, and one which calls for your best and noblest efforts. I trust, therefore, that during our conference some well-defined plans for concert of action will be devised and put in shape for immediate execution looking to the attainment of the highest possible results in educational work."

The convention is being held in a large hall, the walls being decorated handsomely with evergreens. Upon the walls are also hung pictures of Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, U. S. Grant, R. B. Hayes, Chester A. Arthur, Thaddeus Stephens, Frederick Douglass, and other prominent Republicans of the past and present. Under each are appropriate inscriptions. Garfield and Lincoln's pictures are draped in mourning. Several speakers from a distance are present and will address the meeting during the session. J. H. Ballow, of Providence, spoke this afternoon.

Meeting of the Tennessee Republican Convention—The Platform Adopted—Renomination of Gov. Hawkins.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 27.—The State Republican Convention met at noon and adopted the following platform:

The Republican party of Tennessee, in convention assembled at Nashville, April 27, 1882, do resolve as follows:

First—That, in reaffirmation of our last platform, we declare that the bonds of Tennessee, heretofore deliberately recognized by both the Republican and Democratic parties as legally issued, are a valid indebtedness, binding in law and in morals upon the property and conscience of the State, and that any attempt to impair the obligations of that indebtedness or to readjust or scale it, or in any other manner to change the letter and spirit of the contract without the voluntary consent of the bondholders previously, fairly, and understandingly obtained, is downright repudiation and an act of high-handed dishonesty.

Second—That we deem the recent proposition of said holders of said bonds to accept 60 cents on the dollar and a lower interest as voluntary and understandingly made, and we favor the acceptance of said proposition as highly favorable to the people of Tennessee and consistent with their honor, and we call upon State-Credit men of all parties to coöperate in securing the permanent settlement of our State debt.

Third—That, as a free ballot, a fair vote, and an honest count are essential to republican institutions, we stigmatize any illegal interference with the ballot-box, the voter, or the count as the highest crime against a people's Government, and we declare it to be the duty of every voter first to vote intelligently and patriotically himself, then to see that every other voter has a fair chance to cast a free ballot, and that when the polls are closed the result is honestly ascertained, truthfully announced, and lawfully enforced.

Fourth—That we are opposed to bringing convict labor into unnecessary conflict with free labor; that the rights of the laboring men and women of Tennessee deserve the fullest protection: that all legislation that cripples the poor is atrocious; and that the true wealth of every State is coined from the sweat of the workingmen.

Fifth—That the maintenance of our free-school system is one of the most sacred duties we owe to our State; that we favor further improvements in that system, to the end that every son and daughter of Tennessee, whatever their color and their wealth, shall have a fair chance to be sufficiently educated at public expense to transact intelligently the ordinary business of life and to discharge patriotically all the duties of citizenship.

Sixth—That we deem the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River, the Tennessee, and the Cumberland and their tributaries, and the adoption of permanent plans to prevent the Mississippi bottoms from being ruined by overflows, proper matters for Congressional action, and we denounce Democratic opposition to internal improvement as a Bourbonism not in harmony with the spirit of the new South and not promotive of the welfare of our people.

Seventh—That we hail with satisfaction the establishment of manufactures, the opening of mines, the building of furnaces, the erection of mills within our State and throughout the South as sure signs of a better day coming, and we call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to protect our coal, iron, cotton, and tobacco interests by appropriate legislation, we believing that Democratic opposition to Congressional protection for our farmers, planters, mechanics, manufacturers, and miners is un-American and hurtful to our prosperity as a people and to our power and independence as a Nation, and that we believe no part of our common country will be more benefited by such protection than our own State of Tennessee.

Eighth—That the Administration of the Hon. Alvin Hawkins, as Governor of Tennessee, has been in fulfillment of the pledge made by him during the canvass and in accordance with the platform of our party, and as such receives our indorsement.

Ninth—That, while deploring the untimely death of President Garfield, we rejoice that his successor, President Arthur, has proved himself fully worthy of the confidence of the Republican party, and that he has shown himself an able, progressive, and politic statesman, one upon whose patriotism and firmness the people of the Nation can and do safely rely, and we pledge him our support in every effort he may make calculated to promote the welfare of the people and the glory of the Republic.

Gov. Alvin Hawkins was unanimously renominated for the Gubernatorial chair by acclamation.

The Republicans of Peoria County Appoint Delegates to the Fifth Judicial District Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., April 27.—The Republicans of Peoria County met in convention today and selected the following as delegates to the District Convention to be held in Galva on Tuesday, May 2, to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court for the Fifth Judicial Circuit: John S. Stevens, Alex Stone, I. D. Puterbaugh, J. D. McClure, W. E. Phelps, F. B. Blanchard, M. M. Bassett, L. A. Wood, John Muckle, John A. McCoy, A. L. Fahnestock, L. Robison, and J. H. Morron. The delegation is solid for McCulloch, of Peoria. The friends of Judge McCulloch also count upon the vote of Marshall, Woodford, and Stark Counties solid. Glenn, of Monmouth, and Bull, of Ottawa, are the other Republican aspirants. Judge Bull arrived here last night for the purpose of feeling the public pulse. McCulloch is thought to be the coming man, and if nominated will doubtless defeat Judge Craig, who is a candidate for reëlection, as the district is overwhelmingly Republican.

The Constitutional Convention of Utah Adopts a Constitution.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 27.—The Constitutional Convention has adopted a constitution and provided for its submission to the people May 22. The election is to be held by Justices of the Peace. There is to be no registration. The President and Secretary of the convention and the probable Judge of this county are to canvass the returns. The convention meets again June 6 to memorialize Congress. There is to be no election of State officers unless Congress accepts the constitution. It has no provision respecting polygamy. It was discussed at length in committee, but it is left for Congress to take the initiative. The instrument is liberal to the mining interest, provides for public schools, and secularizes public instruction. It has the usual clause respecting freedom of conscience, and is in general a fair enough constitution.

An Anti-Chinese Convention in Session at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 27.—Delegates from trades assemblies have been holding an Anti-Chinese State Convention in this city this week. Several interior labor organizations are represented. Politicians are ruled out. Last night resolutions and an address were adopted providing for "boycotting" the Chinese and all who deal with them, and pledging the members to assist, when called upon, in an overwhelming demonstration to prevent the landing of Chinese after reasonable notice is given.

TREE-CULTURE.

The Forestry Convention at Cincinnati Assists in the Planting of Memorial Trees in Eden Park—Interesting Ceremonies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—The management of the Forestry Congress was redeemed today. It was Arbor Day. The weather was delightful, and, taking the lowest estimates, at least 25,000 people were gathered in Eden Park to witness the exercises. Promptly at 1 o'clock the procession was formed, which passed through the principal streets, and led the crowd up Gilbert avenue to Eden Park. The procession was composed of three companies of police, the Veteran Guards, several local societies, citizens on horseback and in carriages, the Duckworth Club, and a large company of school boys. As the procession moved through the city the distinguished foresters, Gov. Foster, and other notables were frequently saluted by the throngs upon the sidewalks. The principal buildings on Fourth street and about Fountain square were gayly decorated with flags and banners, upon which welcomes were inscribed to the foresters in bright letters. The throng which followed the procession to the park was limited in numbers only by the ability of the street-car companies and livery-stables to get them there. The park is on the high ground between Mount Adams and Walnut Hills, and is full of commanding views. A livelier or more picturesque scene than that presented after the throngs had arrived is rarely witnessed. The groves planted were the Authors', Presidents', Pioneers', and Citizens.' The sites of these groves were selected on a ridge and gentle slope half a mile in length. The entire tract was closely dotted with people, while many thousands sat upon the grass on the opposit slope and the neighboring elevations and watched the kaleidoscope picture before them. Authors' grove was planted by the children of the public schools. They were formed into detachments, and the work of planting one tree was intrusted to each detachment, and it was given the name of some distinguished author. The children wore badges indicating that they belonged to the Longfellow cadets, the Emerson troupe, the Bryant brigade, etc. As each tree was planted the company officiating christened it with the name of their chosen author, repeated some passage from his writings, and sang a patriotic air. To the colored high school was appropriately assigned the duty of planting trees to the memory of Harriet Beecher Stowe and Charles Sumner. The pupils who performed this work were dressed in uniform and went through their exercise with a sincerity and pathos that deeply moved the spectators. In Pioneers' Grove trees were planted to the memory of the hardy men and women who began in the wilderness the work of building Cincinnati. The crowd at this point was not as large as at some of the other groves, but those who participated did so with heartiness and a deep veneration for the honored names the trees are to commemorate. Presidents' Grove was planted under the supervision of a committee of ladies who had obtained the trees from points as near as possible to the birth places of the Presidents of the United States. One tree was planted to the memory of each President, a silver spade being used for the work, and as far as possible descendants of the Presidents participated in the formalities. In Citizens' Grove trees were placed to the memory of the prominent professional and business men of Cincinnati in other days. The list included the founders and many of the prominent teachers in the schools of the city, the founders of the newspapers, of the largest business houses, and the originators of important local enterprises. In the teachers' list alone over fifty names appeared. To each tree is attached a wooden tag upon which is inscribed the name of the person to whom the tree is dedicated. With the exception of injuries to some children from a runaway accident the exercises passed off without a break or jar. The sites where the different groves were planted were designated by different colored banners, and the various stages in the exercises were indicated by the firing of a piece of artillery. At the conclusion of the planting of the trees a large audience was addressed by Dr. Loring and other distinguished foresters. It is the testimony tonight of the strangers who are here to attend the Forestry Convention that the thing has been a success. There have been mistakes in the management, and matters have followed a somewhat different program from that expected by the delegates, but it is recognized that wide attention has been directed to the subject of forestry and the annual recurrence of Arbor-Day is assured.

The Forestry Congress heard two papers today, "The Forestry of the Future," by F. B. Hough, of the Chief Forestry Department, Washington, D. C., and "Drouths, Famines, and Floods in China," by David H. Bailey, late Consul-General of the United States in China. The latter paper made the argument that great drouths and consequent famines in Northern China were directly traceable to the destruction of the forests. The Congress voted to hold the next meeting at Niagara Falls, but reconsidered and left the matter to the Executive Committee.

A reception by the ladies of Cincinnati was arranged for tonight in Music-Hall, but, owing to the failure to have the seats removed, was abandoned and a literary and musical entertainment was improvised. It has been decided to change the name of the organization to the American Forestry Congress, in deference to the Canadian Provinces.

THE WEATHER.

The Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28—1 a. m.—The Chief Signal Officer of the army furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is lowest on the New England coast and highest in Montana. Rain has fallen since last report in the Lake region, New England and the South Atlantic States. The winds in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and Middle Atlantic States northwesterly. They are variable in New England, the South Atlantic, the East Gulf States, and the Upper-Lake region.

The temperature has risen from 5 to 12 degrees in the Lake region, fallen from 6 to 16 in Tennessee, and remained stationary in all other districts east of the Mississippi River. Fair weather is indicated for the Lake region, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley during Saturday.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, fair weather, variable winds shifting to westerly, higher barometer, and stationary temperature.

For the Lake region, light rain, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to west and north, higher barometer, and stationary or lower temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, fair weather, northwesterly wind, higher barometer, and stationary or lower temperature.

The Mississippi River will remain nearly stationary.

CHICAGO, April 27—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	Weather.
Albany	49	40	N	Fresh	.11	Fair.
Alpena	40	39	S.E.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	46	39	N.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Buffalo	40	40	S.E.	Light	*—	Clear.
Cairo	70	63	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Concho, Tex	86	78	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Cheyenne	59	52	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Chicago	63	58	W	Light	.01	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	60	56	S	Light	0	Clear.
Cleveland	57	58	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Davenport	67	61	W	Fresh	*—	Cl'dy.
Denison	81	..	......	......	....	......
Denver	68	56	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	66	57	N	Fresh	0	Fair.
Detroit	58	54	S.W.	Fresh	*—	Fair.
Dodge City	78	..	......	......	....	......
Dubuque	64	..	......	......	....	......
Duluth	40	38	N.E.	Light	.17	Cl'dy.
Erie	47	47	S	Light	0	Clear.
Escanaba	41	38	N.E.	Fresh	.19	Lt rain
Champaign, Ill.	68	58	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Ft. Assiniboine	..	35	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Buford	45	40	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	56	40	N.W.	Brisk	0	Th'ng.
Fort Gibson	81	71	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Galveston	83	76	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	51	50	W	Brisk	.03	Th'ng.
Huron, Dak	55	46	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	62	56	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	67	64	W	Light	0	Clear.
Las Animas	78	66	N.E.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	62	50	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	71	64	......	Calm	0	Fair.
Louisville	62	58	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Little Rock	75	70	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Marquette	43	38	E	Light	.03	Lt rain
Memphis	73	65	E	Light	0	Fair.
Milwaukee	62	55	W	Fresh	*—	Clea'g.
Moorhead	43	39	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Nashville	70	60	......	Calm	0	Clear.
North Platte	69	56	N.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Omaha	69	58	N	Brisk	*—	Lt rain
Oswego	58	46	S	Fresh	.05	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	53	48	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Port Eads	78	77	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Huron	41	49	S.W.	Fresh	0	Th'ng.
Chattanooga	73	..	......	......	....	......
Rochester	48	40	S.W.	Fresh	.14	Fair.
San Antonio	87	78	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	58	50	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Mo.	75	63	S.E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Shreveport	46	75	E	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Ill.	67	60	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	69	61	E	Light	0	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	53	45	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Stockton	86	74	S	Brisk	0	Clear.
Toledo	60	52	W	Fresh	*—	Lt rain
Vicksburg	80	72	E	Light	0	Clear.
Yankton	63	49	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Washakie	55	43	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.039	45.0	96	W	7	*—	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	30.075	58.7	75	W	9	0	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	30.032	63.5	34	W	11	0	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	29.994	61.2	56	S. W.	8	0	Theat'g.
10:18 p. m.	29.966	56.0	64	W	4	.01	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 64.3.
Minimum temperature, 43.0.
Mean daily barometer, 30.012.
Mean daily thermometer, 55.5.
Mean daily humidity, 64.7.

A Tornado Passes Over a Section of Lewis County, Kentucky, Doing Much Damage.

CINCINNATI, O., April 27.—A special from Vanceburg, Ky., says a destructive tornado passed over the southwest part of Lewis County late yesterday evening, throwing down dwellings, barns, and fences, and injuring several people. The wife of James Bivens had an arm and both legs broken. Several families are left homeless.

A Cyclone in Kentucky Blows Down Ten or Twelve Houses.

CINCINNATI, O., April 27.—A Maysville special says a cyclone visited Lawrence Creek, a few miles from that place, last evening, tearing off the roof of the Methodist Church and blowing down the houses and barns of ten or twelve farmers. None of the inmates were seriously hurt.

Texarkana, Ark., Visited by a Heavy Wind and Rain Storm.

TEXARKANA, Ark., April 27.—A heavy wind and rain storm visited this place last night. The steeple on the Methodist Church was struck by lightning and badly damaged, the doors being shivered to atoms. Capt. Hogan's residence was blown from its foundation. Much damage was done in the surrounding country to fences and fruit trees.

Heavy Storm at Jeffersonville, Ind.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 27.—Quite a storm passed over the northern portion of this city last evening between 5 and 6 o'clock. Many fences and small buildings were blown down.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The Springfield Bulletin.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 27.—The President of the Township Board of Health reports three cases of small-pox three miles from De Kalb, De Kalb County. There is one case of varioloid at Gibson City, Ford County. The patient, a barber, is supposed to have contracted it by shaving and cutting the hair of a man from Cropsey, in whose house there was small-pox. Saybrook has quarantined against Gibson City. No new cases reported at Joliet for two days. The attending physician reports a case of small-pox—that of a child 11 months old in the family of a German immigrant—in Mount Hope Township, McLean County. The family arrived in that locality last week.

Subsidence of the Small-Pox Scare at Joliet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., April 27.—The small-pox excitement has entirely subsided. The schools will open on Monday. Church services will be resumed next Sunday, and the usual prayer-meetings are announced for tonight. No new cases of the disease are reported, and all those afflicted are strictly quarantined or removed to the small-pox hospital. Five deaths in all have occurred since the first case appeared. There are now nine cases at the hospital, and seven in the city, all doing well. The spread of the disease is effectually checked.

Five New Cases in Chicago.

New cases of small-pox were reported yesterday as follows: No. 2866 Hickory street, No. 649 Wells, No. 48 Bonfield, No. 316 North avenue, and No. 1171 Milwaukee avenue. A death was reported at No. 90 Eugénie street, and two from the pest-house.

SUICIDE.

The Wife of an Illinois Farmer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., April 27.—Word reached here this evening that the wife of W. H. Gray, a farmer living a few miles south of this place, had committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging herself to a tree in front of the house. Her husband was at work in a field, and, with the exception of a little child, she was alone when she committed the act. No cause is given for the rash step.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.—President Arthur and Cabinet had a brilliant reception here today by the sea and land forces. The North German schoolship Louise, from Havana, participated.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes.

No danger from these diseases if you use Hop Bitters; besides being the best family medicine ever made. Trust no other.

THE APACHES.

Secretary Teller Believes in Dismounting and Disarming the Savages.

Tedious and Fruitless March of Overton Through Doubtful Canyon.

The Hostiles Breaking Up into Small Bands and Avoiding the Soldiers.

Four Scouts, Two Soldiers, and Six Indians Killed in the Stein's Peak Fight.

Secretary Teller Has Decided Views on the Indian Question.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Secretary Teller has some very decided views on the Indian question. His attention having been called today to the massacres in Arizona, he said: "I have not heard anything officially as yet, but Indian-Commissioner Price has telegraphed out there to learn the facts, and we expect an answer some time tomorrow."

"What was the cause of the outbreak?"

"The same old story. The Indians out in that country for the past twenty years have been in the habit of going on the warpath at least once in every year and

MASSACREING THE HELPLESS WHITES

at their pleasure."

"Cannot the Government put a stop to this annual slaughter of white people?"

"Yes, I suppose the Government could, but, as long as the Government arms and equips the Indians just so long will we continue to hear of these terrible murders.

THE INDIANS MUST BE DISMOUNTED AND DISARMED

before we can have peace."

"Then you think the present Indian policy should be changed?"

"If it were radically changed," said Mr. Teller, "things could not be any worse than they are now."

The Government now has 1,350 troops in that locality.

The Hostiles Breaking Up into Small Bands and Thus Avoiding the Troops.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TUSCON, Ari., April 27.—Reports are coming in occasionally, but there has no authentic news arrived up to this hour. Capt. Overton arrived in San Samon at 2 o'clock this afternoon, after a fruitless march of five days through Doubtful Cañon. He has been on the trail of Indians who were in the vicinity of Gualleysville yesterday, but, on account of

THE EXHAUSTED CONDITION OF HIS TROOPS,

it is doubtful if he can continue on the trail. The Indians are now breaking into small bands and scattering in different directions, thus making it more difficult for the troops to follow them, but giving the hostiles every advantage in reaching their stronghold in Mexico.

The Battle at Stein's Peak Wednesday.

LORDSBURG, N. M., April 27.—A fight occurred yesterday afternoon at Stein's Peak between Indians and Capt. Tupper, of the Sixth Cavalry, and his Indian scouts. Four of the latter are reported killed, and two private soldiers. It is claimed six of the hostiles were killed. Many wild rumors are afloat here, but no other authentic information has been received.

Another Account of the Stein's Peak Fight.

SANTA FE, N. M., April 27.—Capt. Tupper, of the Sixth Cavalry, engaged the Indians at Stein's Peak on the 26th inst., and killed six Indians and lost four scouts. The Indians were routed and took to the mountains. The troops were unable to follow.

At Army Headquarters.

Inquiry at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters resulted in getting the following information: Capt. Woodruff telegraphs from Lordsburg under date of April 27, confirming the news that Forsyth struck the hostile Apachés yesterday and killed six. The fight took place in the southeastern corner of Arizona, in the vicinity of old Camp Rucker. He is continuing the pursuit. Gen. McKenzie says Forsyth has force enough and that his operations are satisfactory.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Quarrelsome Quarrymen.

The strike among the quarrymen at Lemont still continues, but it is thought probable that the "outs" will soon give in, as nearly 300 men are at work now. Wednesday Mr. G. A. Gindele, of the Chicago & Lemont Stone Company, took sixty Italians down to the quarries, but the strikers circulated amongst them, and they all came back to the city yesterday morning on tickets purchased for them by the strikers, who had intimidated them. There were fears of an outbreak yesterday, and a telegram to that effect was sent to the city offices of the companies. Sheriff Mann was notified, and he went down with a posse to join the posse already on the ground. The officers of the companies here think that there can be no trouble. Up to a late hour no news has been received from the Sheriff, which fact is looked upon as favorable. More men will be sent down to Lemont today.

Joseph Hutchinson, Tim Sullivan, John Johnson, John Smith, Charles Peterson, and Thomas Medden, six strikers from the Lemont quarries, were locked up at the armory last night and booked for "unlawfully assembling," etc., under the Illinois statutes. It is said that more arrests of the same kind will be made.

The Breadbakers.

The situation with the striking journeymen breadbakers remained practically unchanged yesterday. D. F. Bremner had nearly a full quota of hands at work in his bakery yesterday, and it is expected that today the other leading establishments will be running with the regular number of bakers. As yet the demand for bread exceeds the supply somewhat, but the bosses feel confident that the men will see the folly of the strike within a few days and return to work at $15 per week. The offer to pay this amount still remains open.

All the small shops have acceded to the terms asked by the bakers. A TRIBUNE reporter had a talk yesterday with some of the bakers who are out, and they expressed themselves as confident of succeeding in the end in getting what they want. They deny the statement of the bosses that they could manipulate things so as to give themselves overtime, and also that each baker is supposed to be able to work up two barrels of flour a day. They say a barrel and a half is all that a good workman can handle. The demand is for $15 a week, twelve hours to constitute a day's work, and 25 cents an hour for overwork. The workmen say the trouble is now between the peddlers and the manufacturers, and the bosses will soon have to come to terms.

Other Trades.

The strike among the journeymen job printers is virtually ended, and the offices are now running with a full quota of men. No more trouble is anticipated.

The bosses and the brickmakers are still at outs, and both sides appear to hold to their demands. The bosses say that they can readily fill their orders with the forces they have at work and by importing brick, and the strikers say that they can do no such thing. The bosses and the men both claim to have the best of it, and it is hard work to tell which story is correct.

Probable Strike of the Pittsburg Puddlers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 27.—Tomorrow afternoon is the time fixed for the conference between the committees of the Western Iron Association and the Amalgamated Association to consider the practicability of the advance asked by the latter after June 1. One of the iron kings was asked today what he thought the outcome of the meeting would be, and replied: "You can say that we can't pay that extra fifty cents." The mills are dropping to single turn everywhere. That doesn't look as if business justified a larger price for puddling. Other iron-men are of the same opinion, which goes to show that the demand of the workers will be refused. The latter say the cost of living is so great that they can't get along at present prices. They will insist upon the scale as arranged by them. It looks now as if there will be a strike or a lockout.

The Workingmen of St. Louis Hold an Anti-Chinese Meeting—President Arthur Denounced.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—A large meeting was held in Lucas Market place tonight by the workmen of this city to express their sentiments and feelings on the Chinese question. Speeches were made by H. M. Williams, a prominent Greenbacker of this State; Richard Trevellick, of Detroit; and Richard A. Parsons, of Chicago. The general tenor of the speeches was against Chinese cheap labor and Chinese immigration. Resolutions were adopted denouncing President Arthur for vetoing the Chinese bill, and characterizing his reasons for doing so as hypocritical.

CANADA.

A Meeting of the Association of Scientists to Be Held in Canada.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, April 27.—The Bishop of Ontario, the Rt.-Rev. Dr. Lewis, has been chosen as the medium of communication between the British Association and the Canada authorities to the effect that in accordance with the motion of Capt. Bedford Pim, R. N., late Member of Parliament for Gravesend, a meeting of the Association of Scientists is to be held in Canada in the fall of 1883. The association is one of the leading scientists and savans of the United Kingdom, its object being the advancement of mathematical natural science under whatever guise. It has included in its ranks men of all classes, from the late Prince Consort to the self-educated workingman of the type of Hugh Miller. It is essentially democratic in its membership—many who have become famous in the line of scientific discovery being admitted to its ranks. It has seen among its working members men of the stamp of Whewell, Bishop Wilberforce, Dr. Darwin, Profs. Tyndall and Huxley, Sir John Lubbock, Dr. Hooker, the Duke of Argyll, and many others. Its meetings always attract a number of foreigners, some of whom take part in the discussions, all of whom are attentive listeners to the papers read, and wherever these go they, as a matter of course, keenly investigate the natural resources of the locality in which the meetings are held and discuss them among other subjects either publicly or privately.

Bishop Lewis has entered into negotiations with the Government on the subject of the proposed visit and has obtained a promise from Sir John Macdonald that the association shall be received with honors, and that Parliament will be asked to make an appropriation for the purpose of adding to the comfort of the visitors. The Canada Pacific Railway Company will also receive the members of the association as their and put the railway at their disposal for a journey across the continent to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. The city in the Dominion where the meeting will be held has not yet been decided upon.

Eloped with Another Man's Wife.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., April 27.—Thomas Cochrane, a gay young Lothario, who was baulked in his attempted elopement with a young lady on Monday night, evidently made up his mind to elope with somebody. In the same house as the young lady there boarded a young couple named Scott, and Cochrane turned his blandishments upon the wife with success, as they both quietly left for Chicago yesterday. Mrs. Scott's husband states that she induced him yesterday to drink until he became unconscious, and when he was in that condition she packed up her things and took about $40 belonging to him and then skipped with Cochrane.

Parliament to Be Prorogued and then Dissolved.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 27.—The Presbyterian Temporalities Fund bill was passed by the Senate committee this morning by a vote of 19 to 9.

Prorogation is expected to take place about the 13th of May. Dissolution will follow by proclamation on the next Saturday. The elections will take place towards the end of June. There is excellent reason for believing that the above program will be carried out by the Government should nothing extraordinary in the meantime occur.

How to Find Out What Goods Are Worth.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 27.—A member inquired of the Government if the prices quoted in the *Iron Age* newspaper are to be taken for customs duties as the price of hardware goods purchased in the United States, and, if not, where the standard of prices or market values of hardware goods for the purposes of customs entries can be from time to time ascertained. The Minister of Customs replied that the *Iron Age* is not accepted as a standard, and that the market value of goods for the purpose of customs duties can be obtained in the markets in which these goods are purchased.

Correspondence on the Subject of Extradition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 27.—A return containing all correspondence not already brought down on the subject of extradition has been laid before Parliament. The Imperial Government objects to certain provisions in the Canadian Extradition act passed in 1877, which, if expunged, the British Government will give its sanction to the new treaty. A bill has been introduced into the Dominion Senate to amend the act as suggested.

Saltmakers Asking for Protection.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 27.—A short time ago a deputation of salt-well owners from Goderich waited on the Government to urge that they should be granted additional protection. Exactly what passed between them and the Government was kept a profound secret at the time, but the arrangement must have been satisfactory for they have now raised the price of salt at the wells from 55 cents a barrel to 80 cents.

The Yacht Atlanta.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., April 27.—The yacht Atlanta, which unsuccessfully competed for the Americus Cup last fall, now lies at Jersey City. Capt. Cuthbert, her builder, who still has great faith in his craft, proposes to make certain alterations and improvements in her and again match her against some of the New York yachts this season.

A Great Railroad Consolidation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, April 27.—A cablegram received here tonight states that the fusion of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways has been consummated in London, and that a new board was elected there today.

CASUALTIES.

A Passenger Train on the Chicago & Alton Road Derailed near Kansas City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 27.—The regular westbound passenger train on the Chicago & Alton Road which left Chicago on Wednesday at 12 o'clock was wrecked this forenoon at Grain Valley, a point twenty miles east of Kansas City. The engine, baggage, express, smoker, and two coaches were derailed, and the Engineer, James Hammond, badly injured, and Frank Meredith, the fireman, slightly. At the time of the wreck breakfast was being served in the dining-cars, and a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. The accident was caused by a flat freight car which was carelessly left at a rock quarry switch being blown out into the main line, coming in collision with the passenger-train at the bottom of a heavy grade. The rolling-stock was badly damaged, and the track and roadbed so badly torn up that traffic was suspended during the entire day.

It was rumored yesterday that a serious accident had happened to the Chicago & Alton train which left here at noon Wednesday for Kansas City, near Grain Valley, Mo., and that a number of passengers were killed and injured. Considerable uneasiness was manifested at the Alton headquarters in this city on account of the rumor. Yesterday afternoon, however, all apprehensions were dispelled by a dispatch to President Blackstone, which showed that the accident was not a serious one, and that none of the passengers were injured. It appears from the dispatch that the train collided at Grain Valley, Mo., with a flat car, which it is supposed was blown on the main track by the wind-storm prevailing at the time. The engine was thrown off the track by the collision, and the baggage-car, smoker, and passenger-coach were turned and twisted, but did not jump the track entirely. The chair-car and sleeper remained on the track. The engineer was slightly hurt, but no one else was injured.

Crushed to Death by a Stone.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., April 27.—Henry Miller, a mason, working on the foundations for Patton's new paper-mill in this city, was instantly killed this afternoon. He fell from the scaffold, and, a heavy stone falling with him, crushed him to death in a moment. He leaves a wife and three children.

A Hand-Car Collides with a Passenger-Train—Two Section Hands Fatally Injured.

NEW LEXINGTON, O., April 27.—A hand-car with eight or ten section hands collided in the tunnel of Brier Ridge, two miles south of here, with a passenger-train. Two workmen, John Francy and James Farrell, were fatally injured.

Two Boys Drowned While Out Fishing.

CLEVELAND, O., April 27.—A *Herald* special from Warren reports that two boys named Amos and Fred Gaither were drowned today while fishing in Mahoning River. One fell in and the other tried to save him.

A Youngster, While Playing Jesse James, Shoots and Kills a Playmate.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., April 27.—A special says that last night, while playing Jesse James, a youth named Dufoe shot and killed a playmate Harry Wildeman, at Glenwood, Mill County. Dufoe pointed a revolver at Wildeman, and pulled the trigger, supposing it was not loaded, the victim having refused to throw up his hands. The boy died in a few hours. The young murderer is under arrest.

Freight Trains Collide—The Engines Wrecked.

CLINTON, Ia., April 27.—At 10 o'clock last night two freight trains collided at Hale, near Oxford Junction, owing to a fog. Both engines and one car were smashed, but no one was hurt. The line was cleared today.

JENNIE CRAMER.

Testimony in the Trial of the Malleys—Prof. Chittenden's Testimony Assumed the Nature of a Chemical Lecture.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The *Times'* New Haven special says: In the Malley trial this morning, most of the time was taken up in the cross-examination of Dr. Pridder, the defense seeking to weaken the force of his deductions in support of the view that Jennie Cramer came to her death by other means than drowning. If a doubt as to the cause of death can be raised in the minds of the jury, much of the State's evidence of murder by arsenical poisoning can be supplanted. The defense drew from the Doctor, and strongly emphasized the fact, that no single physical condition was absolute proof of drowning, but at the same time the witness maintained his position that where so many evidences were combined, as in this case, they formed a presumption almost amounting to absolute certainty. After long questioning the witness said that, as no one sign proved drowning, he should not be entirely guided by no water in the lungs and stomach.

Mr. Jones read from a number of authorities—Beck, Guy, and Ferrierer, Taylor's Manual, and others—mainly to show that water in the stomach was not to be taken as evidence of drowning, and Dr. Pridder said that the writers meant that this sign, taken by itself, must not be taken as sufficient evidence.

Mr. Cassidy brought out the fact that a person might be senseless in water and still continue the effort to breathe. When asked whether a person might not be drowned and show none of the usual signs, or might not have all these signs and still not have been drowned, the witness said he did not so understand it.

The chemist, Prof. H. Chittenden, of the scientific department of Yale College, was the next witness. Before commencing to testify Prof. Chittenden produced from a satchel an array of glass tubes and chemical apparatus, together with a chemist's lamp, which he placed on the end of the lawyers' table. The testimony was in the nature of an exceedingly interesting chemical lecture. It was so well prepared and carefully presented that Judge Granger rebuked one or two attempts of Mr. Jones to interrupt the Professor by questions. His Honor gave Mr. Jones to understand that he must pay sufficient attention to the testimony to understand it, and not break in on it by inquiries. All of the testimony taken today had reference to the remains examined from the first post-mortem, except as regards one arm. The witness gave an account of the exhumation of the remains in January. At that time the tissue of the diaphragm was placed in a jar marked A. The body then weighed fifty-seven pounds. The weighing was for the purpose of finding how much arsenic there was in the entire framework exhumed. The left shoulder was placed in a jar marked B. The right leg was removed and the thigh-bone separated from it and placed in a jar marked D, the remainder of the leg being placed in a jar marked C. A long, narrow strip of skin and flesh was taken from the left side of the back and placed in jar E. An entire transverse section of the body, taking in the pelvic bone, was placed in jar G. The skin and flesh from the right breast were placed in jar H. The witness fully described all his processes. The organs were cut into small shreds, ground in a mortar, and reduced to the consistency of soap. All the volatile matter was removed by evaporation, the residue being examined for poison. Following is the summary of arsenic found in that part of the remains taken at the time of the first autopsy, in August. The arsenic is computed as the white oxide:

Stomach and œsophagus	0.1580
Liver	0.1090
Intestines	0.3140
Kidneys	0.0290
Heart	0.0280
Lungs and spleen	0.1146
Brain	0.0255
Trachea, tongue, and larynx	0.0810
Total	0.8691

The entire organs, by calculation, must have contained 1.694 grains of white arsenic. Of the portion of the body removed at the exhumation in January, Prof. Chittenden testified only as regards the arm. It weighed two pounds eleven ounces. The flesh and bones were first dissolved by nitric acid, and a portion of the solution was treated for arsenic. The result was .094 of a grain of arsenic in the whole of the arm. The Professor will probably be on the stand all day tomorrow.

MATRIMONIAL.

Kalmuk—Israel.

The wedding of Miss Ellen Israel, daughter of Mrs. A. Israel, and Mr. Paul Kalmuk, of the firm of Kramer & Co., Kearney, Neb., was quietly celebrated last evening at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 2912 Prairie avenue. The Rev. L. Adler, of the Temple K. A. M., officiated. The bride was unattended, and was handsomely attired in a rich robe of wine-colored satin, with overdress of Spanish lace, orange blossoms, and natural flowers. The presents were numerous and elegant, but were not displayed. Mr. and Mrs. Kalmuk left last evening for Kearney, their future home, after partaking of a wedding supper.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. F. Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. Netter, Mr. and Mrs. C. Despres, Mr. and Mrs. S. Despres, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lehman, Miss Carrie Bloom, Mr. Daniel Bloom, Miss Frank, Miss Liebenstein, Mr. Meawinkle, Miss Dubois of St. John's, Mich., Miss Netter, Miss R. Despres, Mr. Sam Klein, Mr. Samuel Netter, Mr. Alex. Heller, the Misses Amy and Lillian Kramer, Mr. Alfred Despres, Mr. Maurice Israel, Mr. Samuel Getchbell, Mr. Fred Wing, and Mrs. Wing.

A Silver Wedding.

The silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sinclair was very happily celebrated last evening at O'Neill's Hall, No. 879 West Lake street. The hall is used as a lodge-room, and was tastily fitted up with pictures and flowers for the occasion. A large number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair were present, among whom were the following: The Hon. W. E. Mason, Ald. Brady, John Palmer, Randolph Williams, Thomas Hicks, J. H. Bryant, J. M. Young, H. L. Crosby, Alfred Swadkins, Ralph Kohn, the Rev. C. Perren, J. M. Jameson, J. P. Katz, William Reid, Oscar Harry, H. C. Murch, James Gardner, the Misses May Brady, Ada L. Nichols, Emma Harry, Josephine and Lillie Smith, Lizzie O'Neill, and Mrs. Edwards. A very handsome silver tea service was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair by the members of Oriental Lodge, Ancient Order United Workmen. Congratulatory speeches were made by Messrs. Mason and Jameson, and a happy response by Mr. Sinclair. An enjoyable evening was spent listening to the music, singing, and speeches.

Driver and Irvine, at Oshkosh, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 27.—This evening, at the residence of Mrs. William Irvine, on Broad street, occurred the marriage of Mr. John M. Driver, of Racine, and Miss Nellie A. Irvine, of this city. The ceremony was performed at 8:30 o'clock, by the Rev. S. F. Bacon, of the First Presbyterian Church, in the presence of relations and friends. After congratulations and refreshments the wedded pair departed on the south-bound train for Chicago. They will return to Racine on Tuesday afternoon, when a large reception is to be tendered them by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Driver. The groom is a member of the Racine Board of Aldermen and of the manufacturing firm of Driver & Son. There were present friends from Chicago, Milwaukee, and Racine.

Wilkie—Ormsbee.

Miss Jennie A. Ormsbee, daughter of T. Ormsbee, Esq., and John E. Wilkie, of the local staff of THE TRIBUNE, and a son of F. B. Wilkie, Esq., were quietly married last evening in the presence of a number of their relatives at No. 79 Honoré street, the residence of the bride's parents. At the close of the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. H. W. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie were driven at once to their residence, No. 67 Hamilton avenue, where they will be at home to their friends after May 1.

FINANCIAL.

The Buffalo Bank Failure.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27.—The preliminary hearing in the case of Herman J. Hall and R. Porter Lee, arrested on a charge of embezzling $440,000 of the funds of the First National Bank, was set for this morning before United States Commissioner Scroggs. As neither of the defendants were ready, however, the case was put over until next Tuesday. This afternoon Lee made an assignment of all his property, both personal and real, to Louis Brock, for the benefit of creditors. No preferred creditors are named. He has twenty days for filing a schedule of assets and liabilities, and until that is done the condition of his affairs cannot be accurately given.

THE DAKOTA WHEAT OUTLOOK.

BISMARCK, Dak., April 27.—The rains of last week have delayed seeding somewhat, but throughout the Missouri Valley nearly all the seeding was done early in the month, and about one-third in February. Wheat put in from the 22d to the 28th of February is now up nicely. The outlook for crops this season in this section is extremely flattering.

EDUCATION.

Col. C. G. Hammond's Gift to the Cause of Education.

The Work of the New West Commission Among the Mormons.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the Hammond Library Building.

The corner-stone of the new Hammond Library which is to form a wing of the Chicago Theological Seminary on the corner of Warren and Ashland avenues was laid yesterday morning with appropriate services. The Trustees and faculty of the seminary and about 100 ladies and gentlemen met in Union Park Congregational Church at 10 a. m., it having been decided to hold the preliminary exercises indoors. The Rev. F. Bascomb, D. D., offered prayer.

Mr. E. W. Blatchford, President of the Board of Directors, said that it was nearly twenty-eight years since the seminary was first organized. It had a checkered life for some years, and was moved around considerably. In 1865 Keyes Hall was built, and in 1868 Carpenter Hall was added. The library of the seminary grew slowly but steadily, until now it numbers about 6,000 volumes, valued at $7,000. The need of a fireproof building for library purposes had been felt by the Directors for a long time, and July 23, 1879, Col. C. G. Hammond, of Chicago, by deed of trust conveyed to the Trustees of the seminary certain securities for the purpose of purchasing the necessary real estate and erecting such a building. The value of those securities with accrued interest is now $37,077, and that sum Mr. Blatchford took pleasure in handing to the Treasurer of the seminary. So saying, he handed the package containing the securities to the Rev. G. S. F. Savage, D. D.

The Rev. T. M. Post, D. D., of St. Louis, replied on behalf of the Board of Directors, formally accepting the munificent gift, and recapitulating the benefits of which the seminary has been the recipient at the hands of Col. Hammond. He rejoiced that one of the benefactions of that gentleman had taken the form of a library building, designed to conserve in safety the priceless treasures of intellect. The library would be a most valuable adjunct to the seminary, and its usefulness would grow with the years. The day would be hailed as a memorable day which thus opened the storehouse of literature to students and scholars.

President Blatchford placed in the leaden box provided for the purpose the following articles: A copy of the deed of gift from Col. Hammond, a Bible, a copy of the old and new versions of the New Testament, copy of a hymn, "What think ye of Christ?" copies of reports for 1881 of various missionary organizations, Sheahan & Upton's history of the great fire, copy of charter and catalog of the seminary, with list of the faculty and students, copies of THE TRIBUNE and other morning papers of yesterday, and the Chicago City Directory for 1881.

A hymn, "Christ is our corner-stone," was sung, and the congregation adjourned to the adjacent lot, where the stone designed to serve as a corner-stone stood in lonely grandeur. Mr. Blatchford then deposited the box in a cavity in the stone, Dr. Hyde offered prayer, and the services ended with the benediction.

Meeting of the New West Educational Commission.

The second anniversary of the New West Education Commission was held in Union Park Congregational Church yesterday forenoon. The aim of the commission is to extend Christian education in Utah and New Mexico. The proceedings were opened by singing and prayer, after which the Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., President of the commission, stated its objects and advocated its extension.

Col. C. G. Hammond, Treasurer, presented his report for the year ending April 24, 1882. At the beginning of the fiscal year there was on hand $11,000 appropriated but not paid, and $111 cash in the treasury. The receipts for the year were $24,122, making a total of $35,234 which had passed through the treasury during the (incomplete) year since May 1, 1881. With the exception of $311, now on hand, this amount had been expended on the purchase of real estate and erection of school buildings and the academy at Salt Lake. The report was received and referred.

The Rev. Charles R. Bliss, General Secretary, presented his report, which was in effect the report of the Directors. It set forth that the work has prospered under divine favor and guidance, and that its further progress was greatly desired. Mormonism and Roman Catholicism were the two forces against which the commission had to contend. In the district covered by this body there is a constant struggle against ignorance and fanaticism to be carried on. As to the needs of Utah the report set forth:

"Good schools, with thoroughly trained teachers, are the imperative demand of Utah. Forced by public opinion to have schools of a certain sort, Brigham Young cunningly sought to make them poor. He almost ostracised the best Mormon instructor in Utah, because he believed that Mormonism and intelligence were consistent with each other. The chief Apostle knew where his power lay, and, though dead, he lives in nothing more vigorously than in his malign influence upon the schools of his people. With no provision for the adequate instruction of teachers, and without intellectual spirit or purpose, Mormonism can teach only the barest rudiments of knowledge. But the people demand more than that. They are restless in their enforced ignorance; and whoever can carry to them the advantages which their Church neither can nor will afford, will not only gain their confidence and that of their children, but will strike a blow from which the system itself will never recover."

Of course for these purposes money is required. The immediate needs of the commission called for $3,000 to defray current expenses to the end of the present school year. The commission, desiring to extend the work, also solicited contributions to the building fund, and expressed the belief that the $50,000 which would be needed during the coming year for the support of the academies and schools already established and projected could be raised.

The meeting was then addressed by Mrs. Bailey, formerly a teacher among the Mormons, and by the Rev. A. F. Sherrill and the Rev. C. L. Goodell, who spoke of the objects of the commission and its deserving character. Under its auspices twenty-nine teachers are now maintained in Utah, with 1,220 pupils, the average attendance being 686. Of these 263 are the children of Mormons, 227 of apostates from that faith, and 45 of Mexicans.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Desperate Encounter in Dubuque, Ia., Which May Result Fatally to One of the Parties Engaged in It—Other Items of Crime.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 27.—J. R. Graves and A. Turner, of this city, engaged in an altercation today, in which the former was knocked down by Turner, and a son of the latter, seizing a pitchfork, stabbed Graves in several places, the most serious wound being in the pit of the stomach. Graves' wounds are of a very serious character, and may result fatally. Turner and his son have been arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 27.—A dispatch from New London states that Dr. Guinon, who was arrested for seduction, escaped from his house while in charge of a deputy, and is at large.

COLUSA, Cal., April 27.—On the night of April 24 an Indian was hung by a mob on Stony Creek, thirty miles west of Colusa. He had threatened the life of J. M. Pugh, a prominent farmer, and as he had been engaged in one murder and was a desperate character, he was taken out and hung. He had been arrested and was in charge of a constable at the time.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 27.—A Dallas special gives the particulars of the capture of the men who robbed the Texas & Pacific train at Eagle Station. The robbers were tracked by bloodhounds into a cañyon near Blazoo River. A hot fight ensued, in which one of the robbers was killed, when his two companions surrendered. The name of the robber wounded in the first fight is Gullett. The name of the dead robber has not been learned, nor the names of the two captured unhurt. Four more of the robbers are at large, with the rangers in pursuit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 27.—Dr. E. E. Woodward, a dentist of respectable standing, today shot a woman known as Mollie Woodward, inflicting a dangerous wound, and then shot himself dead. The cause was jealousy and a refusal of the woman to become his wife.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 27.—George L. Lee was sentenced to two years in the Erie County Penitentiary, New York, and Fred Emerich to five years in the same institution today before the Federal Court, Jackson, Tenn., for counterfeiting.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—The *Breckinridge County News*, just received, says: "The village of Custer, in this county, was thrown into a state of excitement Friday by the probable killing of B. G. G. Herrington by James B. Lyons. It seems that for some time Herrington has been rather too devoted in his attention to Lyons' wife, so much so as to arouse his suspicion that an undue intimacy existed between the pair, whereupon, as the boys say, he kept his eyes peeled and on the lookout for any show that might turn up. Friday the circus arrived, the performers being Herrington and the faithless wife, and the ring being the latter's house. The enraged husband furiously assailed the invader of his home with an ax, inflicting wounds upon his head of such a nature as to render his recovery doubtful. The latest information is to the effect that the wounded man was still alive, but the physicians were of the opinion that his injuries would result in death."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate for Indigestion, General Debility, etc.

Pamphlet free. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

MARINE NEWS.

Lake Freights Drop Bac 2 1-4 Cents on Corn to Buffalo.

No Demand Whatever by pers for Vessels to Carr Lumber.

Marine Papers for Steamers on the Owned by a Company Incorpor ed under State Laws.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Pass Huron—Vessel Charters—Arou the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

There was a good demand by shipper day for vessel-room for the lower la cents a bushel on corn to Buffalo being offered. Quite a fleet of vessels was put in figure. There was also some inquiry for room to Sarnia, 1½ cents a bushel on co of elevation being offered by shipper vessel was taken to carry wheat to Bu through rates. Part of the vessels rep chartered yesterday were really put in W day, the agents of them suppressing because they had put them in at 2¼ bushel on corn, a cut of ¼ cent on the sisted on by carriers on that day. This is mon practice on the part of one or two who have the reputation among the tra ways being ready to cut rates. What pect to gain by keeping their charters sec til twenty-fours after they are made is divine, unless it is the fact that th ashamed to have it known that they ca cure business except by underbidding o the market. The following were the ments reported yesterday:

For Buffalo.
Propeller James Davidson, corn.......
Propeller Boston, corn.......
Schooner David Vance, corn.......
Schooner Red Wing, wheat.......
For Erie.
Propeller Lehigh, corn (lag).......
Propeller W. H. Barnum, corn.......
Schooner Sunrise, corn.......
For Sarnia.
Schooner North Cape, corn.......
Schooner Winslow, corn.......

Total capacity.......

There was absolutely no demand for l carriers yesterday, and, fortunately for owners, but very few craft were on the seeking engagement. Rates are nomi follows:

From Grand Haven.......$
From Muskegon.......
From White Lake.......
From Pentwater.......
From Ludington.......
From Manistee.......
From Bay City....... 2.00
From Cheboygan.......
From Black River.......
From Ashland....... 3.2
From Ontonagon....... 2.2

There was some little demand for ve carry posts and ties, and one or two were made at the ruling rates, which are lows:

	Cedar ties.	Hemlock and oak ties.
From Sturgeon Bay	*6½	....
From Points in Green Bay	*7	....
From East Shore (opposit)	....	†9¼
From Georgian Bay	8½	....
From White Lake	....	†10
From Wiarton	8.	

*Rafted, 7¼ cents. †Free on board. †On

There were some inquiries for ore-c yesterday, but none were secured, owne refusing to put their vessels in for $1 a to Escanaba to Lake Erie ports. Rates are nally as follows:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports....... $1.
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports....... 1.0
From Escanaba to Chicago.......
From Marquette to Chicago....... 1.1

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From Buffalo to Chicago....... $
From Toledo to Chicago.......
From Cleveland to Chicago.......
From Erie to Chicago.......
From Buffalo to Milwaukee.......
From Toledo to Milwaukee.......
From Cleveland to Milwaukee.......
From Erie to Milwaukee.......
From Buffalo to Racine.......

Marine Papers for Steamers Flyi the Lakes Owned by an Incorpor Company Under State Laws.

The Treasury Department, through As Secretary French, has addressed the foll letter to the Collector of the Port of Detro reply to a letter of inquiry as to whether a pany incorporated under a State law and ing vessels plying upon the great lakes ca stock to aliens without impairing the title o company's vessels to registry and enrollme vessels of the United States:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 15, 1882.— Your letter of the 22d ult. was duly receive which you submit the question whether a pany duly incorporated under the laws of igan, and owning a line of steam vessels pl upon the great lakes, the vessels being enr as provided in Sec. 4,137, Revised Statutes, sell to aliens shares of its stock (though shares may perhaps amount to a majority i est) without impairing the title of the vess a certificate of registry or enrollment as a sel of the United States. The act of Marc 1825, permitted vessels owned by an corporated company to be registered enrolled in the name of the Presiden Secretary of such company, and made the tificate of registry or enrollment valid withstanding a transfer of the shares of stockholders to other parties. Sec. 5 of that prohibited the issue of a registry or enrollm to a vessel owned by an incorporated comp if any foreigner held a part interest in her. prohibition was repealed by the act of Ma 1858. Even if it had not been repealed, doubtful whether the object of the section to prohibit anything more than the joint own ship of an alien in a vessel together with an corporated company. Be this as it may, the peal of the section removed all restriction the transfer of shares in the stock of an corporated company. The substance of the of 1825 has been reproduced in 4,137, Revised Statutes, and, as reproduced, th is no restriction therein upon the transfe shares of such a company that would affect title of a vessel to registry. And for many ye the department has regarded the transfer to aliens of shares of stock in a vessel owned by incorporated company as in no degree impair her title to registry. This appears by referen to Art. 8 of the Customs Regulations of 1874. is not probable that the department will qu tion the title to registry of such a vessel, wh ever the number of shares of stock held aliens, provided the company owning her is corporated under the laws of any State or of United States, as long as Sec. 4,137, Revi Statutes, remains in force and unmodified by of Congress.

H. F. FRENCH,
Assistant Secretary.

Dock and Other Notes.

The schooner Pewaukee left last evening Bay de Noque to load ties for this port.

The schooner Sophia J. Luff went into Chicago Dry-Dock Company's South Side d yesterday to be calked.

The schooner Ironsides left for Traverse last evening to load wood and bark for this p on her owner's account.

There is no truth in the report that the C mercial Line has contracted to carry coal for Lackawanna Company this season.

The schooner Lettie May, of the Milwauk district has been purchased from Albert Kal bach by Ernest W. Bromlow, of this port.

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The sailmakers' strike ended yesterday by th men returning to work (that is, such as cou obtain employment) at $2.50 a day, 50 cents le than their employers had conceded them befo they went on the strike against the non-unio men.

The fog-bell on the Water-Works crib is no rung automatically. The bell strikes from si to seven strokes each minute. The apparat in use is the invention of City-Engineer Arnin stall, and reflects great credit on his inventiv genius.

The steam-barge Rhoda Stewart and her con sorts Leighton, Wells, and Lamb have bee

MARINE NEWS.

Lake Freights Drop Back to 2 1-4 Cents on Corn to Buffalo.

No Demand Whatever by Shippers for Vessels to Carry Lumber.

Marine Papers for Steamers on the Lakes Owned by a Company Incorporated under State Laws.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

There was a good demand by shippers yesterday for vessel-room for the lower lakes, 2¼ cents a bushel on corn to Buffalo being freely offered. Quite a fleet of vessels was put in at that figure. There was also some inquiry for vessel-room to Sarnia, 1½ cents a bushel on corn free of elevation being offered by shippers. One vessel was taken to carry wheat to Buffalo at through rates. Part of the vessels reported as chartered yesterday were really put in Wednesday, the agents of them suppressing the fact because they had put them in at 2¼ cents a bushel on corn, a cut of ¼ cent on the rate indulged on by carriers on that day. This is a common practice on the part of one or two agents who have the reputation among the trade of always being ready to cut rates. What they expect to gain by keeping their charters secret until twenty-fours after they are made is hard to divine, unless it is the fact that they are ashamed to have it known that they cannot secure business except by underbidding others in the market. The following were the engagements reported yesterday:

	Bushels.
For Buffalo.	
Propeller James Davidson, corn	50,000
Propeller Boston, corn	60,000
Schooner David Vance, corn	50,000
Schooner Red Wing, wheat	45,000
For Erie.	
Propeller Lehigh, corn (jag)	15,000
Propeller W. H. Barnum, corn	50,000
Schooner Sunrise, corn	28,000
For Sarnia.	
Schooner North Cape, corn	26,000
Schooner Winslow, corn	16,000
Total capacity	340,000

There was absolutely no demand for lumber-carriers yesterday, and, fortunately for vessel-owners, but very few craft were on the market seeking engagement. Rates are nominally as follows:

From Grand Haven	$ 1.37½
From Muskegon	1.37½
From White Lake	1.37½
From Pentwater	1.62½
From Ludington	1.62½
From Manistee	1.75
From Bay City	2.00@2.25
From Cheboygan	2.00
From Black River	1.75
From Ashland	3.25@3.50
From Ontonagon	2.25@3.50

There was some little demand for vessels to carry posts and ties, and one or two charters were made at the ruling rates, which are as follows:

	Cedar ties.	Hemlock and oak ties.	Cedar posts.
From Sturgeon Bay	+6½	....	4
From Points in Green Bay	*7	....	‡4½
From East shore (opposit)	...	+5½	....
From Georgian Bay	8½	....	....
From White Lake	...	+10	....
From Wiarton	8	....	....

*Rafted, 7½ cents. ‡Free on board. +On dock.

There were some inquiries for ore-carriers yesterday, but none were secured, owners still refusing to put their vessels in for $1 a ton from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports. Rates are nominally as follows:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$1.25@1.35
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.00@1.05
From Escanaba to Chicago	90@ 95
From Marquette to Chicago	1.15@1.20

Nothing was done in coal freights at Buffalo yesterday, not a single vessel being reported on the market. Shippers made some inquiry for carriers, but did not seem anxious to engage vessels. Vessel-owners at this point seem to think that rates will improve shortly. The rates at which charters are made are as follows:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 60@ 65
From Toledo to Chicago	1.00
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	65
From Toledo to Milwaukee	1.00
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Buffalo to Racine	80@ 85

Marine Papers for Steamers Plying on the Lakes Owned by an Incorporated Company Under State Laws.

The Treasury Department, through Assistant Secretary French, has addressed the following letter to the Collector of the Port of Detroit, in reply to a letter of inquiry as to whether a company incorporated under a State law and owning vessels plying upon the great lakes can sell stock to aliens without impairing the title of the company's vessels to registry and enrollment as vessels of the United States:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 15, 1882.—SIR: Your letter of the 22d ult. was duly received, in which you submit the question whether a company duly incorporated under the laws of Michigan, and owning a line of steam vessels plying upon the great lakes, the vessels being enrolled as provided in Sec. 4,137, Revised Statutes, can sell to aliens shares of its stock (though such shares may perhaps amount to a majority interest) without impairing the title of the vessel to a certificate of registry or enrollment as a vessel of the United States. The act of March 3, 1825, permitted vessels owned by an incorporated company to be registered or enrolled in the name of the President or Secretary of such company, and made the certificate of registry or enrollment valid notwithstanding a transfer of the shares of the stockholders to other parties. Sec. 5 of that act prohibited the issue of a registry or enrollment to a vessel owned by an incorporated company if any foreigner held a part interest in her. This prohibition was repealed by the act of March 1856. Even if it had not been repealed, it is doubtful whether the object of the section was to prohibit anything more than the joint ownership of an alien in a vessel together with an incorporated company. Be this as it may, the repeal of the section removed all restriction on the transfer of shares in the stock of an incorporated company. The substance of the act of 1825 has been reproduced in Sec. 4,137, Revised Statutes, and, as reproduced, there is no restriction therein upon the transfer of shares of such a company that would affect the title of a vessel to registry. And for many years this department has regarded the transfer to an alien of shares of stock in a vessel owned by an incorporated company as in no degree impairing her title to registry. This appears by reference to Art. 6 of the Customs Regulations of 1874. It is not probable that the department will question the title to registry of such a vessel, whatever the number of shares of stock held by aliens, provided the company owning her is incorporated under the laws of any State or of the United States, as long as Sec. 4,137, Revised Statutes, remains in force and unmodified by act of Congress.

H. F. FRENCH,
Assistant Secretary.

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There is no truth in the report that the Commercial Line has contracted to carry coal for the Lackawanna Company this season.

The schooner Lettie May, of the Milwaukee district, has been purchased from Albert Kaimbach by Ernest W. Bromlow, of this port.

Vessel-men are watching the papers for every bit of news from the Sault. It will be a week or ten days before navigation there will be fully open.

A Captain foolishly displayed 25 cents as his share of the profits on a lumber trip yesterday. The boys were thirsty, and now he regrets his foolishness.

The schooner Gen. Worth was placed in Miller Brothers' dry-dock yesterday, where she will receive a new centreboard box, new keelson, and other repairs.

The big propeller City of Rome was unable to get to her dock in lighthouse slip with her cargo of coal, and was yesterday towed up to a North Branch coal dock to unload.

The sailmakers' strike ended yesterday by the men returning to work (that is, such as could obtain employment) at $2.50 a day, 50 cents less than their employers had conceded them before they went on the strike against the non-union men.

The fog-bell on the Water-Works crib is now ringing automatically. The bell strikes from six to seven strokes each minute. The apparatus is the invention of City-Engineer Artingstall, and reflects great credit on his inventive genius.

The steam-barge Rhoda Stewart and her consorts Leighton, Wells, and Lamb have been ordered to go into ordinary at Port Huron until a change for the better occurs in lake freights. The propeller Cleveland is laid up at St. Clair under similar orders.

Capt. Dan Coughlin, of the Anchor Line propeller Lehigh, reports having experienced a rough passage on Lake Erie Sunday. The Lehigh was not even in ballast trim, and rolled down so deep that the seas frequently were level with her promenade deck.

The schooner Jessie Phillips, that was hauled out of the water last winter for a rebuild, was launched into the North Branch yesterday, looking like a new craft. Dunham & Hoit, the ship-chandlers, are fitting her out with entire new wire rigging, new canvas, etc.

An Ogdensburg dispatch says: "Our wished-for $90,000 appropriation has dwindled to the insignificant sum of $500, and the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad Company, disgusted with the result, has employed one of Commodore Daly's dredges to make what depth of water is absolutely necessary at their docks."

The gallant rescue by the McCormick brothers of the crew of the schooner Gallatin, wrecked on Chickenolee Reef, deserves more than a passing notice. The nerve required can only be appreciated by those who have watched the terrible seas that break in that locality when the gale sweeps the whole length of Lake Erie.

On and after May 15 a fixed red light of the fourth order will be shown from the new lighthouse at the head of Belle Isle, Mich.; one of the sixth order will be shown on the outer end of the north pier, entrance to the Harbor of Refuge, Sturgeon Bay Canal; and one of the fourth order at the upper entrance to St. Mary's Falls Canal.

Godbout & Labrec have built a new four-oared gig for the Delaware Boat Club of this city. It is thirty-seven feet long, twenty-eight and a half inches beam, and eleven inches deep, is built of pine, with black walnut trimmings, weighs 180 pounds, and has sliding seats that work on glass runners. The cost of the boat was $150.

Vessel masters that load at Bluffton had better report at the Muskegon custom-house until the question is decided by the Treasury Department as to whether Bluffton is within the five-miles jurisdiction of the Muskegon Custom-House or not. It may be inconvenient and an annoyance, but it is cheaper than to pay a fine, if the Treasury Department should decide in favor of the claim of the Muskegon Collector that Bluffton is under his jurisdiction.

In the suit of the Escanaba & Lake Michigan Transportation Company against the city to have the bridge ordinance declared invalid, evidence was introduced yesterday showing that on April 18, between 6 a. m. and 7 p. m., 5,685 foot passengers, 1,865 vehicles, and 769 street-cars crossed Randolph street bridge going west, the bridge opened forty times, and fifteen steamers and sixty sail vessels passed through. During the same time at Wells street bridge, 10,506 foot passengers, 2,476 vehicles, and 195 street-cars crossed the bridge going north, the bridge opened twenty-eight times, and seventeen steamers and twenty-four sail vessels passed through the draw of the bridge.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 27.—Passed up—Propeller William Rudolph and barges, 7:35 a. m.; propeller Ella Smith and barges, 7:35 a. m.; propeller Cuba, 5:30 a. m.; propeller Iron Chief and consort, 5:50 a. m.; schooner Monitor, 1 a. m.; propeller Huron City and barges, 7:30 a. m.; propeller Garden City and barges, 8 a. m.; propeller Enterprise and tow, 10 a. m.; propeller Relief and tow, 8:40 a. m.; propeller Starucca, 10:30 a. m.; schooner D. Stewart, 12:30 p. m.; schooner Ganges, 12:55 p. m.; schooner R. G. Peters, 1 p. m.; schooner Bavaria, 3:30 p. m.; schooner Golden Fleece, 4:50 p. m.; propeller Progress, 6 p. m.; propeller Belle Cross and barges, 7:10 p. m.

Passed down—Schooners E. A. Jones, R. Dowd, and M. I. Wilcox, 10:45 a. m.; propeller Alcona and consort, 11 a. m.; propeller Columbia, 11:20 a. m.; propeller Conestoga and consort, 4:40 p. m.; propeller Howard and tow, 5:25 p. m.; propeller Sprague and barges, 7 p. m.; steamer City of Cleveland, 12:25 p. m.; propeller Saginaw Valley, 5 p. m.

Wind north, gentle. Weather fine.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—Other Interesting Items of News to Mariners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller Buffalo, corn, flour, etc.; propeller Clarion, sundries; propeller Chauncey Hurlbut, corn. Cleared for Chicago—Chauncey Hurlbut, coal; propeller Starucca, salt, etc.; propeller Clarion, salt, etc.

There was nothing whatever done in coal freights today, not a vessel being on the market. There is some inquiry for tonnage, but shippers are not over-anxious to engage vessels.

Canal freights were dull and weak at 5 cents on corn and 5¼ cents on wheat to New York. Several loads of corn were shipped at 4⅞ cents.

The schooner Florida, of Quebec, bound up, struck a sunken crib in the Welland Canal between Locks 15 and 16, and broke her stern post. She began leaking badly, and was towed to this port by the tug Maggie. She was placed in the Union Dry-Dock.

S. S. Watson has sold his schooner Annie Vought to Mrs. Louisa Wex for $20,000. She will be commanded by Peter Wex and run in the lumber trade.

The Union Line propeller Starucca left for Chicago today in charge of Capt. J. B. Hall, of the Dean Richmond, the latter being temporarily laid up.

The new steam-barge Hecla, owned by James Ash and others, will be ready for business in two or three days.

Business at Milwaukee Dull—Vessel Charters—Items of News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 27.—Marine business continues dull. The following charters were made today: Schooner Blackhawk, hardwood lumber, two trips, Sutton's Bay to Milwaukee, $2.25 per 1,000; schooner Oneida, bark, Northport to Chicago, $2.50 per cord. Inquiry was made for vessels to carry wood from Northport to Chicago at $2.25, but no charters were reported.

The tug Commodore Nutt was sold today by P. H. Edwards to Sophia Tufts for $1,300.

The schooners Merrick and Vanderbilt cleared for Escanaba today.

Another crib of the new breakwater for the harbor of refuge was sunk today. Altogether, 1,050 feet of cribs have been sunk, and 450 feet are yet to be sunk for the north breakwater.

The wrecking-tug Leviathan, which went to the schooner Columbian, ashore at Point Detour, was not accepted by the Captain, and returned to Cheboygan.

The Propeller Gault's Trip Through the Welland Canal a Success.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., April 27.—The steamer John C. Gault, of the Wabash Line, the pioneer of large-sized vessels to utilize the new Welland Canal, reached here today on her return trip. She arrived here bound down on the 21st, lightered over 11,000 bushels of corn, passed through the canal, took on her lighterage, discharged her cargo at Ogdensburg, and reloaded with iron, making a good trip. Mr. Colton, the Wabash Line manager, expresses himself satisfied with the results of the trip, and the Gault will probably be permanently added to the list of canal vessels. It is thought a number of Buffalo traders will make experimental canal trips this season, and to facilitate them the Welland Railway have made the channel to the elevator so that such vessels drawing up to seventeen feet of water can reach the elevator to lighter.

Arrivals and Clearances at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., April 27.—Arrivals—Schooners H. H. Brown, Abira Cobb, and Harrison, ore, Escanaba.

Clearances—Propeller Starucca, merchandise, and propeller Butteroni, coal, Chicago; schooners Butts and Clint, light, Escanaba.

The propeller Teutonia, which has been delayed several days repairing her machinery, got away tonight for Chicago.

Another Drop in Lumber Freights at Bay City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., April 27.—Vessel men are getting to feel blue over affairs here. Freights took another tumble yesterday, and are now as follows: Bay City to Buffalo, $1.75; Bay City to Ohio, $1.25; Saginaw to those ports 25 cents additional. One party offered to load his barge for Buffalo at $1.25. Loads are scarce.

Arrivals at Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., April 27.—Arrived—Steamers Republic, Viandi, Sparta, and Hackett; schooners Ironton, Holland, Verona, Sumatra, McGregor, and Shawnee. The new fishing-tug City of Marquette was launched today.

The Weather at the Straits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 27.—Arrived—Schooner Imperial and schooner Peone. Northeast wind today, fresh. Weather cloudy and cold.

The Schooner Fearless Taken to a Milwaukee Dry-Dock.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., April 27.—The schooner Fearless was towed by the tug Wetzel to a Milwaukee dry-dock tonight.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances of vessels from this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Swallow, Montague, lumber.
Prop New York, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop E. B. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop John Pridgeon, Alpena, ties.
Prop Lehigh, Erie, sundries.
Prop Boston, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop John B. Lyon, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop H. C. Ackley, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Schr I. Sands, Manistee, lumber.
Schr H. Rand, Kewanee, bark.
Schr York State, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr John M. Hutchinson, Erie, coal.
Schr J. G. Maston, Buffalo, coal.
Schr T. Lester, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Montague, lumber.
Schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier, wood.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Bismarck, Peshtigo, towing.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, lumber.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.

CLEARANCES.

Prop R. C. Brittain, Montague, sundries.
Prop Peerless, Houghton, sundries.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, corn.
Prop G. P. Heath, White Lake, light.
Prop Swallow, Montague, light.
Prop A. Laura, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Alpena, Duluth, light.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Pensaukee, Buffalo, corn.
Prop O. N. Bond, Cape Vincent, corn.
Prop Araxes, Bay City, light.
Schr Persia, White Lake, light.
Schr Tempest, Grand Haven, light.
Schr City of Erie, Grand Haven, light.
Schr E. Ellinwood, Montague, light.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Ludington, light.
Schr Belle Brown, Ogontz Bay, light.
Schr Pewaukee, Bay du Noque, light.
Schr Narragansett, Garden Bay, light.
Schr Watts Sherman, Pine Lake, light.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, light.
Schr Heggie, Menominee, light.
Schr Iowa, Bay City, light.
Schr L. W. Drake, Bay City, light.
Schr Orphan Boy, Port St. Ignace, sundries.
Schr York State, Bluffton, light.
Schr Cascade, Little Cedar River, light.
Schr North Cape, Muskegon, light.
Schr Winona, Buffalo, light.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, corn and flour.
Prop Active, Peshtigo, sundries.
Prop Peshtigo, Peshtigo, light.
Prop Empire State, Menominee, light.
Prop I. Sands, Manistee, light.
Prop Stampede, Port Huron, corn.
Prop Douglass, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop James Davidson, Buffalo, corn.
Schr Libbie Nau, Garden Bay, light.
Schr H. C. Winslow, Port Huron, corn.
Prop R. G. Ingersoll, Ludington, light.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, light.

ON 'CHANGE.

Tendering Winter for Spring Wheat—Posting Some Venerable Grain—State of the Markets.

The following prepared amendment to Rule 26, Sec. 3, was posted on 'Change yesterday:

"On contracts for spring wheat for future delivery made after the adoption of this rule, the tender of winter wheat of the same or a higher grade shall be a proper tender, and in all cases the tender of a higher grade of the same kind of grain than the one contracted for shall be deemed sufficient; provided the higher grade of grain tendered shall not be of a color or quality that will depreciate the value of the other, if mixed."

It was signed by:

W. S. Crosby,	E. H. Driver,
J. M. Ball,	A. M. Wright,
J. L. Rumsey,	C. A. Pulsifer,
S. D. Foss,	H. W. Rogers,
Murry Nelson,	M. Rosenbaum,
J. H. Milner & Co.,	S. H. Larminie,
C. F. Trego,	W. B. Ream,
R. L. Davis,	T. S. Phillips,
W. M. Egan,	J. H. Hurlbut,
G. M. How,	J. R. Bensley,
C. J. Magill,	C. H. Taylor,
E. B. Baldwin,	J. J. McDermid,
A. R. Atkins,	C. E. Culver.

"THE CHIEF OBJECT OF THIS RULE,"

said one of the signers, "is to invite winter wheat to this market. Making it deliverable on contracts for spring wheat is to the buyers' advantage, for he gets a quality which usually sells for more money in every market than spring wheat does. It is not expected that the seller will deliver this kind of wheat on contracts calling for No. 2 or 3 spring except in cases where manipulation or corners have forced up the price of spring wheat to an abnormal figure, and made it bring more than winter wheat would on its own merits in this or other markets. At such times the privilege to deliver it on contracts for spring would draw this grain here."

"What effect would this rule have upon manipulations?"

"It it increased the receipts it would tend to check corners, because the quantity of wheat regular for delivery would be larger, and more money would be required to carry along a deal. A clique might have two crops to look after instead of one. But the principal object is to encourage our winter-wheat trade. We wish to hold out inducements for a larger quantity to come here. Every year more and more of the crop of spring wheat is ground into flour in the Western States, which lessens the receipts here. This season is a notable instance of the falling off in Chicago's receipts of wheat, despite high prices, owing to the fact that millers all through the West are buying it."

"Doesn't this fact help manipulators?"

"Yes. The wheat market has been cornered, manipulated, or worked in some way at times for the past two years, and this competition from country millers we have had to contend with is largely the cause of it. We think this rule is a wise one, and expect it will be adopted. It is generally received with favor."

POSTED WHEAT.

About 46,000 bushels No. 2 spring wheat in the National Elevator was posted on 'Change yesterday as being in a heating condition. The grain calls for receipts dated from Oct. 16, 1879, to Jan. 24, 1881, inclusive. The announcement did not cause any surprise, and attracted little notice on the board. The wheat is old, and the warehousemen have worked it over for some time past, but it persisted in heating, and after obtaining the opinion of experts they concluded to post it, and have it taken out of the house. The wheat is not known to be weevily. Some suspected it was, because the corn posted in this elevator lately was infested by the insect. The posting of this wheat makes it undeliverable on contracts for future delivery.

THE PRICE OF APRIL WHEAT

was put up to $1.40 yesterday. The result was to bring a few shorts under cover, but the majority still stand out in the wet, and appear indifferent. Corn was again flurried, rising early and selling off later two cents per bushel. The boys pointed to larger receipts, and said some of the big operators were scared into selling out. The shorts took possession of oats and run the price of May up to 52¾ cents, from which there was a break of one and one-half cents subsequently.

It is reported that some of the bucket-shops will go out of business on May 1. Since the Board of Trade called the telegraph company to a consultation the bucket-shops have not enjoyed that sweet serenity which is supposed to come from an abundance of prosperity.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Witnesses for the Defense in the Election Trials Prove Too Much—They Were Completely Demoralized by the Searching Cross-Examination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The *Times'* Charleston (S. C.) special says: Attorney-General Youmans obtained leave today in the United States Circuit Court to present arguments against the District-Attorney's motion to replenish petit juries at this term.

John F. Breeland and David Williams, State Constables, and David C. Bradley testified for the defense in the Buford's Bridge Precinct case that there was no intimidation; the colored men came to the poll at daylight in squads of 100, as was supposed to overawe the Democrats and capture the ballot-box; they told the colored men they could vote after the whites were through voting; the colored men had pistols in their pockets and clubs and hatchets in their hands, and the Democrats, though similarly armed, were exceedingly tolerant in their behavior toward the Republicans on election-day.

District-Attorney Melton's searching and rapid cross-examination bewildered the witnesses, and, in their efforts to clear the defendants, they proved too much. They showed their presence at more than one place at the same time, and otherwise stultified themselves. Bradley even admitted that he left his home in Cypress Swamp Township with thirty or forty neighbors in red shirts, only three of whom he said he knew, and, instead of going to Allendale, the nearest polling precinct, they went to Buford's Bridge, three miles further, where they arrived at midnight and camped until the next morning, to vote and return home before the colored voters came on the ground, though he reluctantly admitted that he and his friends remained at the precinct until the poll closed the next evening.

John A. Connelly, a very respectable and intelligent colored witness for the prosecution, said after the court adjourned: "If I had told such lies as these men told on the witness-stand today under oath I would be afraid God would strike me dead."

A MINNESOTA HORROR.

A Little Four-Year-Old Girl at Minneapolis Outraged by a Man Hailing from Boston—Her Injuries Will Possibly Prove Fatal.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 27.—The most atrocious crime in the history of Minneapolis was perpetrated this afternoon. While the little 4-year-old daughter of Jason P. Spear was playing near home, she was approached by a man named Frank McManus, who by giving her money and candy induced her to walk with him. The mother missing the child, and learning that she had been seen with a stranger, gave an alarm to the police, and a hunt was instituted. The man was met returning from the suburbs, recognized, and arrested. His hands and clothes were bloody, and there was blood on a knife in his pocket. Later the little girl was found in an unfrequented spot in the suburbs outraged and horribly mutilated, and will probably die. The fiend claimed to be from Boston, and had been in this city about a month. He is about 26 years old. There is great excitement and threats of lynching, but the prisoner is under the protection of a strong force of police.

Clothes-hampers and scrap-baskets. Wakefield Rattan Company, 260 Wabash avenue. Best.

RAILROADS.

Meeting of the Western Passenger Agents at Chicago Next Month.

Establishment of a New Through Line Between St. Louis and Minneapolis.

Teller's Appointment as Affecting the Indebtedness of the Pacific Roads.

Talk About Consolidating the Mexican Central and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

Call for a Meeting of the Western Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents.

Mr. George H. Daniels, Secretary of the Western Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, gives notice to the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of all lines tributary to this association that the next meeting will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city Wednesday, May 10.

The Executive Committee presents for discussion the following subjects:

The limits on tickets, or the abolition of the old style of limited tickets, and the substitution therefor of a continuous-passage train ticket. Some uniform plan for conducting the theatrical business. Can we not agree upon uniform rates per mile for theatrical parties; also, for special baggage—sleeping or other cars? What, if any, reduction should be made for advance agents? Should theatrical people be allowed a greater amount of baggage free than other passengers—if so, how much?

The baggage question: Can we not adopt some uniform rule regarding excess baggage, which shall apply locally as well as on through business? Can we not have some uniform "release" from loss or damage to baggage while in our possession? Can we not adopt a rule which can be enforced in regard to the weight of baggage, which shall be checked free? Can we not charge storage on baggage after holding it twenty-four or forty-eight hours? Shall we check baggage on a limited ticket to a point short of the destination of said ticket? The tourist business: Can we not adopt some uniform plan like that of the "Cook excursions," for conducting this business? Can we not agree to abolish the system of personally conducting excursions? Will each road protect its connections from unfair discrimination in the event of their declining to pay Commissioners? Cannot some rule be adopted which will be uniform and just in regard to ticketing passengers through by long and circuitous routes to important points reached by direct and short lines? The question of round-trip land exploring tickets: Shall they be issued to more than one point in each State and Territory through which the road requesting them passes? Such other matters as may properly come before the meeting.

Mr. Daniels adds:

These subjects are of vital importance to all the lines in this association. And from the fact that some of them were discussed at the meeting of the National Association, I have been requested to bring them up at this meeting, it being the opinion of a number of the more prominent lines in interest that it may be possible for this association to take such action as will eventually lead to the general adoption of a portion of the reforms suggested.

Establishment of a New Through Line Between St. Louis and Minneapolis—Meeting in This City Yesterday.

A meeting of officials of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, and Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company was held yesterday at the office of the Burlington in this city for the purpose of establishing a new through route between St. Louis and Minneapolis, both for freight and passenger business. There were present: C. H. Hudson, General Manager, and A. H. Bode, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Minneapolis & St. Louis; C. J. Ives, General Superintendent, and A. L. Mohler, General Freight Agent, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern; T. J. Potter, General Manager, E. P. Ripley, General Freight Agent, and Percival Lowell, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

Arrangements were perfected for the running of one through passenger-train daily between St. Louis and Minneapolis, and of as many freight-trains as the business will require. The route will be over the Rockford & Rock Island Branch of the Burlington from St. Louis to Burlington, and thence over the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and Minneapolis & St. Louis Roads to Minneapolis. The principal object of forming the new line is to catch the Southern business for the Northwest. As this will be the short line between St. Louis and Minneapolis, it is expected that the line will get a large share of the trade. Particular attention will be paid to the passenger business, and every possible convenience and comfort will be afforded to passengers taking this line. On this train will be run the splendid stateroom car of the Burlington and some of the best Pullman sleepers.

The Railroad Interests in the West Opposed to Gould Alarmed at Teller's Appointment as Secretary of the Interior.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., April 27.—The appointment of Henry M. Teller, a Union Pacific attorney, to be Secretary of the Interior, is looked upon with grave alarm by the railroad interests in the West opposed to Mr. Gould, and is regarded as a scheme to get away with something like a $110,000,000 from the United States. They argue that it is quite generally known that the Government loaned $60,000,000 to the original Pacific Roads to induce their construction in the new and unsettled country, with the understanding that the roads should pay 5 per cent of the net profits or 6 per cent annual interest; but by means which were notorious the Pacific Roads have so far avoided the payment of any amount to the Government for the loan, either as interest or per cent of the net profits, and Jay Gould's ambition is now believed to be to gobble the entire amount, which by the terms of the original contract is now $110,000,000. To this end it is asserted a tool of the company was elected to the United States Senate as an acknowledgment of his eminent services in "absorbing" the Colorado Central and turning it over to the Union Pacific. To this end, it is believed, this same man was made Secretary of the Interior in the face of men more prominent in politics and against the protest of States having much greater claims than Colorado. The significance of the move to the railroads opposed to the Gould interest is apparent, as these were compelled to furnish their own capital, whereas Gould has obtained most of his from the Government, for the Pacific companies have had the use of $65,000,000 of public money for a great number of years without the payment of a cent of interest, and the prospects are that principal and interest will finally be "absorbed" by the vigorous hand which manages Pacific affairs. Since the Central Branch, which was subsidized for 100 miles, passed under the control of the Missouri Pacific the owners of the stock leased the road to confederates at such a high price that apparently there is nothing left at the end of the year to divide with the Government, and this has been the excuse for delay from the time the loan was originally made until the present. Another evidence that a through train between here and Denver is to be put on via Atchison is that the Burlington between Atchison and Creston is being relaid with steel with great haste, and a great part of the road-bed is now ballasted for the first trains from Atchison to St. Joe. The track is already the finest in the West, and this condition of things will be extended to Creston at once. It is also worthy of note that every foot of track between Atchison and Topeka has lately been newly ballasted, and a great deal of new steel put down. A corps of B. & M. engineers are in camp at Rulo, Neb., about forty miles north of Atchison. There are rumors with reference to their intentions. The first is that a bridge over the Missouri River is to be built at that point, and the second is that a line is to be built southwest into Kansas to punish the Missouri Pacific for invading Nebraska.

Newspaper Opinion of the Talk About Consolidating the Mexican Central and Atchison Roads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, April 27.—The *Advertiser* tomorrow will say: "The talk about the consolidation of the Mexican Central with the Atchison up to the present time is only talk, and talk of the kind that is wholly irresponsible. The Atchison has absorbed the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley Road, the New Mexico & Southern Pacific, the Sonora, and others of less importance, and therefore it is easy to put forward the doctrine of 'manifest destiny' and find ready listeners to the story that the Mexican Central is bound to follow on the same road to be consolidated with the Atchison. But great railroad corporations are consolidated in that way. Outside talk even by interested parties which is only based upon theory is not a very important factor. How many consolidations have been made by rumor and newspaper reports which have never proceeded any further? We still wait for the consolidation of the New York Central, the Lake Shore, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy into one vast system. We still wait for the confidently talked-of consolidation of the Central Pacific with the Union Pacific. Many other consolidations which have been arranged by outside sentiment have been equally unfortunate in fruition, and on the whole we think the public would do well to wait the action of those in authority, or at least to wait until such matters are considered by them before coming to a definite conclusion. From inquiry among many of those in a position to be well informed in regard to the affairs of the Atchison Road, we learn that up to the present time the question of consolidating the Mexican Central system with the Atchison Road has not even been considered by those in authority, nor can we learn that there is any probability of such consideration being formally entered upon in the near future. The imaginative program which has been set forth in detail involving a change in officers, whereby Mr. Nickerson becomes the President of the consolidated system and Mr. Strong is degraded to the position of Vice-President and General Manager, is looked upon as absurd by those in the best position to know what is going on, who declare that there is not now the remotest probability of any change in the Presidency of the Atchison Road. Of course individuals at any time are at liberty to speculate upon the possibilities of the future, and to formulate schemes which they may think desirable; but, even although everything is arranged down to the choice of officers, it is well to bear in mind that fancy rather than fact may be the basis of it, and fancy without fact is a poor foundation. All those reports, however, do not affect the status of the corporations themselves. The affairs of the Mexican Central are as encouraging as ever, and its future as promising, while the business of the Atchison is larger than ever, its passenger business being nearly 100 per cent larger than last year."

The Trunk Lines Withdraw All Tickets in the Hands of Scalpers and Others—The East-Bound Pool.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 27.—A meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the trunk lines was held at the office of Commissioner Fink today to consider the penal code of this State taking effect May 1, which prescribes that only duly authorized agents of the railroad companies shall sell tickets. A circular was sent out to order-agents (or persons who order tickets from the companies to sell again), "scalpers," and others, in which the agents said: "The companies are obliged to withdraw, and do hereby withdraw, from you from that date (May 1) any authority that may heretofore have been given you to sell or issue passage tickets, orders, or certificates of any class or description over our respective lines." The authority given to steamship companies to sell will be continued. The General Passenger Agents of the Western railroads connecting with the trunk lines concluded their session today. The agreement to pool the business was completed and signed, and the agents adjourned to meet in Chicago May 11, when the details of the arrangement will be marked out. The "Chicago Committee," as it is called, representing the roads controlling the east-bound freight business out of Chicago over the trunk lines, met and devoted the day to arranging the details of the pool. The shortage claimed by the Grand Trunk Railroad under the old agreement will be allowed. The committee will continue its work tomorrow. Until the Board of Arbitration is appointed, all differences affecting any of the railroad pooling arrangements will be referred to Commissioner Fink, and his decision will be final.

The Proposed Line from New York to Washington.

Dispatch to Cleveland Leader.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—There is considerable prospect of a favorable report from the House Committee on Pacific Railroads on the bill to charter a National railway to be constructed between this city and New York. The committee had the bill under consideration today, and, although it took no action, propositions were submitted and accepted by the committee to amend the bill by adding a provision to protect more securely the interests of the Government, and to prevent the possibility of sale of the charter by the company or a consolidation with any other corporation. Such an amendment is absolutely necessary, as the sole inducement to charter such a road will be to secure a competing line to New York.

Senator Frye, who introduced the bill, says it is utterly impossible for any other road to be built from this city to New York in opposition to the Pennsylvania, which so surely controls the Legislatures of the States through which the road will be obliged to pass, unless a National charter can be secured. The question as to whether the Government can exercise in such a case the right of eminent domain will no doubt be brought up, but it has more than once been decided in the affirmative, and Mr. Frye has no doubt that the bill will be favorably reported by the Senate committee also.

Immigrants for Settlement Along the Wisconsin Central Railroad—The Milwaukee & Northern.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 27.—Two hundred immigrants arrived here from New York today in charge of the Wisconsin Central Agent, Mr. Kinnen. The entire number was accompanied north by that gentleman, and will be located at different points all along the line during the present week. The settlers are all in good circumstances. Mr. Kinnen reports the emigration from Germany as very large this year, and states that large numbers have contracted to settle in Northern Wisconsin. The lands of the Wisconsin Central are being rapidly sold to this class of German settlers.

The announcement of the organization of the Milwaukee & Northern in THE TRIBUNE created considerable talk in railway circles. It was learned today that the company, as soon as fully organized and in operation, will assume the name of the Northern Division, known as the Wisconsin & Michigan Road. The officials are looking for a proper location of the new car-repair shops, which will be needed immediately after the beginning of operations. Green Bay seems to be the objective point, and, from the preparations that have been made at that point, there appears to be little doubt that the car-shops will be located there.

Condition of Winter Wheat in Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 27.—The *Post-Dispatch* publishes reports of the condition of the growing crops of winter wheat in Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee. In Tennessee the prospects are very fine; the crop is forward; the yield will be from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre; the crop will be harvested from May 15 to June 15. The Kentucky acreage is about an average; the crop will be in the market by June 15, and will turn out from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre. The Missouri acreage is from 5 to 10 per cent above the average; the harvest will be from May 25 to June 3, and the prospects are exceedingly good. Kansas prospects were never better; harvest about June 10; if nothing happens the largest crop in several years will be harvested.

A Railway Official Arrested for Obstructing the Streets of Lincoln, Neb.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 27.—Superintendent Holdridge, of the Burlington & Missouri Railway, whose headquarters are in this city, returned home today, and was immediately arrested on a warrant sworn out by the city authorities, charging him with obstructing the streets contrary to the statutes. The obstruction consists of a water-tank recently built. Holdridge appeared before the Police Judge and had the case continued. This is the first step of the new city administration against the corporation.

The Selma, Rome & Dalton Litigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The judgment-creditors of the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railway Company—mostly second-mortgage bondholders—met again today to further their arrangements for the securing of their claims. About $4,000,000 of bonds were represented. The principal action taken was in appointing George P. West attorney for the bondholders to act in conjunction with an advisory committee. It was determined to press the pending litigation to a speedy issue.

Miscellaneous Items.

An engineer corps is now surveying a route for the New York, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad. It is reported that the road will be built without a doubt.

Commissioner Midgley, of the Southwestern Railway Association, has just issued a new tariff on business from Grand Rapids to Missouri River points.

It is announced by circular that Mr. J. B. Cary has been appointed Auditor of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, with headquarters at Elkhart, Ind.

The Rock Island Road will May 1 give effect to a new commutation rate to all points between Chicago and Joliet. The new rate-sheet shows a considerable reduction in fares.

Tomorrow the fourth Boston excursion will arrive in Chicago, 107 being in the party. Mr. Luther J. Holder, formerly of the Boston *Journal*, is the head of the party. Monday morning the excursionists leave for California.

Mr. E. T. Jeffery, General Superintendent of the Illinois Central, has just returned from Cairo. He gives a glowing account of the crop prospects in the Southern portion of this State. He says the wheat is in splendid condition and promises an immense yield.

The Michigan Central has just put on its line four new and elegant Wagner sleepers. The first of these, "The Washita," left for Detroit on the 3:30 p. m. train yesterday. It is a magnificent car. The interior is finished in Eastlake style, the seats are covered with green plush, and it has all the latest improvements.

Mr. E. B. Stahlman, late President of the Union Stock-Yard Company at Nashville and formerly General Freight Agent of the Louisville & Nashville, has been appointed assistant to the President and Traffic Manager of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway. Mr. Stahlman is recognized as a railroad man of marked ability, and enjoys a fine reputation as an efficient freight-traffic manager.

It is now understood that the hastily patched-up arrangement whereby the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis secured the large business of the Erie Railway between Springfield and Cincinnati, O., will be annulled in equally as summary a manner, now that the Erie has gained control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.

The Michigan Central brought in yesterday 650 European emigrants and the Lake Shore 120. Most of these are destined for points in Minnesota and Dakota. No Canadian emigrants are being forwarded at present by the Canadian roads owing to the flood in the Red River Valley. It is expected, however, that by the beginning of next week all damage caused by the floods will have been repaired, and Canadian emigrants for Manitoba will be sent forward as usual.

Commissioner George H. Daniels and the General Managers and General Freight Agents of the roads in the Iowa Trunk-Line Association have gone to St. Louis to attend a meeting of the Iowa pool in that city today. Tomorrow the Colorado Traffic Association will meet in St. Louis to take action in regard to the Burlington's notice of withdrawal from the Colorado pool in case it is not given an increased percentage in the Northern Division and a percentage in the Southern Division.

CROP NEWS.

The Outlook for Good Crops in Kentucky Very Bright.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27.—Eastern Kentucky reports show that there was general and quite serious damage to fruit, but wheat is in much better condition than was expected. Tobacco is looking well everywhere. Several crops of wheat have been sold in advance at $1 per bushel. In northern river counties fruit was generally injured and wheat touched. Towards the south, however, reports are more favorable, and indicate good crops of all kinds. Tobacco seems to have suffered from the fly in many places where the beds were not protected by canvas, except in Wayne County, where the frost seems to have done special damage. Reports from the southern tier of counties are all favorable. The tobacco fly has done considerable harm to plants in beds, and in Logan County some farmers have resown theirs, but there will undoubtedly be enough for planting. Corn-planting is about over, and the outlook is good. The farmers of Western Kentucky are reported to be unusually forward with their work. In many counties corn has all been planted, and in some it is up and growing finely. Complaints of damage to tobacco by the fly are made in Daviess and Muhlenburg Counties. In Livingston County farmers are neglecting tobacco for corn, and all over the western part of the State a large part of this cereal has been planted. Wheat is generally uninjured and promises well. Most of the last crop of tobacco has been marketed, and summer deliveries are likely to be light. The outlook throughout the State, taken as a whole, is very promising, crops bid fair to fully make up for the disastrous season of 1881. A prominent feature of the situation in the eastern counties is the neglect of hemp and the substitution of white barley and tobacco, while in the central and western sections large acreages of small grains have been planted to the partial exclusion of tobacco. The damage to young corn in some localities has necessitated replanting, putting farmers a week or two behind in their work, but with a favorable season this will prove no detriment. Seed corn is very scarce all over the State. Stock is generally in good condition, though there are some complaints of pink-eye among horses and cholera among hogs. Bids of from 90 cents to $1 per bushel have been made in some places for the next crop of wheat. The farmers are generally cheerful and hard at work.

Gratifying Accounts from Wichita.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., April 27.—A personal inspection of the wheat crops in Sedgwick and Kingman Counties shows the finest stand of that crop ever known at this time of year in these counties. The soil of Sedgwick is a dark, rich loam, while that of Kingman is the red, warm soil, resembling that in the old Wadsworth estate in the Genesee Valley in New York State. While the Kingman County wheat is best, the fields in both counties are in fine shape. Reports from all parts of the Arkansas Valley show fine wheat prospects, and indicate a very early harvest. The acreage of planted corn is double that of last year, the white corn being the variety planted. Much of the corn is out of the ground and growing finely. Peaches will be only a medium crop. Apples will be a good yield. Cherries will be abundant. Pears are a heavy yield. Oats, millet, and rye are doing finely. The present spring has been very favorable to tree planting, and thousands of cottonwoods have been set by farmers throughout the valley. New buildings and new barns are being built. Immigrants are coming in rapidly, and being distributed along the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the whole country presents a general air of thrift and prosperity.

Discouraging Reports from Sterling, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., April 27.—The last forty-eight hours has been one of fearful destruction to the farming interests of this region of country. The whole country has been flooded with one of the fiercest rain-storms we have experienced for years, and the most of the farm lands are under water, or so fearfully water-soaked that it will prevent putting in thousands of acres of corn and small grain. The farmers are discouraged and wear long faces, and are refusing to sell what grain they have on hand, fearing they will need it before next spring. Even if it should come off pleasant now thousands of acres of winter grain on low lands will be ruined, and no spring crops can be put in on low lands.

The distillery here is shipping grain here from the West to keep running. I have taken special pains to learn the condition of crops here and the propects, and have not met with an encouraging feature in any direction. Rock River is rising very rapidly, and no indications of settled weather.

Less Damage in Ohio to Fruit and Wheat from Frost than Was Feared.

CLEVELAND, April 27.—Specials to the *Herald* from a score of Northern and Central Ohio counties show that on the whole the recent cold weather has done a great deal less damage to the fruit than was feared, and that, unless there are heavy late frosts, an almost average yield may be expected. The acreage of wheat is not quite up to last year, but it is in good condition, except here and there where it was too forward and was slightly touched by frost.

Above an Average Crop of Wheat Expected in Southern Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 27.—Reports from all parts of the First Congressional District show wheat heading out good; stand very large; heads a little light; straw heavy. The chinch-bug doing no harm. The prospects for a crop are 15 per cent more than the average. Farmers satisfied so far. Corn-planting proceeding well. Some bottom-land wheat has been plowed under and corn put in place of it.

The Peach-Buds in the Vicinity of Toledo, O., All Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., April 27.—The fruit-growers of this section have been in hopes that the undeveloped condition of the peach-buds would save them from the usual spring disasters of frosts and cold winds. But the severe weather of the last few days seems to have done its work. An examination of the buds today reveals the fact that they have all been killed.

LYNCH LAW.

Murder of a Sheriff in Southern Colorado—The Murderers Hanged by a Mob.

LAKE CITY, Colo., April 26.—Sheriff E. N. Campbell was killed about 2 o'clock this morning. He and City-Marshal Smith were on duty in a house guarding the contents of the building against the approach of George Betts and Jim Browning, keepers of a dance-house, who were suspected of stealing from the premises. At 2 this morning Betts and Browning entered the back-door of the premises and struck a flashing match and were recognized in that light. Campbell ordered them to throw up their hands, at the same moment cocking his pistol. Two shots followed, one from the thieves and one from the Sheriff, the Sheriff immediately saying, "Oh, I am shot." The bullet entered Campbell's left breast above the heart. The deceased was about 40 years old. Betts and Browning were both arrested about two hours after the shooting.

LAKE CITY, Colo., April 27.—This morning at 1 o'clock 100 masked men overpowered the guard and took from jail George Betts and Jim Browning, who shot and killed Sheriff Campbell yesterday morning while attempting to arrest them. The men were taken to a bridge in the lower part of town and hanged. Both men died game, Betts asking some of the men for a chew of tobacco just before the rope was placed around his neck.

Two Brothers Hanged by a Mob in Kentucky.

AUGUSTA, Ky., April 27.—Last Saturday, while at a log-rolling near Fairview, Ky., William and Bradford Courts (brothers) quarrelled with James and John Smith about the shooting of Mrs. Smith's cow. A fight resulted, and Bradford Courts killed James Smith with a pistol. He escaped, but officers and citizens pursued to Courts' residence, where they found a large quantity of stolen goods, and under the floor, concealed by a trap-door, found Bradford Courts. He and his brother were taken to jail at Brookville on Monday. They were to be examined today, but a mob last night took the keys from the jailer, took the Courts boys half a mile away, and hanged them together on a limb of a tree. The Courts boys were desperadoes, though aged 19 and 24 respectively.

GEN. HURLBUT.

Delegations from Elgin and Other Towns Will Attend the Funeral Obsequies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., April 27.—The body of the late Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut is expected to pass through here tomorrow en route to Belvidere, and the train will be met at the depot by a large delegation of citizens to do honor to the distinguished dead. Bethel Commandery, K. T., Veteran Post, G. A. R., Company E, Third Regiment, I. N. G. (the Elgin Guards), the Elgin Military Band, and a number of prominent citizens will all go from this place to Belvidere Sunday to attend and participate in the obsequies. Commanderies of Knights Templar from Aurora and Batavia, as well as from all other cities in this Congressional District having bodies of the order, will be present; also, the Aurora Light Guard. Special trains from Freeport, Chicago, and other points will gather up the various organizations. No man has ever been attended to the grave in this district with the honors that the remains of Stephen Hurlbut will receive in their journey to the sepulchre.

Colby & Co., 217 and 219 State street, lead the trade in the furniture line.

ON THE LAKE FRONT.

The Big United States Circus and Menagerie,
AND
The New Great Eastern
COMBINED,
WILL OPEN
Saturday Afternoon and Night,
April 29,
And Exhibit Every Afternoon and Night of
May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6,
ON THE LAKE FRONT.

GRAND
ILLUMINATED PROCESSION
FRIDAY NIGHT.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.
Leaves Lake Front at 8 o'clock p. m.,
And moves up Washington to State, north on State to Lake, west on Lake to Clark, south on Clark to Van Buren, east on Van Buren to Wabash-av., south on Wabash-av. to Twenty-second-st., reaching cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. at 8:50 p. m.; west on Twenty-second-st. to State, north on State to Harrison, west on Harrison to Halsted-st., reaching the junction of Blue Island-av. and Halsted-st. at 9:20 p. m.; north on Halsted to Madison, west on Madison to Lincoln-st., reaching Union Park at 9:40 p. m.; north on Lincoln to Lake, east on Lake to Lake-Front Show Grounds.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
I Will Be a Boy Again
On Friday Evening, April 28,
I Make My Maiden Speech
In connection with
"MY PARTNER"
Friday Evening, April 28.
MY GOLDEN WEDDING BENEFIT
Friday Evening, April 28.
CHICAGO CHICKERING QUARTETTE
AND MANY OTHERS.
Come and See Me Smile.
BLISS WHITAKER
TREASURER.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Every evening at 8, and Saturday Matinee, the John A. Stevens Comic Opera Company in an entirely new and original Operatic Absurdity.
THE JOLLY BACHELORS.
An elegant cast, including JENNIE WINSTON, AMY GORDON, and a splendid Chorus of Trained Voices.
Grand Farewell Performance of the JOLLY BACHELORS Sunday Night.
Monday, May 1—Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West's Minstrels.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY.......Manager and Proprietor
This Friday Night, April 28,
GRAND BENEFIT of BLISS WHITAKER.
Louis Aldrich and Charles T. Parsloe
IN
MY PARTNER,
With a Superb Star Company.
Also a NUMBER OF SPLENDID ARTISTS, including Chicago Chickering Quartette, May Fielding, and others. A costly Gold Hunting-Case Watch to the lucky family circle ticket purchaser.
Monday—The Great Drama, 10 WIVES.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
Leading Fashionable Theatre—Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
Last Week of the engagement of the
BOSTON IDEAL OPERA CO.
This Friday Evening—PATIENCE.
Saturday Matinee.......PATIENCE
Saturday.......OLIVETTE
Next Week—J. Rial's UNCLE TOM'S CABIN CO.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
Of the Great Spectacular and Dramatic Triumph,
THE WORLD!
Saturday—Last World Matinee. Saturday Night, END OF THE WORLD.
Next Week—The Eminent Comedian, JOSEPH JEFFERSON. Seats can now be secured.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
The only first-class variety theatre in the city. Every evening at 8, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
SAM DEVERE
And his Mastodon Specialty Company.
MONDAY, May 1—One week only of McIntyre & Heath's Gigantic Specialty Company.

EUROPE!!
Cook's Grand Excursions leave New York April 27, June 3, and July 1, 1882. Full particulars in special Pamphlets, sent free on application. Passage tickets by all Atlantic steamers. Special facilities for securing good berths. Tourist tickets for individual travelers in Europe by all routes at reduced rates.
Cook's Excursionist, with maps, by mail, 10 cents. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y. C. A. BARATTONI, Manager. P. O. Box 1611.

CASTORIA
Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children's Complaints.

Elevator Wanted.
To Buy or Rent, a small Grain Elevator in Kansas, Nebraska, or Iowa. Address, giving prices, E. T. TRUMBO, Greenwood, Dakota.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Donald A. Smith, of Montreal, is at the Pacific.

Dr. J. C. Kempston, of New York, is at the Pacific.

J. Ball, of *Puck*, New York, is at the Palmer.

Dr. J. Sol. Smith, Denver, Colo., is at the Leland.

A. W. Maitland, of Negaunee, is at the Sherman.

Joseph Rankin, of Manitowoc, is at the Tremont.

William H. Vilas, of Madison, Wis., is at the Tremont.

H. L. Palmer, of Milwaukee, is at the Grand Pacific.

Prof. S. M. Dalzell, of Niles, O., is at the Grand Pacific.

Joseph Rivet, of Manchester, England, is at the Sherman.

Judge R. W. Hanford, of Danville, Ill., is at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. Bamberger, of Philadelphia, are at the Palmer.

W. C. Coup, of Coup's Circus, New York, is at the Sherman.

Charles W. Steiner and wife, of New York, are at the Sherman.

The Rev. Thomas Harrison, of Boston, is at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Lewis, of Canal Dover, O., are at the Palmer.

Thomas W. Brown, of the Madison Square Theatre, New York, is at the Sherman.

W. J. Ford, of Benton, and Orange Williams, of Fremont, O., are at the Tremont.

Mrs. Gen. Slocum and daughter and Mrs. Congreve, of New Orleans, are at the Grand Pacific.

J. A. Huckrate and A. Thursby Pelham of London, R. B. Green of Manchester, and Thomas A. Leigh of Liverpool, England, are at the Pacific.

G. Peetifer and wife, S. Wiley and wife, W. Dudgeon and wife, Miss Mason, Mrs. Stedman, and Mr. Johnson, of Australia, are at the Pacific.

May 1 eight new cars will be added to the Van Buren street line, making the cars run at intervals of three minutes instead of four, as has been the rule for a year past.

C. M. Albenson, the North-Side Citizens' League agent, had another saloonkeeper, named L. Ohrenstein, before Justice Kaufmann yesterday morning for selling liquor to minors. The case was continued.

The entertainment committee of the United Societies of the Foresters met at the Sherman House last evening and adopted a program for their grand State Encampment to be held at McCormick's Hall May 4.

The closing entertainment of the Y. M. C. A course in Farwell Hall last night was attended by one of the largest crowds that has been in the hall during the season, and it was the most successful in every way.

The resident graduates of Yale College held a meeting last evening at the Pacific and transacted some minor business pertaining to their association, after which the evening was devoted to sociability.

The quarterly meeting of the Railway Employés' Mutual Benevolent Association was held last evening. The accounts for the past quarter were received and final preparations were made for the annual meeting to be held June 14 at the Grand Pacific.

The Harvard Club of Chicago held a social reunion at the Pacific last evening. About thirty were in attendance, and after the transaction of club business matters the members gathered around a "punch bowl" in the hotel ordinary, sang songs, and discussed old college times.

An owner is wanted at the Chicago Avenue Station for a pocketbook containing a small sum of money. It was found near the corner of Clark and Division streets by Officer Schmidt, of the Larrabee Street Station. An owner is wanted for a pair of spectacles found near Clark street bridge.

The arrivals from abroad at the Palmer House yesterday were: Percy Davis, William Klein, and the Misses Klein, London, England; James H. and R. E. Rolland, New Zealand; Mr. and Mrs. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Reading, Miss Reading, Sydney, Australia; B. Leuers, Melbourne; E. P. Wilson, Mrs. Seagraves, Mrs. Agnew and daughter, and R. G. Talbot, Tasmania; and C. F. Fraser, Victoria, New South Wales.

Thomas Henning was found guilty in the Criminal Court several months ago of a conspiracy to blow up the Chicago Stove Works with gunpowder. He appealed his case to the Appellate Court, which decided against him. Pending a decision he left town. Yesterday he surrendered himself to the Sheriff, announcing his readiness to go to the Bridewell to serve a term of one year in accordance with the sentence of the court.

An owner is wanted at the West Twelfth Street Station for about $25 worth of chamois skins. This is how they came there. An officer met three men on Halsted street, near Sebor, about midnight. When they saw the officer they ran. The officer took after the one who had a bundle and captured him after a lively chase, and after the bundle had been thrown over a fence. The bundle proved to be the chamois skins. The prisoner gave his name as Richard Brown.

The President of the Chicago Mining Exchange, Gen. Vernon, received from Mr. Smiley, President of the American Mining Exchange of New York, a dispatch yesterday stating that the action of the committee in relation to the consolidation of the two boards had been approved and ratified by the Mutual Trust Company and the officers of the American Mining Exchange. This, it is understood, settles the question of uniting the two exchanges. The work of arranging the business details can now be done.

The second trial of James B. Doyle, the Knox County farmer in whose possession was found over $200,000 worth of counterfeit Government bonds when arrested, will be begun in the United States Circuit Court before a jury Monday. On the first trial, before Judge Blodgett, Doyle was convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, but on account of an irregularity in the manner of receiving the verdict (the jury not being summoned to their seats to answer the usual interrogatories) Judge Drummond granted a new trial.

As the traveling public have probably noticed, the grip-cars have not been running on the "loop"-line north of Madison street for the past few days. This has happened from the fact that it had became necessary to replace the smaller spur-wheel at Madison street which drives the "loop" cable by another of more approved construction. The old wheel was constructed in such a manner that the spurs cut the cable, and hence the change was necessitated. Everything will be in order and the cable running within a few days.

John Flaherty, a bartender, was arrested last evening by Detectives Thorpe and Tierney and locked up at the armory on a charge of procuring young girls for purposes of prostitution. Mrs. Hahn, of No. 288 South Laflin street, is the complainant. According to her story Flaherty took her little girl and sent her to some place in Michigan under the pretense that she was to be given employment. But instead the girl was asked to submit to an outrage and was cruelly beaten for refusing to submit. Flaherty denies the accusations made against him.

Bishop Fallows was the lecturer in the Athenæum course last evening. Owing to the stormy weather the speaker was obliged to deliver an excellent address to a mere handful of people, who, nevertheless, appreciated thoroughly his eloquent remarks. The subject of the lecture was "Man and Circumstances." The speaker gave a general outline of the effect of circumstances on the lives and works of men, referring to the many "mute, inglorious Miltons" whom circumstances had bound down to a narrow sphere of life. He illustrated his point with many historical examples, to show that great men were developed and not created by circumstances, repudiating entirely the fatalistic theory of the absolute government of the circumstances.

The ladies interested in social science held a well-attended meeting in the audience room of the Methodist Church Block yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Mary Dye read a paper entitled "The Relation of Woman to the Present Political Crisis." The paper was devoted to explaining woman's relation to the subject and the duty devolving upon her at this time to secure the ballot.

Mrs. Lucinda B. Chandler also read a paper, the title of which was "The Relation of Social Science to Religion and Government." She assumed that the scientific as well as the religious basis of association was the solid security of the race. Mrs. Chandler presented the philanthropic and practical working of the Family Standard of Godin in Guise, France, as proving that human society may be so organized as to improve its ills, if not remedy them altogether. A general discussion criticising the subject of the papers then followed.

THE LUMBERMAN'S EXCHANGE.

A meeting of the Lumberman's Exchange was held yesterday morning, which was largely attended. Mr. A. A. Carpenter presided. The proposed amendments to the by-laws, which have already been published, were adopted without further modification.

A motion was passed that it was the sense of the exchange that all lumber purchased in the Chicago market should be measured at this point.

The yard dealers discussed the price-list adopted March 27, and reaffirmed it for May, advancing A and B partition boards to $37@39—a raise of $2 per 1,000 feet. They also reaffirmed the resolution passed last May, which provides that no yard-dealer shall publish a lower list of prices than the one last adopted by the meeting, and gives any dealer the right to call a meeting when he thinks the price-list deserves consideration. This resolution was brought up again for the benefit of the new members of the exchange.

THE TEAMSTERS' PARADE.

The parade yesterday by the Team-Owners' Benevolent Association was certainly the longest and most unwieldy of all the processions ever seen in this city before. There was little or no variety to it; one wagon was an exact counterpart of another, and even the horses looked alike. The wagons of the team-owners were those used in hauling brick, dirt, etc., and were, of course, unpainted and ill-looking.

The procession started about 10 o'clock from the corner of Washington and Market streets. It was headed by a police guard and Marshal J. F. Fox, the latter being attended by numerous aids. Then followed the centre teams and four branches of the association. The route was east on Washington to State, north on State to Division, east on Division to Milwaukee avenue, west on Milwaukee avenue to Lincoln, south on Lincoln to Lake, east on Lake to Halsted, south on Halsted to Harrison, east on Harrison to State, south on State to Forty-third, west on Forty-third to Halsted, north on Halsted to Harrison, and then dismiss. Traffic on the streets crossed by the procession was almost entirely suspended, and the horse-cars on all sides of the city were often delayed a long time.

The number of teams in the procession, by actual count, was 1,476. Allowing thirty feet to each team, the length would be in the neighborhood of eight miles. The march was so slow that it was late in the afternoon when the procession disbanded, and even then the entire route was not traveled over.

It is said the parade was made to show contractors the strength of the association in this city, and that the increase recently asked for might better be acceded to. The present rate of wages is from $2.50 to $4 per day. After the 1st of May the association will demand $5 per day. The teamsters say the increase is a just one, on account of the high price of oats and hay—the former selling at 62 cents a bushel and hay $16 per ton. It is not known what the contractors will do in the matter.

MR. H. H. SHUFELDT,

the distiller, has returned from Washington, where he has been for some weeks looking after certain legislation desired by the trade generally. On all the subjects success is doubtful except in the case of the proposed reduction of the tax, where failure is inevitable. Nor does he expect a favorable consideration of the proposed extension of the time of bonding spirits. It is proposed to make the bonds renewable yearly instead of monthly, to avoid the bother of making out schedules and other papers so frequently. The desire for the extension of the bonded period, as has often been explained in THE TRIBUNE, arises from the enormous overproduction of the Kentucky distillers. The present period during which spirits can remain in bond is three years, and as the supply cannot be exhausted in that time the distillers favor an extension of the time to prevent the market being flooded with these Kentucky goods, thereby embarrassing dealers who bought during the era of high prices. Mr. Shufeldt seems to have given up all hope of the passage of this measure owing to the determined opposition of the present head of the Treasury Department, as already noted in the dispatches to this paper.

THE HOSPITAL INTERNES.

Some incorrect statements were printed in THE TRIBUNE the other day regarding the medical service at the County Hospital. The doctors who act as internes there are young men, it is true, but they are all over 21, and they are all graduates of medical colleges. After they have received their diplomas, which they cannot do until they are 21, they are selected, after a competitive examination, by the Medical Board at the hospital, and recommended to the County Commissioners, by whom they are formally appointed. In addition to those doctors, there is a Medical Board, consisting of eminent physicians and surgeons, each of whom is at the hospital daily and who correct all possible errors which may have been made by the juniors. Furthermore, as regards errors made in diagnosing cases of small-pox, it is stated by competent medical authority that no one can absolutely decide whether a man has small-pox or not prior to the breaking out of the eruption. The symptoms resemble closely those of typhoid or other fevers, and the presumption is, unless it is known that the patient has been exposed to small-pox, that he has a fever rather than a contagious disease.

THE BRIDGEPORT PUMPING-WORKS.

Judge Glover, of Board of Canal Commissioners, was called upon last evening and asked what had been done in regard to the lease which certain private parties held of the site of the proposed Bridgeport pumping-works.

The Judge said: "Nothing has been done with it. The contractors are working at the other end of the place and are satisfied. I told them that when they needed the leased property they could have it, but the commission did not propose to terminate the lease till it is necessary to do so. The man who occupies this part is building or repairing a boat. He will soon be through, and can then move away. I could see no good reason for canceling his lease and ordering him off while the contractors could work just as well on another part of the works.

"I have been greatly amused," continued the Judge, "at the Mayor's attempt to make political capital out of this matter. He undertook to blame the Canal Commissioners for this lease, which he fancied would involve lengthy and vexatious litigation, and furnish another excuse for delaying the building of the pumping-works. I let him fire away for awhile, and then quietly informed him that a clause in the lease reserved to the commission the right on the part of the State of terminating the tenancy whenever it was necessary to do so in order to promote the interests of the State. Work is going on down there now, and we don't intend his Honor or Mr. Cregier shall have any excuse for delay if we can help it. The pumping-works will not be of sufficient capacity two years hence, but they are very badly needed now and should be built immediately."

RECKLESSNESS OF STREET-CAR PASSENGERS.

As one of the cable trains was going south about 6 o'clock last evening the dummy-man saw a gentleman with gray beard and slouch hat standing between the tracks at Van Buren street apparently waiting for the train. He did not appear to notice a train approaching from the opposit direction, and stood his ground until a yell from the sidewalk called his attention to the train. Then he walked quietly across the track in front of the train he was waiting for, and jumped on to the grip-car as it came along. The man was Mayor Harrison, and he was on a tour of investigation to see whether the accidents on the road were due to the carelessness of the people or the dummy-men. In his brief ride to Taylor street he was convinced that the people were to blame, as in the short run ten people ran across the track in front of the train, three buggies and two wagons were driven across, and four men stepped from the passenger-car to the grip-car. A few minutes' delay or a misstep in any of these cases would have been accompanied with serious results. People who wonder at the accidents on the road should ride its length some day and see the risks that are taken.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The County Board Committee on Hospital yesterday decided to recommend that the Women's College be given a representation of three on the medical staff—two women and one man. The communication of Warden Dixon in reference to the admission of persons suffering from contagious diseases or syphilis was taken up. The house physician now passes on the admissability of applicants. Commissioner Mattocks thought the Commissioners ought to have the power to do this, as dying men had been turned away. He wanted the rules changed. Commissioner O'Neill said room was limited, and the hospital was intended for people who were afflicted through no fault of their own. As to contagious diseases, it was not right to expose the weak and sick patients to them. Some discussion took place about the necessity of enlarging the building. Commissioner O'Neill saying that it would take $425,000 to carry out the original design, but where was the money to come from?

Commissioner Mattocks said a pavilion should be added for contagious diseases.

Commissioner O'Neill remarked that the Old Reform School grounds could be sold, and the money used for the purpose. The prevailing expression was that an executive building should be put up, thus giving room for sixty-four more patients, and the west pavilion erected at once, and it was agreed to make such recommendation to the board, the funds to come from the sale of the Reform-School property or other sources.

The report of Warden Dixon for last week contained the following: Patients remaining over, 314; admitted, 75; discharged, 38; died, 11; on hand, 340, of whom seven pay their expenses.

APPELLATE COURT JUDGES.

The time is now at hand when the Judges of the Supreme Court are to assign Judges for the several Appellate Courts, and a request has been numerously signed by the leading attorneys of the Chicago bar to the Judges of the Supreme Court to reassign the present members of the Appellate Court for the First District. The Judges of that court have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the lawyers throughout the district, and no complaint has been made on account of any deficiency. It is claimed that no change should be made in this court unless it could be rendered reasonably certain that the efficiency of the court would be maintained. In creating the new circuits under the Constitution for the purpose of providing Judges for the Appellate bench it was designed to delocalize the Judiciary of the Appellate bench, and, as one Judge is taken from each of the circuits constituting the First Appellate Court District, no portion of that district can complain of being disregarded by the Supreme Court in their assignment of Appellate Judges as that court is now constituted. It has been suggested that it was the intention to take three Judges from the Cook County Circuit for the Appellate bench. If this should be done there would not be sufficient Judges remaining in Cook County to transact the ordinary business, and it is not believed that any considerable number of lawyers in Chicago would be willing to have the Circuit Court of Cook County thus depleted.

THE CORONER'S WORK.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon Alexander Gordon, who came to his death from injuries received by falling several days ago from the roof of a shed connected with M. Campbell's planing-mill, at the corner of Franklin and Ohio streets. The only injury which Gordon sustained was a compound fracture of one of the arms. The physicians at the County Hospital decided that amputation was necessary, but Gordon refused to submit, and finally died of a rupture of the brachial artery consequent upon his injuries. A verdict of accidental death was returned. An inquest was also held at the County Hospital upon George Schneider, a druggist who attempted to commit suicide while laboring under a fit of melancholia last Sunday at the house of his brother-in-law, Andreas Bergmann, No. 182 Newberry avenue.

The inquest upon James Ryan, of No. 76 Sholto street, who died of a bullet wound received in an encounter with Officer Pembroke, of the West Twelfth Street Station, who found him and several others in the act of breaking open a freight-car on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, will be concluded Monday forenoon. The Coroner yesterday afternoon impaneled a jury, who adjourned immediately after viewing the body.

THE BAFFLED SUICIDE.

The man Moffat, who attempted murder and failed in his attempt at suicide, was seen yesterday at the County Hospital by a TRIBUNE reporter. Moffat had little or nothing to add to the report of yesterday. He still persisted that "he loved his Clara," and emphasized this remark by feeling round the back of his neck for the bullet which mistaken physicians had persisted in extracting therefrom. Questioned as to why he fired the shot from the felonious revolver at his somewhat mature love, Mr. Moffatt could only say that he "loved Clara and she vexed him." He was willing, however, to admit that he would not shoot at her any more. The doctors in charge said that if he could be kept quiet his recovery was certain, and Mr. Moffatt, of Canada, will probably be turned loose within a few days to practice his marksmanship on some other woman. Moffat was discharged from the employ of Mr. Kerr, the druggist, March 9, and not a few days ago, as stated yesterday.

PRESENTATION TO ALD. GEOHEGAN.

Ald.-elect John E. Geohegan, of the Eighteenth Ward, was last evening presented at his residence with a gold star, set with a massive solitaire diamond. It was the gift of the employés of the late firm of Geohegan & Revell, about sixty in number, and was simply a testimonial of the regard in which he was held by the donors. The presentation speech, which was neat and well-timed, was made by Mr. Revell, his late partner, and Mr. Geohegan replied in fitting terms, promising that he would wear the "star" nearest his heart, and that no official act of his should ever dim its lustre. Supper was served during the evening, and was heartily enjoyed, songs were sung, speeches were made, and the affair was exceedingly pleasant throughout. Most of the Aldermen wear "stars," but very few have received them under similar circumstances—entirely disconnected with politics—and certainly none of them can boast of a prettier or more costly article in that line than the new Alderman of the Eighteenth.

KENYON COLLEGE ALUMNI BANQUET.

The second annual banquet of the Kenyon College Alumni Association of Chicago and the Northwest occurred at the Tremont House last evening. The guests first assembled in the hotel parlors, and were welcomed by the officers of the society. At 9 o'clock they went to the ladies' ordinary and sat down to dinner.

The tables were presided over by the President, Albert Hayden, the Vice-President, the Rev. H. G. Perry, and Secretary Frank Compton.

There was no regular list of toasts and responses, the guests being entertained with felicitous reminiscences by the President and the Secretary, an original poem based upon the humorous incidents of college life by Dr. Perry, and informal remarks by other members.

Letters of regret were received from the Hon. David Davis, Chief-Justice M. R. Waite, Stanley Matthews, Justice of the Supreme Court, the Rt. Rev. G. T. Bedell, of Cleveland, ex-President R. B. Hayes, and others.

Those present were Albert Hayden, Frank Compton, Dr. E. S. Lane, Thomas G. Day, Dr. C. H. Buchanan, the Rev. H. G. Perry, Henry J. Peet, W. C. Reynolds, J. A. J. Kendig, Dr. A. B. Strong, George W. Cars, Charles M. Sturgis, W. E. Pierce, John B. Jeffery, W. K. Sullivan, E. S. Donly, W. H. Strong, Philip F. Chase, Col. Robert Forsythe, the Hon. T. P. Burfield and Edward Starr of Kankakee, Judge R. W. Hanford of Danville, the Rev. Charles Gibbs of Cedar Falls, Ia., Alex W. Griffith of Farm Ridge, the Rev. John H. White of Joliet, John B. Sherwood of Lafayette, Ind., H. N. Hills of Gambier, O., Daniel Harris of Denver.

The banquet was brought to a close by the singing of a number of college songs, in which all the guests took part.

THE CITY-HALL.

Bids for cleaning the streets and laying water-service pipes will be opened today.

Bids were opened yesterday for putting in private drains for about forty streets, but no action was taken. All of the bids are regarded as very low.

Superintendent McGarigle has been for some days formulating a general order looking to making some transfers or changes in his department. It will be ready tomorrow.

The Trustees of the Police and Firemen's Relief Fund met yesterday and fixed an assessment of $3 for the year upon the old members and $5 upon all who might hereafter be admitted.

Complaint was made yesterday that the West Side Gas Company was erecting buildings in the northwestern section of the city without having obtained a permit. The matter will be looked into by the Building Department.

The body of Fire-Marshal Barry was yesterday taken from the vault at Calvary Cemetery and formally interred. Assistant-Marshal Petrie superintended the transfer, being assisted by several members of the department.

Mr. Thielepape, of the German Relief & Aid Society, was yesterday sworn in as a special policeman. His work will be to attend the depots and see that the German immigrants arriving here are not imposed upon by the hotel-runners and others.

Word was brought to Commissioner De Wolf late yesterday afternoon that the scavengers in the employ of the city proposed to strike for higher pay. The Commissioner replied that he was ready for such a contingency, and that the moment they struck they could quit work. They are now receiving $3 a day, and he says he has more than a hundred applicants for places at the same pay.

Among the building-permits issued yesterday were the following: To Dr. E. Lange, to erect a one-story cottage, Clybourn place, near Paulina street, $1,000; to the same, to erect a two-story dwelling, Clybourn place, near Paulina street, to cost $2,300; to Dr. Morton, to erect two additional stories at No. 153 Clark street, to cost $5,000; and to R. Gall, to erect a three-story dwelling, corner of Twelfth street and Ashland avenue, to cost $12,000.

THE MAYOR'S AMBITION.

Mayor Harrison's friends are discussing the propriety of putting him up for Congress this fall; and, speaking from a party standpoint, they say that the Council, being Democratic and having to fill the vacancy in the Mayoralty if one is created, he can safely make the race. If elected, they argue that he would be able to name his successor—it would only be for a few months at most—and it is thought that Ald. Wickersham would be the man. But Mr. Harrison is a politician, and his ambition is for something better than Congress; and, if he could see in the movement a stepping-stone to Governor, or United States Senator, or President there is no telling what he might do.

U. S. A.

The receipts of customs duties on imports yesterday were $12,200.

Mr. Van Cleave, of the Custom-House, has again gone to Springfield to attend to his Apportionment Committee work.

The total internal-revenue receipts yesterday were $35,027, of which $15,192 was from the tax on spirits, $1,881 from cigars, $4,062 from tobacco, and $2,719 from beer.

Another quota of the appropriation for the payment of pensions was deposited to the credit of Miss Sweet in the Sub-Treasury yesterday, and during the day $85,800 was disbursed to the waiting pensioners.

A DEMOCRATIC POSTMASTER.

Special-Agent D. H. Pulsifer, of the Post-Office, returned yesterday from the Town of Erin, St. Croix County, Wis., where he went some days ago to inspect the local post-office. He reports the office in an exceedingly demoralized condition. The manner of handling the mails is irregular and unbusinesslike. He found no less than 272 letters lying in the office which had been there from four months' to four years' time. No record of the aggregation of mail matter had been kept, and the department was not notified. A great many of the letters had been opened, though nothing had been taken from them, and there was plenty of evidence that letters had probably been mislaid and lost beyond redemption in the office. The Postmaster knew nothing of the requirements of the department and had never heard of the Dead-Letter Office. The letters were all such as had never been called for at Erin, and many of them had evidently gone to the wrong destination. When asked why he had kept the letters so long in his possession the official answered in true Irish fashion by asking: "Sure 'n faith what should I do with them?" He is a Democrat, and the "pairty" polls 162 Democratic votes in the town against two Republican votes.

The Special Agent will report to the Assistant-Postmaster-General, Frank Hatton, who set the investigation on foot, that the office is too important a one to be discontinued, but that there should be a change of Postmasters and radical improvements in the management of the office.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The Board of Education met last evening, President Delaney in the Chair, all the Inspectors present except Burroughs and Floto.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that they had received proposals for the erection of the West Twentieth street school, and recommended that contracts amounting to $30,000 be awarded. Concurred in.

The same committee recommended that contracts amounting to $23,500 be awarded for the Lawndale school building. Concurred in.

The Committee on School-Fund Property recommended that eighty acres in the Town of Jefferson (33, 40, 13) be rented to David Jennings for five years at $200 a year. Concurred in.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds asked authority to advertise for proposals for the erection of a twelve-room school on the lot on Throop street, near Nineteenth. It was granted.

The Committee on District Boundaries recommended that those of the new Garfield School be as follows: Beginning at the corner of Halsted and Taylor streets, south to Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, west to Centre avenue, north to Fifteenth, east to Margaret, north to Fourteenth, west to Waller, north to Maxwell, east to Morgan, north to Taylor, east to place of beginning. Concurred in.

SCHOOLS FOR NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING CHILDREN.

Inspector Krans said there were thousands of children in the city of foreign birth who could not speak English, but should be taught to do so. In order to give them opportunity he submitted the following, hoping it would pass:

Resolved, That whenever twenty or more of the same nationality, residing in the same school district, who are unable to speak the English language, and who are unable to attend school in the day-time, make application to the Superintendent for an evening school, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to open such public school under the rules of the board as are either now or will hereafter be in force, and employ a teacher for such evening school who is competent to instruct in both the English language and the language of the applicants.

It was sent to the Committee on Evening Schools.

The board then adjourned until Monday night.

S. A. HURLBUT.

RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS IN CHICAGO.

A meeting was held last evening at the Tremont House to arrange for the proper reception of the remains of ex-Minister Hurlbut, which are expected to arrive in Chicago this morning. A delegation from Belvidere, headed by the Mayor of that city, was in attendance, and there were also present gentlemen representing the G. A. R. and other veteran organizations. It was stated that the remains of the lamented statesman had left New York Wednesday night over the Erie Road, and after much tribulation it was figured out that they might be expected to arrive this morning.

The Belvidere committee expressed themselves as willing to fall in with the Chicago veterans, and the latter held a brief meeting, at which Leroy J. Bennett presided. It was decided that Col. Swain, Col. William H. Colston, and Capt. Lewis Jacobs should form a committee on arrangements for the reception of the remains.

On motion of Col. Colston it was voted that Col. J. L. Bennett should issue a call to the G. A. R. and other veteran organizations to meet at the Union Depot at 7:30 a. m. to act as an escort to the body. Gen. Hiram Hilliard was named as commander of the detail, and Messrs. James A. Sexton and Mortimer Holmes as his assistants. Assuming that the remains will arrive over the Fort Wayne Road, as is at present understood, the procession will move east from Canal on Adams to La Salle street, thence north to Washington, and east to Fifth avenue, and on the last-named street to the depot. All veteran organizations receiving notice in time are expected to turn out with bands.

The Health Department yesterday issued a burial permit for Gen. Hurlbut—for the transmission of the body from one depot to another and for its final burial at Belvidere.

MALICE AFORETHOUGHT.

JUSTICE DOLTON IN THE PART OF CORONER.

The great Justice Dolton, of the Town of Dolton, is a curiosity. He lives happily in his country home, and pays no attention to any other functionary, either of the county, State, or United States. Justice Dolton has long been celebrated as a claim-collecting Justice, and recently as a Deputy Coroner. The following verdict—a beauty of its kind—was found on file yesterday in the Coroner's office: "We, the jury, find that the deceased came to his death on the 22d of April, and did voluntarily and of his own malice aforethought kill and murder himself by inflicting a mortal wound in and upon the body of him, the said Henry Plotz, of which said mortal wounds the said Henry Plotz then and there instantly died."

In explanation it must needs be stated that Plotz committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He was of a melancholy disposition, and was despondent because of recent illness. Justice Dolton has been repeatedly warned by the Coroner that he must not hold inquests without first notifying him, but he persists in running things to suit himself, and here is the consequence.

ACCIDENTS.

ON THE CABLE LINE.

A shocking accident on the cable cars occurred at 8:15 o'clock yesterday morning, and in this case, as is usual, the fault seems to lie entirely with the victim of the accident. Just before the hour mentioned John Turner, a lad 17 years old, and son of Mr. James Turner, of No. 3004 Prairie avenue, the well-known packer, boarded the cable-cars at Thirty-third street, going north. He at first got on the box-car, but subsequently swung over and took a seat near the rear of the grip. Afterwards he moved forward on the side platform toward the front. He was slightly lame, and as he attempted to swing himself into the extreme front seat he lost his balance and swung forward, holding on to the dashboard with one hand. He finally dropped down immediately in front of the car. Several passengers called out and the driver reversed his lever only to find that it was too late, for the unfortunate boy had been horribly mangled, life being extinct when he was lifted from the track. The Twenty-second street patrol conveyed the remains to his late residence, where his family were terribly afflicted over the sad event. The dead boy was a bright young lad, a brother of ex-Ald. George Turner, of the Fifth Ward, and his loss will be seriously felt by a large circle of friends and associates. The driver, Patrick Lane, is given a good reputation as an old and experienced employé, the train was running only at the ordinary speed, and no blame can attach to any of the company's employés. The Coroner will hold an inquest today.

THE ELEVATOR.

W. A. Randolph, a traveling salesman for the wholesale clothing firm of Clement, Bane & Co., temporarily stopping at the Palmer House with his wife, was accidentally killed shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by being crushed between the elevator and the wall in the wholesale hat and cap house of Packer, McDonald & Bliss, Nos. 149 and 151 Market street, where he had gone for the purpose of calling upon H. M. Harvey, a salesman employed by that firm. Mr. Randolph had caught hold of the elevator just as it was starting on its ascent, and not having presence of mind to save himself was caught and crushed between the machine and the walls of the shaft.

ON THE RAILROAD.

Martin Sullivan, 19 years of age, living with his parents at No. 19 Rumsey street, and employed as a switchman on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, while in the act of turning a switch at the corner of Oakley avenue slipped and fell in front of a passing switch-engine, and had both legs crushed off below the knees, besides having the skull and lower jawbone fractured. He died shortly after reaching home. The Coroner will hold an inquest today.

A RUNAWAY TEAM.

A team of horses attached to an empty grain wagon belonging to Charles J. Rode, of No. 507 North Wells street, took fright and ran away at 7 o'clock yesterday morning from the corner of Wells and Schiller streets. Colliding with Wells street car No. 58, the rear platform of the car was torn completely off, and a passenger, name unknown, was slightly injured about the hands and face. The runaways were stopped before any further damage was done.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY AFTER THE EVIL-DOERS.

Frank Linderoot, a Swedish shoemaker at No. 2119 Clark street, and his wife Mary were yesterday held by Justice Wallace in $300 bail to await the action of the grand jury upon a charge preferred against them for cruelty to children. The couple have grossly neglected their children, five in number, and complaints regarding them have frequently been forwarded to the Illinois Humane Society. A day or two ago, however, a Mrs. Root, who lives nearly opposit the Linderoots on Clark street, made complaint that both the father and mother were on protracted sprees, and that she had compassionately taken charge of the children. Justice Wallace sent four of the little waifs to the Home of the Friendless; the fifth being a babe in arms was sent to jail with the mother.

John Gallagher, an old and diseased disreputable who has served out numerous fines in the House of Correction, was yesterday arrested by Officer Mitchell, of the Humane Society, upon a charge of horribly maltreating James Curry, a boy of only 8 years. The details of the assault are of the most revolting character, and as it was remarked at the station yesterday, it is a pity that Gallagher was not of Kokomo or Greensburg, Ind., instead of Chicago. However, it is possible, if the villain is properly prosecuted, to send him to the penitentiary for five years.

FLEECING A GREENHORN.

LOSING THE WIDOW AND GETTING A SALOON.

A new way of fleecing a married greenhorn was brought to light in Justice Robinson's court yesterday. The defendant was a Mrs. Eliza Damm, "homely, fat, and forty," and the proprietress of a saloon at No. 591 Canal street; the complainant was William Lage, a German farmer, who had managed to save during nine years of farm life in Iowa the sum of $700 cash. Upon arriving in this city over the Burlington & Quincy Railroad a few weeks ago, Lage was met at the depot by Samuel Pulvermacher, a shrewd and designing fellow, who, entering into conversation with Lage, soon ascertained that he was the possessor of a small sum of money, and was desirous of obtaining either a situation in the city or an interest in some paying business. Pulvermacher said he knew a doctor in the country who wanted a good reliable coachman, but such a job was not at all acceptable to Lage.

Pulvermacher then told him of an excellent chance which he knew of, but wanted $25 cash for giving Lage the benefit of his knowledge. The latter consented, and the fellow then unfolded to him a plan whereby he could win the hand in marriage of a wealthy widow, Mrs. Damm. He went with Lage to the saloon, and representing the widow to be worth $15,000, he pointed out to him a brick house across the way as belonging to her, and also represented her to be the owner of the building in which the saloon is situated. Mrs. Damm seems to have entered into the plan to catch the young man. She represented that her property was mortgaged for $700—singularly enough, the amount the young man had—and that the mortgage would be foreclosed if the money was not forthcoming.

Lage was completely captivated by the woman, although she is old enough to be his mother, and he readily consented to turn over to her his money. He received therefore a lease of the premises and a receipt, which takes the place of a bill of sale for the saloon, which is actually worth about $50. The widow subsequently refused to marry him, and poor Lage found to his disgust that he had been victimized. The saloon with the widow left out was an incumbrance on his hands, and he sought redress in the Justice courts. Justice Robinson was unable to find any law covering the subject, and was compelled to discharge Mrs. Damm.

It is to be hoped, however, that Lage or his friends will bring the case to the attention of the grand jury, where a case of conspiracy may be made out.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

Supervisor Parkes has had bills posted notifying saloonkeepers that the ordinance in regard to saloons, and especially that section which prohibits the selling of liquor to minors, will be strictly enforced.

WENT WRONG.

Lincoln, Neb., All Tore Up Over the Alleged Malfeasance in Office of a Prominent Citizen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 27.—The sensation of the streets today is the Government investigation of Master-in-Chancery Hull, late custodian of the Government buildings. A brace of detectives from the United States Treasury Department have been here for several days, and although it is not yet possible to detail the result of the investigation, enough is known to make a large steal quite probable. Hull's service to the Government as custodian covers a period of about three years, and it is claimed that during this time a systematic plan to beat the Government has been successfully carried out. A large number of vouchers of bills paid by the Government for furniture and care of the building are on hand, and these, it is said, are much larger than the sums actually paid for such furniture and work. The investigation will be continued tomorrow and a report made to the Government at once. The agents of the Treasury Department are very uncommunicative on the subject, but all sorts of rumors are current on the street as to the result of their investigation. Personally, Mr. Hull has stood high in this community. He is a lawyer by profession, and holds the high position of Master in Chancery. He is a protégé of Judge Dundy, to whom he is much indebted for the several positions of trust he has long occupied in this State. He claims to be perfectly able to vindicate himself from all charges of malfeasence in office.

TWO DANGEROUS GIRLS.

Minnie Daley, alias Kelley, and Emma Murphy, alias Murray, took a change of venue yesterday from Justice Kaufmann to Justice Robinson upon three charges of larceny, and were held in $1,000 each upon each charge until next Monday. Minnie Daley is the young cyprian on whose account Officer Dan Crowley was shot and mortally wounded last year. One of her male acquaintances, a thug named Kelley, met the officer while he was on the way to the station with Minnie as a prisoner, and, a few angry words ensuing, Kelley pulled out his revolver and shot Crowley in the thigh. He is now serving a six years' term in the Penitentiary. Minnie is a good-looking but thoroughly dissolute young woman, and very shortly after the killing of Crowley embarked in a line of crooked business entirely new in this city, and it is said she has accumulated quite a large bank account in consequence. The complainants this time against her and the Murphy girl are Theodore May, of No. 149 Indiana street, Joseph Meyer, of No. 125 North Clark street, and Charles Ray, of No. 275 Rush street, whom they victimized out of $7, $11, and $40 respectively. They were each plundered in the same general way. The girls met them while out promenading, and, enticing them into an alley, tickled them under the chin with one hand while with the other they rifled their pockets. A large number of their victims are believed to be men whose reputations would not permit them to appear in a Police-Court as prosecuting witnesses. The girls seem to have understood this, and have carried on their operations all the more boldly and successfully.

WHITEFISH FOR LAKE MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 27.—Capt. Cornelius Sullivan took out 1,000,000 whitefish this morning on the tug G. R. Green. This finishes the whitefish plant. He has at present about 1,000,000 trout, which will be taken to the inland lakes of the State about the 10th of May.

GRANTED A DIVORCE.

FAYETTE, Mo., April 27.—The divorce suit of Gen. John B. Clarke Jr., member of Congress for the Eleventh District, against his wife, was decided today in his favor. The divorce was granted on the ground of incompatibility of temper.

DIED OF HYDROPHOBIA.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 27.—The little daughter of Charles F. Illy, who was bitten by a butcher's dog a short time ago, died in great agony at 5 p. m. Dr. Francis pronounced it a case of undoubted hydrophobia.

Not an alcoholic beverage, but a true and reliable family medicine is Brown's Iron Bitters.

GAS.

A. M. Billings on the Proposed Electric Light Scheme.

And Also on the New Gas Company and His Own New Works.

Mr. A. M. Billings had an interview with the Mayor yesterday afternoon touching not only the new gas company but also the electric-light ordinance. In answer to a question as to whether or not he was interested in the electric-light ordinance, he said he understood that there had been the day before a consultation of the Brush and Edison interests, and if this was so he was interested. But he was opposed to electricity as an illuminator, and thought the scheme entirely impracticable. Furthermore, he was opposed to the idea of erecting any more poles, because he regarded them as dangerous, and contended that if the company was to be let in at all it should be compelled to lay its wires underground, just as he had been compelled to lay his gas-pipes.

On the question of the new gas company he was equally pronounced. He was earnest in denouncing the idea that he had any connection with it, and as for his attempting to influence Aldermen in the matter, he said he had not seen two of them in six months. If the new company had capital behind it he would gladly sell out to it, and all he would charge would be what the works had cost him and 6 per cent on the investment. He would not even so much as ask pay for his own services for the past twenty years, but would sell out, and be glad to do it, if he could get his money back, and a reasonable interest on his outlay. The fact was, he said—and it is to be feared it will discourage any one from accepting his offer, especially the new company—that his company had not been able to declare a dividend for the past fifteen years, and there was no immediate prospect for a change. He knew nothing about the new company, he said, and did not want to to know anything, but the proposition it had made the city was, to him, utterly ridiculous, and should not be entertained. For instance, to say nothing of the small amount of money it proposed to expend, his company was losing more gas every year by leakage in its pipes than the new company proposed to manufacture; and this being the case, he did not see how the city was to gain anything in the way of light by granting the new company the franchise it asked.

A reporter of an evening paper had the following interview with Mr. Billings:

"It has been said that you are

BEHIND THE PROJECT OF THIS NEW COMPANY,

Mr. Billings. Will you state if that is so, or if you have any connection with the company?"

"Why should I have? What object would I have in view? What is there to prevent me going over to the South Side for that or any other purpose I wish? If the People's Company want to go over to the South Side, what is to prevent them? I know of no reason why they should stay on the West Side."

"It is said that your arrangement with the South Side Company prevents your doing so."

"I believe there was some arrangement that each company should stay on its own side of the city, but that was over twenty years ago, and has no force at the present time."

"Do you care to say anything of this new company?"

"What should I want to say? How am I supposed to know anything about it? I might advance ever so many theories about it, and go into column after column of generalities on the subject, but what good would it do? I will tell you something that will be of interest to the public. We are building

NEW WORKS

on the West Side, on which we have already expended $200,000, and by the last of August or 1st of September we will have expended $120,000, and will be able to deliver 1,500,000 feet of gas per night. Before the works are entirely completed they will have cost about $1,500,000. The gas we make will be hydro-carbon gas of twenty-candle power, and I have no hesitation in saying that they will be the best gas-works in the country, as we have spared neither pains nor cost to put up the best works it is possible to erect. The works are on Division street, on the river, and are entirely separate from the present works. At present they do not belong to the People's Company, and I cannot say whether they will eventually. That matter has not been arranged yet."

"Will you state, Mr. Billings, if you have any connection with the new Consumers' Company?"

"I have not in any way, and know nothing about it. The only thing I will say about it is that I have no faith in it. There is no money behind it, and its promoters cannot raise any. I know they say they can, but that is only assertion. Nobody of any means will have anything to do with it in any way. Its promoters cannot secure public confidence in their ability to carry out their scheme."

GEN. HURLBUT'S FUNERAL.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway will on Sunday, April 30, run a special funeral train from Chicago to Belvidere for the use of those wishing to attend Gen. Hurlbut's funeral. Train will leave Wells street depot at 9 a. m. Fare for the round trip, $2.95.

Decline of Man.

Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Depot, 52 and 94 Lake street.

Suppose you see Hildreth & Co.'s new stock of furniture before buying elsewhere, at 223 State.

Werecommend Eldredge sewing-machines

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following people got license to become married yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Lewis Oleson, Chicago	33
Maggie Ryan, Chicago	28
Michael O'Donnell, Chicago	28
Julia E. O'Brien, Chicago	27
Alfred Rohn, Chicago	25
Lillie C. Kapres, Chicago	20
Morris Moose, Chicago	30
Emma List, Chicago	20
Charles Faese, Chicago	23
Albertina Drinkmann, Chicago	19
Frank Cloidt, Chicago	23
Caroline Holzschuh, Chicago	23
Frank Pleet, Chicago	22
Anna Skebba, Chicago	22
John E. Wilkes, Chicago	22
Jennie A. Ormsby, Chicago	19
Roger R. Kiely, Chicago	25
Emma Shealy, Chicago	24
Leo Radyewill, Chicago	27
Bertha Gresens, Chicago	26
Frank J. Mose, Chicago	27
Mattie Secor, Chicago	23
Joseph Kaegor, Chicago	26
Mathylda Hauptricht, Chicago	29
John Ritter, Chicago	43
Alice Fitzsimmons, Chicago	32
Oswin S. Dingee, Chicago	29
Sophia Delmage, Chicago	30
Charles Bulgen, Chicago	28
Paulina Wolff, Chicago	26
Bryce Girvan, Hyde Park	45
Alecia O'Grady, Lake	35
Johann Pinkowski, Chicago	35
Jose Dudrick, Chicago	24
Thomas Murry, Chicago	24
Nellie Kelly, Chicago	21
Ogius D. Clark, Warsaw, Wyo	48
Sarah A. Carpenter, Englewood, Ill	41
Charles Eberhard Heiss, Chicago	40
Victoria Fritz, Chicago	24
Ferdinand Keller, Chicago	23
Emilia Glaubke, Chicago	21
William Albert Jones, Chicago	26
Joanna Patrick, Chicago	26
Bernhard Niebling, Chicago	25
Jennie Cassidy, Chicago	25
Henry Voss, Chicago	24
Annie Globe, Chicago	19
Richard Himdars, Chicago	21
Katie Hild, Chicago	18
William Munch, Palos, Ill	[illegible]
Martha Curby, Palos, Ill	21
Ignat Hirsch, Chicago	33
Rosie Stein, Chicago	23
Henrich Hartman, Chicago	29
Lizzie Berg, Chicago	19
Patrick Gegohen, Chicago	24
Maggie Farrell, Chicago	23
John Bradenburg, Chicago	23
Paulina Anderson, Chicago	21
Louis Suss, Chicago	25
Mary Swingel, Chicago	22
Henry J. Hart, Chicago	21
Mary Wilson, Chicago	19

MARRIAGES.

WALKER—SKAATS—At the residence of the bride's mother, 635 West Van Buren-st., April 26, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Dr. William A. Walker and Miss Hattie L. Skaats.

DEATHS.

MEYER—April 26, Magdalene, wife of William Meyer, aged 32 years.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 207 West Lake-st., Friday at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

TURNER—The funeral services of John Turner, son of James Turner, killed by the cable cars Thursday morning, will take place from the residence of his father, 3004 Prairie-av., Saturday, at 2 p. m. Friends invited without further notice.

HASKELL—Nathaniel Haskell, killed on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad on April 16, aged 44 years.

Funeral at the residence of his brother, J. R. Haskell, No. 8 South Peoria-st., Sunday, April 30, at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family and members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen are invited to attend.

FLEMING—April 27 at 8:45 o'clock a. m., Viola May only daughter of J. E. and R. E. Fleming, aged 11 months and 29 days.

Funeral at 2 p. m. April 29, at residence 3529 Prairie-av. Carriages to Oak Woods Cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited.

KALES—At the family residence, 381 Erie-st., Thursday, April 27, of typhoid-pneumonia, Ellen, youngest daughter of Francis H and the late Ellen D. Kales, aged 5 years 9 months and 29 days.

Funeral services at the residence Saturday, the 29th, at 11 o'clock a. m. Carriages to Rosehill.

DEATHS.

DAY—Thursday evening, April 27, Thomas Day, aged 25 years.

Funeral Sunday, the 30th, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his sister, 181 Nineteenth-st., to St. John's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

RAY—April 27, at 6:45 p. m., Edmond Gilbert Ray, aged 21 years 7 months, Son of the late Dr. Charles H. Ray and brother to Frank P. Ray and Charles Paul Ray of this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MANSON—April 27, at 214 South Halsted-st., Adam Manson, in his 28th year.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHICAGO FEEDMEN'S ASSOCIATION will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel Friday evening, April 28, at 8 o'clock. All feedmen are invited to attend. G. M. GRAVES, Secretary.

MRS. H. R. SMITH WILL LEAD THE W. C. T. U. meeting today at 3 p. m. in Lower Farwell Hall. Entrances, 150 Madison-st. and 10 Arcade-court. All are invited.

MR. L. McLAIN WILL LEAD THE noon-day meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today.

NOTICE—THE NEW STEAM-YACHT Welcome has commenced running between Lake-Front and Government Pier.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

2717 SOUTH PARK-AV.,
Friday Morning, April 28,
At 10 o'clock, entire Furniture of Private Residence,
Carpets, Parlor and Chamber Suits,
PIANO,
Beds and Bedding, Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Ware, Stoves, &c.
No Reserve. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

Hallet & Davis Piano, Andrews Folding Bed, Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furniture, Brussels Carpets, and the Gas Fixtures, &c.,
Of Private Residence,
No. 224 Schiller-st.,
(North Side)
FRIDAY, APRIL 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
Sale peremptory. Family leaving the city.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

This Friday Morning, April 28,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT
Goldsmid's Loan Office,
99 East Madison-st.,
TRADE SALE.
Balance of stock of
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
ETC., ETC.
Sold in lots to suit purchasers. At 12 o'clock sharp,
Counters, Showcases, Fixtures, Etc.
Also the very select collection
WATER COLORS,
Collected at great expense by Mr. G., and which can not be duplicated on this continent. Fine specimens of
Meissonier, Gerome, Winterhalter, and others,
The whole to be sold without reserve, for cash, to vacate store by 1st May.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

Saturday Morning, April 29,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, WE SELL AT
1354 WABASH-AV.,
PARLOR SUIT, CHAMBER SETS,
Beds and Bedding,
DINING-ROOM, LAUNDRY & KITCHEN OUTFIT,
Crockery, Glass, &c. &c.
Entire outfit for Housekeeping positively to be sold.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

Saturday Morning, April 29,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT
1469 MICHIGAN-AV.,
WE SELL
Fine Plush Par. Set, Marble-Top Chamber Sets,
Sideboard, Hall-Tree,
B. B. CARPETS,
And General Household Goods of family declining housekeeping.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By AUSTIN & LONG.
AUCTIONEERS, No. 24, 26 LA SALLE-ST., SELL AT AUCTION,
FRIDAY, APRIL 28, AT 10 A. M.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and CONTENTS of
276 CALUMET-AV.
Everything nearly new.
SATURDAY, APRIL 29, AT 10 A. M.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
(Ten rooms),
154 WEST JACKSON-ST.
SATURDAY, APRIL 29, AT 7 P. M.,
DINNER, TEA, and TOILET SETS, CHINA, GLASS, and QUEENSWARE, at 304 WEST MADISON-ST.
All fine goods.

AUCTION.
Saturday, April 29, 1882, 10 O'Clock Sharp.
The furniture of 33 rooms, 255 and 257 South Clark-st., consisting of Chamber Sets, Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, Stoves, Queensware, etc., etc., will be sold at auction.
Sale peremptory. Big Bargains.

B. F. GUMP,
53 South Canal-st.,
General Mill Furnisher,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Sole Agent in Chicago for the Celebrated DUFOUR & CO.'S
BOLTING CLOTH.
Also Northwestern Agents for the Russell Manufacturing Co.'s Solid Wove
COTTON BELT
The only reliable Cotton Belt in the market.
MILL SUPPLIES of all kinds in stock for immediate shipment. Send in your orders.

LAWN-MOWER REPAIRS.
We repair ALL kinds of Lawn-Mowers, and carry a full line of extras. An expert machinist in charge of department. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., 200 to 206 Randolph-st.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

OSCAR WILD'S OSCAR, YOU'S GONE WILD. The hit of the season! All the new comic pictures, 10 cents; [illegible] per 100. Cabinet pictures of all the celebrities, 5 cents, $4 per 100. Out this week—I'm a Daddy; 10 cts a set, $5 a hundred. CHAPIN'S Cheap Art House, Madison and Dearborn. Send for list.

Turkish Electric, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow these baths [illegible] use. [illegible] Grand Pacific Hotel.

$1000 REWARD! for [illegible] cases of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 315 Arch-st., Phila. None genuine without his signature. Sold by [illegible] Chicago depots, 183 West Madison-st.

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...and Bedding, Crockery and Glass...are, Kitchen Ware, Stoves, &c.
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...LAWN-MOWER
...EPAIRS.
...ir ALL kinds of Lawn-Mowers, and carry ... ...extras. An expert machinist in charge of ... HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., 200 to 206 Randolph-st.

...ndy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

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Commission Merchants,
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CALL FOR AN ARBITRATION CONVENTION.

The National Arbitration League of the United States of America being profoundly impressed with the vital importance of and absolute necessity for an International Court of Arbitration, and believing that the Congress of the American Nations, as proposed by our late President, James A. Garfield, and the invitations prepared by ex-Secretary-of-State James G. Blaine, and sent to the Governments by President Arthur, as well as the larger proposition to include all the nations of the world, as said to be contemplated by the latter, are movements in that direction, and deserves the approbation and support of the American people; therefore,

The National Arbitration League hereby proposes a convention to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 30th and 31st of May, 1882, for the purpose of discussing the general subject of arbitration, and to emphasize the views of the people of this country who believe in its principles and desire them to take form and character in an International Court of Arbitration.

A cordial invitation is extended to all peace societies and religious organizations to send delegates; and all persons not so connected who favor the settlement of difficulties, disputes, and claims between nations by the pacific means of arbitration are also invited.

Eminent and able speakers will address the convention. FRED P. STANTON, President.

ISAAC T. GIBSON, Secretary pro tem, 1209 G street northwest, Washington, D. C.

HUMOR.

The man who broke into an ale-vault burst into bitter tiers.—*Boston Transcript.*

Inquirer—No, the *Raoul* of the "Huguenots" is not a relative of Rowell, the pedestrian. The names are spelled differently.—*Musical Herald.*

A new Senate bill says that no vessel outward bound "shall be compelled to pay compulsory pilotage." Perhaps they are to be compelled to pay voluntary pilotage.—*Lowell Courier.*

A lady who, though in the autumn of life, had not lost all dreams of its spring, said to Jerrold, "I cannot imagine what makes my hair turn gray. I sometimes fancy it must be the essence of rosemary, with which my maid is in the habit of brushing it. What think you?" "I should be afraid, madame," said the distinguished dramatist, dryly, "that it is the essence of thyme."

A few days ago a little child gave expression to an old story in the following manner: It seems that the little fellow had discovered a bee crawling upon his hand. Finally the bee stopped for a moment, and, after remaining stationary for an instant, stung the little fellow. When the cry of pain was over, the little child said to his mamma that he didn't care for the bee's walking about on him, but he didn't like his sitting down on him.—*Dayton Journal.*

A conversation arose between two newspaper-men the other day in the presence of Mr. John Stetson as to the lines commencing "The mills of the gods grind slow." "They are Pope's," said one. "No; Pope never wrote anything of the sort," maintained the other. "I'll tell you how to settle it," said Mr. Stetson. "I know Pope well—he's in St. Louis. Telegraph him and ask him if he wrote it. I'll pay the charge."—*Dramatic News.*

"Now," said the Austin Justice to the witness "you will please tell precisely how it happened." "Yes, sir, I'll try. The prisoner and that man were eating dinner at the same table, and they got to quarrelling, when the prisoner just up with a dab of mashed Irish potatoes, and hit that other man on the head with it." "Do you, sir," said the Justice sternly, "pretend to tell the Court that a dab of mashed potatoes, even when thrown with the greatest violence, can make a gash five inches long on a man's head and knock him senseless? If you trifle with the Court you will be locked up." "Judge, I reckon I forgot to say that when the prisoner threw the dab of mashed potatoes at the man he forgot to first take the dab out of the dish."—*Texas Siftings.*

THE BANDIT'S APOTHEOSIS.
New York Sun.

O brave Jesse James is wiped out in the West!
Of all the bold bandits his aim was the best;
He was keen on the trail, and a bully in strife,
And cared not a straw for another man's life.

A centaur he rode, and like lightning he struck
At cold Minnesota and sunny Kaintuck;
He raided their banks, and he plundered their trains,
And loaded himself and his pals with his gains.

So great were the deeds of this bandit so bold
That never the half of the tale can be told,
Though thrilling exploits have been oft written down,
Exciting the urchins in country and town.

In vain did detectives try many a plan—
They camped on his trail, but kept clear of the man;
His friends were all faithful, his foes were all kind,
And the hounds of the law were all scentless and blind.

But Governor Tom put a dog on his track,
And hired an assassin to strike at his back;
A cowardly shot put an end to his games,
And dead in his own house lay bold Jesse James.

The martyr is gone, but his spirit remains
To bother the banks and to threaten the trains;
The splendid send-off that he got at his bier
Attracts the young mind to a bandit's career.

O brave Jesse James is wiped out in the West!
His soul, without doubt, is in Heaven at rest;
And some of his comrades, by bullet or bomb,
Will yet make a finish of Governor Tom.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the great medicine for the cure of all female complaints, is the greatest strengthener of the back, stomach, nerves, kidneys, urinary and genital organs of man and woman ever known. Send for circulars to Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Not Active, but Strong Both at the Opening and Closing.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Stock Listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Produce Markets Less Active—Provisions Very Quiet, but Firmer.

Corn Unsteadily Weak, with Large Selling—Oats Excited—Wheat Irregular, and Some Posted.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened strong, and though not active were strong all day. Money was 2½ per cent. The record of the day's business shows it to have been a see-saw between brokers. There is no bull party and no bull leader—no Moses to lead the way to a better land. A Boston pool were said to be buying Michigan Central, and the Vanderbilt brokers were ostensibly selling it. This comprises almost all the gossip, not to say news, of the day. The public in fact are so apathetic about the stock market that the great Captains of speculation know perfectly well that it is of no use to attempt a "movement" in any direction. Everybody is waiting for developments, especially with regard to the crops. The news about the latter is better than it was at this season last year, but is by no means so uniformly brilliant as the Gould party attempt to make the public believe. The brokers report the short interest small in St. Paul, but large in Lackawanna, Jersey Central, Reading, Erie, Missouri Pacific preferred, Missouri Pacific, and New York Central.

The latest proposition in regard to the Tennessee bonds is that made by the holders of $6,000,000 of them in New York. They propose to take new forty-year bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest for five years, 5 per cent for ten years, and 6 per cent for twenty-five years. The bonds have on their back coupons to the amount of 36 per cent.

New York, St. Louis & Chicago stock was listed on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. It opened at 15½, advanced to 16, and closed strong. It is pointed for a rise.

Kiernan notes a report that the March statement of the Pennsylvania Company would show a falling-off in the net earnings of $700,000. Judge Lathrop a year ago estimated the value of the Jersey Central equipment at $11,000,000. No construction account was kept during his management, all expenditures being charged to expense account. Judge Lathrop's purpose is said to have been to issue an equipment bond, after which he estimated that the road would be in a position to pay dividends.

A very bearish Wall street paper says that Erie on Sept. 30 of last year had just $77,150.32 on hand, and owed $4,857,428.58. Its business has suffered frightfully since then, and the floating debt is estimated by competent parties to be at least $7,000,000 at the present time. As to Western Union, the same paper asserts that it has positive knowledge that it has not earned more than 4 per cent on its $80,000,000 of stock.

Exports of domestic produce last week were $6,006,121, against $6,582,692 for the corresponding week last year. Since Jan. 1 the exports aggregate $100,190,491, compared with $120,199,067 for the corresponding period of 1881. The export of gold that has been made so far this year is not a serious thing. The net exportations of gold in sixteen weeks was a little more than $10,000,000. During the same time, according to our annual rate of production, the United States yielded a little more than $11,000,000 of new gold.

Within three months, at the present rate of redemption, $41,060,000 of 6 per cent bonds held by National banks as security for circulation will have been called in, but it is certain that a part of the circulation will not be taken out again with 4s and 4½s at their present high price. This contraction of the currency will come just at the time when the crops are to be moved.

The annual meeting of the Boston Water-Power Company was held in Boston on Monday. The report of the Treasurer states that, with the proceeds of 7,537 shares of new stock, issued by a vote of a special meeting in June last, the claim of the Huntington avenue trustees and all other unsecured indebtedness, excepting taxes for 1881, have been settled, and 1,046 shares of the new issue remain in the treasury. The assets of the company amount to $4,487,376.50, and the liabilities $2,440,697.70, showing an equity over all for the stockholders of $2,046,678.80, or above $21 a share. The report was accepted without discussion and ordered printed and sent to stockholders. The following officers were then elected: Clerk of Corporation, William B. Brown; Directors, Henry M. Whitney, of Brookline; John Brown, of Boston; William B. Brown, of Marblehead; Peter Butler, of Quincy; Francis B. Wallace, of New York; William C. Whitney, of New York; and James D. Braman, of Boston.

On motion of Henry M. Whitney, a committee of fifteen was appointed to act with the Directors to take into consideration a project of extinguishing the debt by the purchase of the bonds at their present low valuation.

Earnings: The Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, the third week in April, $353,000: comparative increase, $89,579. Northern Pacific, third week in April, $125,860; increase, $77,040; increased mileage, 250. Minneapolis & St. Louis, second week in April, $22,083; increase, $2,845.

Some outside quotations were: Oregon Improvement bonds, 87½@89: stock, 67@69; Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, 138½@140¼; Oregon Transcontinental, 71½@72; Mutual Union Telegraph bonds, 75¼@76½; stock, 24@26½; American Cable Construction Company, 23@26; North River Construction Company, 92@94½; New York, Chicago & St. Louis bonds, 88½; Tennessee bonds, 58¾.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Highest price of 1881.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	156	130	130⅝	130	130
American District	...	44	44	44	44
Canada Southern	90	48¾	50¾	48¾	50¾
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	182½	130	130¼	130	130¼
C., C. & I. C.	32½	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
Central Pacific	102⅝	89½	89¾	89½	89¾
Chattanooga	102	62	62¾	61	62¾
C., C., C. & I.	100½	72	72	72	72
Del. & Hudson	115¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
Del., Lack. & W.	131	118	118¾	117⅝	118⅝
Denver & Rio G.	113¾	60⅞	61⅜	60⅞	61⅜
East Tenn. & Ga.	21	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11¼
Erie	52⅝	36⅛	36⅜	36	36⅜
Erie seconds	...	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
Han. & St. Jo. pref.	121	86	86⅜	86	86⅜
I., B. & W.	57¼	40¾	40¾	40⅝	40¾
Illinois Central	146½	136	136	136	136
Kansas & Texas	54	30⅝	30⅞	30	30⅞
Lake Erie & W.	65¾	28	28½	27¾	28½
Lake Shore	135¾	102⅞	103⅞	102⅝	103⅝
Louisville & Nash	110¼	74⅝	75⅜	74⅝	75⅜
Michigan Central	126⅝	80¾	81	79¾	80¾
Mil., L. S. & W.	114⅝	47¾	48	47¾	48
Missouri Pacific	114⅝	89⅝	89¾	87⅝	89¾
Mobile & Ohio	39⅝	24	25	24	25
Morris & Essex	...	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
New Jersey Central	112	69⅜	69½	68⅝	69⅜
New York Central	155	126⅞	127¾	126⅞	127¾
Norfolk & W.	70	52½	52¾	52½	52¾
Northern Pacific	51	38⅝	38¾	38⅝	38¾
Do pref.	88¾	78⅛	78¾	77⅞	78¾
Northwestern	136	128⅝	129⅝	128⅝	129⅝
Do pref.	147⅛	140	140	139⅝	140
Ohio Central	37⅛	15	15	14⅛	14¼
Ohio & Mississippi	60	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
Omaha	51	37	37	36⅝	37
Do pref.	109¾	99¾	100¼	99⅞	100¼
Ontario & Western	43⅞	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
Oregon	190	139	139⅝	139	139⅝
Oregon T. Co.	...	71⅛	71⅝	71⅛	71⅝
Pacific Mail	62⅜	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
Reading	74¾	57	58	56⅞	57⅞
Rock Island	148⅜	127⅛	127¼	127	127¼
St. Paul	129⅛	112⅛	113⅛	112	112⅝
St. Paul, M. & M.	113¾	119	119½	119	119½
Terre Haute	77⅛	28	28	28	28
Texas Pacific	73¾	39	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛
Union Pacific	131⅝	111⅛	111⅜	111	111⅜
Wab., St. L. & P.	60	28	28¼	28	28¼
Do pref.	96⅞	51¼	51⅝	50⅞	51⅝
Western Union	92	82	82⅝	82	82⅝

Government bonds were weaker. Quotations in Chicago were 109¾ and 110¾ for 3.65s; 101½ and 101⅞ for the extended 6s; 102 and 102¼ for the extended 5s; 121¼ and 121½ for the 4s; 116¼ and 116⅝ for the 4½s. At the close the 4s were 120⅞ bid and the 4½s 116 bid. The drop is attributed to manipulation.

Foreign exchange was quiet and without change. Sterling posted rates were 487½ and 490, actual close upon these figures, and documentary rates 484¼@484¾.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,000,000. Loans were quiet at 5@7 per cent. New York exchange was quiet at 75@80c per $1,000 premium.

Cook County 4½s sold, $10,000, at 107⅞, and $8,000 Cook County 5s at 109⅝.

BY TELEGRAPH.
NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was extremely dull and irregular, but in the main strong, and values generally are ⅛@2 higher than at the close yesterday. The market opened 2 higher for Alton & Terre Haute, 1 higher for Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred and Chattanooga, 1½ lower for Richmond & Albany, 1 lower for Oregon Navigation and irregular for the remainder of the list. In the early dealings an advance of ¼@1 took place, the latter in Alton & Terre Haute preferred. This was followed by a decline of ⅛@1¼, Wabash Pacific preferred, New York Central, Denver & Rio Grande, and Alton & Terre Haute leading the downward turn. Shortly before noon the market became strong again, and prices recovered ⅛@1⅝, Michigan Central and Missouri Pacific being conspicuous in the upward movement. During the greater part of the afternoon the fluctuations were merely fractional, but near the close there was a further advance of ⅛@2, in which Canada Southern, Chattanooga, and Reading were prominent. Alton & Terre Haute declined meantime.

The money market was easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 2½@3, closing at the lower figure. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 2. Time loans are making on stocks at 2½@3 for thirty to sixty days, 3½@4 for four months, and 5 per cent for six months, and on Government bonds at 2½@3 for six months. Prime mercantile discounts are quoted at 5@5½.

The sterling exchange market was firm. The nominal asking quotations were 487½ for 60-day bills and 490 for demand. Actual business was done at 486½@487 for 60-day bills, 489¼@489½ for demand, 489¾@490½ for cable transfers, and 485¼@485¾ for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were only fairly active at irregular but generally declining prices. Northwestern firsts advanced from 108 to 109, and reacted to 108¾. Wabash seconds dropped from 103 to 102½. Texas Central firsts rose from 108½ to 109; Wabash firsts, Chicago Division, from 81½ to 82; Union Pacific sinking funds from 119 to 119½; do firsts from 117½ to 118; Southern Pacific of California firsts from 103¼ to 103¾; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts from 89 to 90; New Jersey Central firsts from 117½ to 118; Missouri Pacific thirds from 110½ to 111; Kansas Pacific firsts, Denver Division, from 111¼ to 112; Houston & Texas firsts from 111¼ to 112; East Tennessee incomes from 48 to 50. Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s declined from 46¼ to 45; Atchison, Colorado & Pacific firsts from 97 to 95½; Erie thirds extended from 105 to 104½; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé firsts from 108½ to 108; Indiana, Bloomington & Western seconds from 74 to 73½; Mobile & Ohio second debentures from 50 to 49½; New Orleans & Pacific firsts from 86 to 85½; New Jersey Central consols from 110½ to 110; Ohio Central firsts from 98 to 96½; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg trust certificates from 88¼ to 88; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba firsts from 110½ to 110; Rochester & Pittsburg incomes from 46 to 45; Columbia & Greenville firsts from 102½ to 102; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville incomes, Evansville Division, from 77½ to 70; New York, Chicago & St. Louis firsts sold, ex June interest, at 89 and 80⅝.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Governments were weak, and ⅜ lower for 4s, ¼ lower for 4½s, and unchanged for 6s and 5s.

Railroad bonds were generally firm on a moderate volume of business.

State securities were fairly active and irregular.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101¼	4s	121
5s	102	Pacific 6s of 1895	133
4½s	116		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	116	Union Pacific pfd	117¼
Erie seconds	94¼	U. P. land-grant	112½
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	101¼	U. P. sinking-fund	119
Louisiana consols	65¼	Virginia 6s	34
Missouri 6s	112½	Virginia consols	58
St. Joe	108	Virginia deferred	14¼
St. P. & S. C. firsts	110¼	Tex. Pac. land-grant	63¼
Tennessee 6s	58¼	Tex. Rio Grand Div.	81¼
Tennessee new	58¼		

STOCKS.

Adams	146¼	Do preferred	73
Alton & Terre Haute	38½	Northwestern	129¼
Do preferred	[illegible]	Do preferred	140
American	93¼	New York Central	127¾
B., C. R. & N.	79	Ohio Central	14¼
Canada Southern	50¾	Ohio & Mississippi	35
C., C. & I. C.	10½	Do preferred	100
Central Pacific	89¾	Ontario & Western	25¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	20	Pacific Mail	39¾
Do first preferred	29	Panama	198
Do second preferred	21¾	P., D. & E.	28
Chicago & Alton	130	Pittsburg	137½
Do preferred	130	Reading	57¾
C., B. & Q.	130	Rock Island	127¼
C., St. L. & N. O.	75	St. L. & S. F.	39
Cin., San. & Clev.	48¾	Do preferred	55
Clev. & Col.	71¾	Do first preferred	86
Delaware & Hudson	104¼	St. Paul	112¾
Del., Lack. & W.	118¾	Do preferred	121¼
Denver & Rio G.	61¼	St. Paul, M. & M.	118¾
Erie	36¼	St. Paul & Omaha	37
Do preferred	74¾	Do preferred	100¼
Ft. Wayne	135¼	Texas Pacific	39¼
Hannibal & St. Joe	90	Union Pacific	111¾
Do preferred	86¼	United States	74¾
Harlem	205	Wabash, St. L. & P.	28¼
Houston & Texas	78	Do preferred	51¾
Illinois Central	136	Fargo	125½
I., B. & W.	40¾	Western Union	82½
Kansas & Texas	30¾	East Tennessee	11¼
L. E. & W.	28	Do preferred	20
Lake Shore	103¾	Caribou	2
Louisville & Nash	75	Central Arizona	5
L., N. A. & C.	57	Excelsior	2¼
M. & C. first pref.	9¼	Homestake	18
Do second pref.	4½	Little Pittsburg	1⅜
Mem. & Charleston	50	Ontario	35
Michigan Central	80¾	Quicksilver	12¾
Missouri Pacific	89¾	Do preferred	57
Mobile & Ohio	23	Silver Cliff	1⅜
Morris & Essex	122	Standard	17
Nashville & Chat.	69	Sutro	⅞
New Jersey Central	69	Robinson	2¾
Norfolk & Western	52¼	South Pacific	75
Northern Pacific	38¾		

BOSTON.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., April 27.—The stock market today has been slightly under the influence of the weather, but prices have been well sustained as a rule. In railroad stocks Atchison opened at 86½, a decline of ¼, and fell to 86¼, which was had at the close. Mexican Central blocks No. 2 advanced from 111 to 113¾, the last sale being at 113. The No. 3 blocks advanced 1, to 106. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy opened at 130¼, a decline of ¼, and further declined to 129⅝, which was bid at the close. Flint & Père Marquette preferred sold at 95½, as before. The common stock declined from 24¼ to 23¾. Union Pacific declined ⅛, to 111⅛; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis closed at 6¾; Connotton Valley sold at 6¾, as before. The plan for the reorganization of the Connotton Valley Railroad has received the assent of 4,137 out of 4,750 bonds, and subscriptions are coming in at the rate of about 200 bonds daily. There is said to be no doubt that the modified plan will go through, and those who have not yet sent in their bonds should do so without delay, unless they prefer to be left out in the cold. Pullman advanced from 126 to 126¼. In the home roads, New York & New England declined ⅜, to 46⅛, Massachusetts Central from 12¾ to 8, Nashua & Rochester sold at 54¾; Fitchburg at 126, as before; Rutland perferred advanced from 24 to 25; Maine Central from 55 to 60; Boston & Albany from 165½ to 168½; Old Colony from 130 to 131¼; Eastern from 39 to 39.

In bonds, Mexican Central 7s advanced from 85⅞ to 86¼; Atlantic & Pacific incomes 6s from 29 to 30; Union Pacific 8s from 117¾ to 115; New Mexico 7s were steady at 111¾; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s at 86¾; Denver extended 6s at 86; Nodaway Valley 7s sold at 110; Burlington & Missouri non-exempt 6s declined from 103¾ to 104; do exempt 6s from 110 to 109¾; Sonora 7s from 104¾ to 104½; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s from 113¾ to 113; New York & New England 7s sold at 113½; do 6s at 103¾, a decline of ¼; Hartford & Erie 7s advanced ¼, to 48¼.

In land stocks, Water Power sold at 4¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 27—5 p. m.—Pennsylvania Central, 63; New York Central, 129¾; Erie, 36⅛; do seconds, 95½; Reading, 29⅛.

Bullion in the Bank of England increased the past week £141,000.

Bar silver is quoted at 52 3-16d per ounce.

PARIS, April 27.—Rentes, 83f 75c.

Specie in the Bank of France increased the past week 6,400,000f gold and 100,000f silver.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Exchange unchanged.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Mining stocks were dull, with the exception of Robinson and State Lines Nos. 2 and 3, in which a large business was done, Robinson advancing from 240 to 275 and State Lines Nos. 2 and 3 from 33 to 36; Consolidated Virginia advanced from 64 to 75; South Pacific dull at 74 and 75; Chrysolite advanced from 485 to 500; and Dunkin declined to 53. Sales on both exchanges, 229,590 shares.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 27.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2	Ridge	¼
Calumet & Hecla	240	Silver Islet	17
Catalpa	7-16	Osceola	33¾
Franklin	11¾	Huron	1¾
Quincy	50		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	1¼	Mexican	8⅝
Alta	3¼	Northern Belle	8
Bechtel	1	Ophir	4⅝
Belcher	19-32	Oro	5¼
Bodie	5¼	Overman	1¼
Bulwer	3-16	Potosi	11-16
California	½	Savage	1⅜
Chollar	27-32	Sierra Nevada	18½
Virginia Con.	21-32	Silver King	17¼
Crown Point	21-32	Tip Top	4
Eureka Con.	23¼	Union Con.	14⅝
Exchequer	5-16	Yellow Jacket	1⅛
Gould & Curry	2¼	Navajo	1¾
Hale & Norcross	1⅜	Scorpion	1
Martin White	4⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, April 27:

CITY PROPERTY.

Robey st, 95 ft s of Ashland, e f, 20x128 ft, improved, dated Oct. 4, 1881 (C. A. and C. E. Klumph to Charles J. Van Depoele) ... $3,600
Twenty-third st, 125 ft west of Stewart av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated April 27 (Joseph Murphy to Sophie Burckhard) ... 1,900
West Adams st, between Oakley av and Irving place, s f, 18 9-10x126 ft, improved, dated April 15 (T. E. and H. N. Johnston to Alice D. R. Cushing) ... 5,500
North Branch st, 300 ft s of Division, e f, undivided ¼ of 40 feet to river, dated April 25 (Thomas Daggitt to Joseph Daggitt) ... 2,500
The premises No. 24 Johnson st, dated April 24 (James McDermott to W. G. Kuestemeyer) ... 2,750
Sumner st, 280 ft s of Fifteenth, w f, 24x127 ft, dated April 26 (J. N. Young to F. Mahuke) ... 450
Thirty-first st, n w cor of Winter, s f, 24x110¼ ft, dated April 26 (Albert Crane to Martin Flaherty) ... 800
De Koven st, 335 ft w of Desplaines, n f, 25x101 ft, dated April 19 (Thomas Ronan to Thomas Carbine) ... 600
Emma st, 234 ft w of Milwaukee av, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 25 (John Oehman to L. and H. Gross) ... 850
Park av, 175 ft w of Fall st, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated March 17 (James Morrisey to Sarah E. Hannum) ... 1,300
West Adams st, 119 ft e of Rockwell, n f, 25x125 7-10 ft, improved, dated July 21, 1881 (H. and S. A. Minor to Charles E. Minor) ... 3,000
West Erie st, 216 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 24x125 ft, dated April 26 (Otto Lange to John Paul) ... 1,300
Michigan av, 125 8-10 ft s of Twenty-first, e f, 25x119 ft, dated April 6 (James W. Calkins to Ellen H. Talcott) ... 11,000
North Paulina st, 48 ft s of Blackhawk, w f, 24x126⅜ ft, improved, dated Dec. 6, 1881 (Louis Buchholz to J. F. Fritz) ... 1,050
West Twelfth st, 121 ft w of Lincoln, s f, 24x125 ft, dated April 25 (Marie Le Brun to Elizabeth Mayer) ... 1,000
Hastings st, 24 3-10 ft e of Throop, n f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated April 12 (C. and G. Zachmann to William Murphy) ... 2,750
Dashiell av, 240 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 24x124 ft, dated March 15 (Albert Crane to Charles Farr) ... 650
Grove court, 129¼ ft e of Orchard st, n f, 24x123 ft, dated April 27 (George A. Misch to Edmund Carroll) ... 750
West Superior st, 265 3-10 ft e of Robey, s f, 24x123 ft, dated March 25 (J. W. Hallenbeck to Thomas Woods) ... 650
North Branch st, 500 ft s of Division, e f, 40 ft to river, dated Feb 23 (Greene & Hathaway to Andrew P. Johnson) ... 6,000
West Eighteenth st, 75 ft e of Ruble, s f, 25x111 ft, dated April 27 (Thomas Murphy to William Hassemann) ... 1,500
Prairie av, 25 6-10 ft n of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 24x125¼ ft, with building No. 2456, dated April 19 (Robert E. Hughes to Henry D. Penfield) ... 9,500
Clybourn av, 401 ft s e of Sheffield, n e f, 24x100 ft, dated April 22 (T. J. A. F. Korchel to Heinrich Knorr) ... 1,000
Laurel st, 182 ft s of Thirty-eighth, w f, 26x150 ft, dated April 26 (Timothy Carroll to Wilhelm Kohn) ... 800
North Hoyne st, 24 ft s of Wilmot av, w f, 24x100 ft, dated April 27 (C. F. J. Mueller to Johann Rosenpseter) ... 1,700
Ashland av, 48 ft n of Brigham st, e f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated April 21 (Albert Klemm to Gustav Tesh) ... 800
Clinton st, 50 ft s of Bunker, e f, 25x97 ft, improved, dated April 27 (Timothy Buckley to Angela C. Nash) ... 2,900
The premises No. 105 Loomis st, dated April 24 (Barbara Titus to Frederick L. Eastman) ... 6,750
The premises No. 103 Loomis st, dated April 22 (Barbara Titus to Sanford D. Reeve) ... 6,750
Michigan st, n w cor of La Salle av, undivided ⅛ of 80x100 ft, dated April 27 (Fidelity Savings Bank to James A. Sexton) ... 1,000
Rubie st, 348 ft n of Eighteenth, e f, 24x100 ft, dated April 21 (Thomas Hickey to John Daley) ... 1,900
West Harrison st, 246 ft w of Centre av, s f, 26x155 ft, dated April 20 (David Beveridge to William Barron) ... 3,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lake View av, near Surf st, w f, 185x100 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 1, 1881 (John G. Shortall to Samuel B. Chase) ... $4,000
Edson st, 319 ft n of Lincoln av, w f, 75x140 ft, improved, dated April 25 (George W. Parkes to George Kappes) ... 3,375
Dummy road, s w cor of Addison st, 200x200 ft, with 160x315 ft adjoining on Addison st, dated April 25 (Charles R. Bockius to Jean Mason) ... 5,000
Jones st, 114¼ ft s of Grace, w f, 30x150 ft, dated April 20 (E. E. and W. H. Morgan to T. M. Bradley) ... 300
Melrose st, 450 ft w of Dummy road, n f, 50x157 ft, dated March 20 (Edgar Sanders to A. R. Landstrom) ... 1,250

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Grand boulevard, 50 ft s of Forty-first st, e f, 100x150 ft, dated April 24 (State Savings Institution by L. B. Otis, Receiver, to George T. Smith) ... $9,750
Butterfield st, 75 ft s of Fortieth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 24 (Henry C. Billings to Thomas O'Neill) ... 1,500
Union av, 115 w of Cottage Grove, s f, 60x105 ft, dated April 1 (David Morgan to Nellie M. Chittenden) ... 5,500
Washington st, 232 ft s of Jackson, w f, 29 ft to alley, dated April 26 (S. J. Nash to W. C. Scott) ... 350
Wentworth av, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth sts, e f, 100x122 ft, dated April 26 (S. J. Nash to same) ... 1,800
Graylock av, 162 ft w of Wentworth, s f, 50x163 ft, dated Jan. 11 (E. S. Hunt to N. N. Hurst) ... 700

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fulton st, 228 ft w of West Forty-first st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 22 (West Chicago Land Co. to C. Dievenkorn) ... $500
Boulevard, n e cor of Courtland st, w f, 50x150 ft, dated April 27 (John L. Murphy to J. and H. Webster) ... 1,000
Lot 49, Block 1, Johnston's, 10 acres in E ½ N W ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated April 27 (John Johnston Jr., to A. D. Michaud) ... 300

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	7,951	20,227	4,907	19,448
Wheat, bu	12,815	37,555	2,244	78,307
Corn, bu	180,889	161,515	361,441	96,408
Oats, bu	50,964	83,988	46,694	43,371
Rye, bu	3,218	1,740	1,426	459
Barley, bu	17,019	2,408	2,673	5,628
Grass seed, lbs	58,525	145,798	176,609	261,097
Flaxseed, lbs	34,025	496,920	326,796	162,200
Broom-corn, lbs	....	44,000	3,762	34,270
Cured meats, lbs	49,400	250,060	2,128,890	1,197,964
Beef, tcs	....	....	16	10
Beef, brls	....	....	172	145
Pork, brls	249	....	1,054	243
Lard, lbs	97,350	....	276,827	756,939
Tallow, lbs	54,540	86,170	....	89,410
Butter, lbs	75,809	100,329	56,223	234,836
Dressed hogs, No.	23	28	....	....
Live hogs, No.	22,615	16,196	[illegible]	4,740
Cattle, No.	4,814	4,801	[illegible]	2,429
Sheep, No.	1,509	1,795	[illegible]	1,582
Hides, lbs	165,145	104,285	[illegible]	222,130
Highwines, brls	51	....	....	....
Wool, lbs	43,253	45,086	[illegible]	48,974
Potatoes, bu	6,070	10,454	[illegible]	1,302
Coal, tons	8,899	7,458	[illegible]	2,676
Hay, tons	140	90	9	....
Lumber, m feet	4,791	2,151	[illegible]	3,170
Shingles, m	160	2,373	[illegible]	240
Salt, brls	5,460	545	[illegible]	977
Eggs, pkgs	902	397	31	255
Cheese, bxs	2,115	373	[illegible]	1,710
Green apples, brls	3	394	1	....

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 red wheat, 2 cars rejected winter, 20 cars No. 2 spring, 23 cars No. 3 do, 9 cars other grades (55 wheat); 211 cars No. 2 corn, 64 cars high mixed, 151 cars rejected, 51 cars other grades (477 corn); 33 cars No. 2 white and mixed oats, 42 cars rejected (75 oats); 8 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 2 barley, 8 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars No. 4 do. Total, 634 cars, or 325,000 bu. Inspected out: 13,001 bu wheat, 163,305 bu corn, 1,307 bu oats, 2,817 bu rye, 4,046 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were generally higher yesterday, and some of them were stronger; but with less doing except in oats and corn. The weather was fine, and receipts of grain increasing, but the shorts were afraid they had overdone things the previous day, and some of them "retracted." The near approach of the close of the month was a reason for advancing the price of wheat on those who were still short for April, and there were telegrams telling of damage by rust in Texas and chinch bug in Southern Illinois and Missouri. This tended to strengthen wheat, while oats took a sharp upturn under an active demand by May shorts. This stiffened corn, though the latter was not so much wanted by shippers. Provisions ranged higher, in company with grain, but there was very little demand either for spot or futures, and the market was unusually dull, with lower prices for hogs. The later feeling was weak all round, New York being depressed by the large importations of breadstuffs into the British Isles. There was a heavy tone in corn in the afternoon, as the longs were unloading freely and wheat was easy. Mess pork closed 2½@5c higher, at $18.10@18.12½ for June and $18.27½@18.30 for July. Lard closed 5c higher, at $11.02½@11.05 seller May and $11.17½@11.20 for June. Short ribs closed firm, at $10.07½@10.10 for June. Wheat closed steadier on futures, at $1.39@1.40 for April and $1.30½@1.30⅝ for June. Corn closed ½c lower, at 70½c bid for April and 70⅝@70¾c May. Oats closed 1@2c higher, at 51¼@51⅜c for May, 49½@49⅝c for June, and 44¾@44⅞c for July. Rye closed weak, at 86c cash, 85@86c seller May, and 80c seller July. Barley closed unchanged, at $1.08 nominally for No. 2 cash and 92c for No. 3. Hogs were 10c lower at the close, at $6.75@7.25 for light and at $6.75@7.65 for heavy. Cattle were 15@20c lower, with sales at $3.75@8.00. Dry-goods jobbers were fairly busy. Not only is there still a good attendance of buyers in person, but mail and telegraph orders are arriving freely. Prices remain steady. Groceries were fairly active and generally firm. Sugars, however, were weak and were offered ⅛c lower. Rice and sirups remain strong. There was an unchanged market for dairy products. Butter was in rather better request and there was less pressure to sell. Cheese remained quite, but, being in light supply, was firmly held. Nothing new was developed in the leather, bagging, coal, and pig-iron markets. Dried fruits were in fair request, with raisins firmer, prunes easier, and other lines unchanged. Fish remained firm. Oils were fairly active and steady.

Broom-corn shows a little more activity, prices remaining steady. Green fruits indicate no material change either in demand or supply, quotations generally holding firm. Eggs were steady at 14½@15c per doz for fresh. Hides, grease, and tallow are inactive, the former trade especially so, sales made being at irregular figures. Metals and tinners' ware continue active and firm for all descriptions. Potatoes are fairly active and steady for the choice stock at $1.00@1.10 per bu by the car-lot, but outside of this sales are made mostly to peddlers at very low prices. Wool is quiet and unchanged. Seeds were offered in very light quantities, timothy selling at $2.18@2.20 for prime, clover at $4.30@4.50 for prime to choice, and flaxseed being quotable at $1.36@1.40 for good to choice. Hungarian was a shade easier at 90@92. Hay was in fair demand at about Wednesday's prices.

Lake freights were active and lower, corn to Buffalo paying 2¼c, the engagement aggregating 260,000 bu corn and 45,000 bu wheat. For corn to Sarnia 1¼c was paid.

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs of grain and 30c on provisions from Chicago to New York. Through to Liverpool was called rather dull at 22½c.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 109,000 bu. The shipments from the same ports were reported at 21,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 43,000 bu.

The following are reported on ocean passage:

	April 22, '82.	April 15, '82.	April 23, '81.
Wheat and flour, qrs.	2,600,000	2,425,000	2,475,000
Corn, qrs.	180,000	170,000	430,000

A New Orleans paper contains the information that five steamer cargoes of wheat are on the way (by rail) to that city from California. The wheat was sold to be delivered there the first week in May, and is contracted to go through to Europe in thirty-five days. This is indeed a new departure. It has long been talked of by British grain merchants as a fact of the future which might be expected to revolutionize the trade.

The proposition to permit the delivery of winter wheat on contracts calling for spring wheat was formally placed before the Board of Trade yesterday—being posted in the usual way. There was also another posting of wheat, some 46,000 bu in the National Elevator being declared out of condition. This lessens by so much the quantity available for delivery on April contracts and gives the longs an additional advantage. They advanced the price yesterday.

They say now that our surplus wheat is wanted for distillation, being too valuable for milling purposes.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were unusually quiet, and steadier, with a firm tone, though there was little demand, and the local hog market was lower. The Liverpool telegrams quoted lard 3d higher and short clears 3d lower, while our reported shipments of meats were larger than expected, and those of lard were high. There was a dearth of outside orders here both for spot and futures, and the local trading seemed to be mostly in changes, with no feature of importance.

MESS PORK—Advanced 12½@15c per brl, partly fell back, and closed 5c above the latest prices of Wednesday, at $18.10@18.12½ seller June and $18.00 asked for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 6,000 brls seller May at $17.95@18.02½; 11,250 brls seller June at $18.07½@18.20; 9,000 brls seller July at $18.22½@18.37½; and 500 brls seller August at $18.47½. Total, 26,750 brls. The following gives the range of the day, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
May	$17.92½	$17.95 @18.02½	$17.95
June	18.05	18.07½@18.20	18.10
July	18.25	18.22½@18.37½	18.27½
August	18.45	@ 18.47½	18.45

LARD—Advanced 10½@12c per 100 lbs, and closed 5c above the latest prices of Wednesday, at $11.17½@11.20 seller June and $11.02½ for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 4,250 tcs seller May at $11.02½@11.10; 7,000 tcs seller June at $11.12½@11.25; 7,000 tcs seller July at $11.25@11.37½; 1,750 tcs seller August at $11.42½@11.47½; 1,250 tcs seller September at $11.60@11.62½; and 500 tcs seller October at $11.55. Total, 21,750 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including Call Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
May	$11.00	$11.02½@11.10	$11.02½
June	11.12½	11.12½@11.25	11.17½
July	11.25	11.25 @11.37½	11.30
August	11.35	11.42½@11.47½	11.42½

MEATS—Were a shade firmer on futures, with nothing doing for shipment. Sales were reported of 450,000 lbs short ribs at $10.05 spot, $10.05 seller June, $10.15 seller July, and $10.22½@10.27½ seller August; 240 tcs sweet-pickled hams (light) at 12½c. The prices of cut meats were as follows at 2 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$10.05	$ 7.25	$10.00	$10.35
Do, boxed	10.30	7.50	10.25	10.60
May, loose	10.05	7.30	10.00	10.35
June, loose	10.07½	7.40	10.00	10.40

Short ribs closed at $10.07½@10.10 seller June and $10.15@10.17½ seller July. Long clears were quoted at $9.90 loose and $10.15 boxed; Cumberlands, 10¼@10½c boxed; long-cut hams, 11½@12c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 11½@12c for 16@18 lb averages; green hams, same averages, 10¾@11c.

Bacon quoted at 8¼@8½c for shoulders, 11¼@11½c for short ribs, 11¾@11⅞c for short clears, 12½@13c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $11.00@11.50 for mess, $12.00@12.50 for extra mess, and $24.00@25.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was rather quiet and very firm. The scarcity of milling wheat, even at current prices, was given as a reason for light offerings, and a strong attitude on the part of holders. There was a light inquiry for shipment. Sales were reported of 75 brls winters and 150 brls rye on private terms; 860 bags and 440 brls springs at $3.50@4.25 for low grades. Total equal to 1,270 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.00@7.00; shipping springs, $5.50@7.00; the low grade springs, $3.25@5.00. Rye flour was quoted at about $5.00@5.12½.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in better supply, and easier. Sales were reported of 18 cars bran at $19.50@21.00; 11 cars middlings at $21.00@23.00—all per ton.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active, but ranged higher. The market for June advanced 1c, then declined 1½c, and closed about the same as on Wednesday, while April was 1c higher. The British markets were called quiet, but firm, and the quantity here available for delivery on contracts was reduced 46,000 bu by the posting of so much in the National Elevator, while our receipts continued small. The "posting" scarcely helped the price of the longer futures, as some people were mean enough to construe it as a reflection on the character of the other wheat in store; and it perhaps increased the number of outside buyers' orders. There was also some uncertainty with regard to the proposed new rules which would affect the wheat deal. But holders of futures were firmer, in sympathy with the higher prices for this month insisted on by the leading longs and the promise of a further advance today. Then came advices from St. Louis of numerous telegrams from Southern Illinois and Missouri stating that millions of chinch-bugs are at work in the wheat-fields, and that some farmers are already plowing up land seeded to wheat last fall. Other telegrams said, "Texas crop half ruined by rust and chinch-bug." But this news did not seem to produce much effect, and the market weakened later when New York was quoted weak with shippers holding back because afraid of the effect of large importations into Great Britain. Seller April was held all the time at $1.40, with few settlements at that figure. Car lots of No. 2 closed nominally at $1.39, and No. 3 was quoted at $1.16@1.26, according to location. Spot sales were reported of 18 cars No. 2 at $1.39; 1 car No. 3 at $1.20; and 24 cars by sample at 92c@$1.26. Total about 18,000 bu. Seller June opened at $1.30½@1.30⅝, sold at $1.30⅝, advanced to $1.31⅜, and settled back irregularly at $1.30½ at the close. Seller May ranged 1c below June, and July was about 2½c below June. Seller August sold at $1.16½@1.17, closing at $1.16½, and the year sold sparingly at $1.05½@1.06. The following table shows the range of the day on the principal deals, including Call Board transactions:

	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.38	$1.39	$1.39
Seller April	1.38½	1.39 @1.40	1.39½
Seller May	1.29⅝	1.29⅝@1.30⅜	1.29⅝
Seller June	1.30⅝	1.30⅝@1.31⅜	1.30½
Seller July	1.27⅞	1.28 @1.29	1.28⅜

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were reported of 3 cars by sample at $1.10@1.23; 1 car No. 3 at $1.14 in store.

CORN—Was active, in a spasmodic way, and higher. It was sometimes strong. The market for May advanced 1⅜c, declined 1½c, and closed ⅜c higher than on Wednesday afternoon, while the longer futures ranged relatively lower. The British markets were quiet, but the cables said "firm," which was scarcely confirmatory of the news of the previous day that Danubian corn was offered there in greater plenty. New York showed little change. Our receipts were larger, but not so big as some had expected, as receipts now carry into May delivery on first storage. Our shipments were only moderate, and the shipping demand yesterday was very tame. No. 2 was kept up by the price of futures, but rejected was relatively heavy, closing at 68½c, with fresh receipts of No. 2 at 71½c. The trading in futures was more largely in big lumps than usual, the smaller operators doing little between whiles. Spot sales were reported of 74 cars high mixed at 71@72½c; 2 cars new do at 70c; 35,000 bu and 74 cars No. 2 at 71¼@72c; 103 cars new mixed and rejected at 68½@70c; 20 cars by sample at 68½@76½c on track; and 180 cars do at 70@76½c free on board. Total about 275,000 bu. Seller May opened at 71⅜c, sold at 71½c, advanced to 72⅜c bid, declined to 71⅛c, and closed at 71¼c bid. Seller the month ranged ⅝c below May, June was ⅝@¾c below May, and July averaged a shade below May. Seller August was quoted ⅛@¼c over July, and September at ⅜c below July. October sold at 68⅜@70⅛c, and the year at 57⅛@57⅜c. The following table shows the range of the day on the principal deals, including Call Board transactions:

	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot, fresh receipts	70¼	71½@72	70⅝
Seller April	70¼	71 @72	70¼
Seller May	71⅛	70⅝@72⅜	70⅝
Seller June	70¼	69⅝@72⅛	69⅞
Seller July	70⅜	70¼@72⅛	70⅛

OATS—Were strong at the opening, selling ¼@⅜c higher than the Call prices of Tuesday. Prices advanced rapidly, seller May leading the list, until an advance of 1⅜@2¼c was recorded on May and June and ⅜@⅝c on the later deliveries. New York dispatches reported a strong market and an advance of about 1¼c there. Prices eased off a trifle just before the close, but the feeling on the part of buyers generally was one of confidence. Cash sold early at 52½c, an advance of 3¼c over Wednesday, but at the close could not be quoted better than 51½@52c. May sold from 49½@52¼c, closing at 51⅛c. June ranged at 48¾@50¾c, closing at 49⅝c. July sold early at 44¼c, sold up to 45½c, and closed at 44⅞c. August ranged at 37¼@37⅝c, and the year sold in a small way at 35c. The transactions were heavier than for several days. Samples were in demand and higher. Cash sales were made of 6 cars at 50@52½c for No. 2 in store; 28 cars by sample at 50@51c for rejected mixed; 51½@55c for rejected white; 51½@52c for No. 2, and 53@54½c for No. 2 white on track; 45 cars at 50@51½c for rejected mixed; 51@52½c for rejected white; 50½@53c for No. 2 and 52½@54c for No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 50,000 bu. The following were the closing prices Wednesday, together with the range yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot	49½	51½@52½	51½
Seller April	49¾	51½@52½	51¼
Seller May	49	49½@52¼	49⅝
Seller June	48¾	48¾@50¾	49⅝
Seller July	44⅛	44¼@45½	44⅞
Seller August	37⅛	37¼@37⅝	37⅛

RYE—Was dull and weak, a round lot of No. 2 in store selling at 86c, May being held at 86c, with bidders at 85c. July 80c sellers, and August 75c bid. Cash sales were made of 1 car and 5,000 bu at 86@86½c for No. 2 in store; 7 cars by sample at 85@88c for No. 2, and 82@84c for rejected on track. Total equal to about 4,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was lifeless outside the sample market. Samples were in good demand and firm at Wednesday's prices. No. 2 cash in store was nominally quotable at $1.08, and No. 3 at 92c. Cash sales were made of 13 cars by sample at 80@83½c for No. 5, 92@98c for No. 4, and 99c@$1.09 for No. 3 on track; 3 cars at 80c for No. 4, and $1.05 for No. 3 free on board. Total equal to about 8,000 bu.

SEEDS—There were generally light offerings, with a correspondingly light demand. Prime timothy was quotable at $2.18@2.20, clover seed at $4.30@4.50 for prime to choice, and flaxseed at $1.36@1.40. Hungarian was a trifle easier at 90@92c. Sales were made of 110 bags clover-seed at $4.25@4.35; 1 car and 671 bags timothy-seed at $1.77½@2.18; 2 cars Hungarian at 90c for cash and seller April; 155 bags millet at $1.75@2.25 for German; 3 cars flaxseed at $1.35@1.40.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed unchanged, at $1.39@1.40 for April, $1.29⅝@1.29¾ for May, $1.30½@1.30⅝ for June, $1.28⅜@1.28½ for July, $1.16½@1.16⅝ for August, $1.07½@1.08 for September, $1.05⅝@1.05¾ for the year. Sales were made of 585,000 bu at $1.39@1.40 seller April, $1.29⅝@1.29¾ seller May, $1.30½@1.30⅝ seller June, $1.28⅜@1.28½ seller July, $1.16½@1.16⅝ seller August, $1.08 seller September, and $1.05¾ seller the year; 35,000 bu winter wheat sold at $1.13 for August. Corn closed ¼c lower, at 71@71¼c for April, 70⅝@70⅞c for May, 68¾@70c for June, 70⅛@70⅜c for July, 71¼@71⅜c for August, 70⅝@71⅛c for September, 68⅜@69c for October, and 57⅛@57¼c for the year. Sales were made of 2,535,000 bu at 70⅝@71⅛c seller May, 69⅝@70⅛c seller June, 70⅛@70⅜c seller July, 71⅜@71½c seller August, and 57¼c seller the year. Oats closed ¼c lower, at 51⅛@51¼c for May, 49½@49⅝c for June, 44⅞@44⅞c for July, and 37⅛@37¼c for August. Sales were made of 445,000 bu at 51⅛@51¼c seller May, 49⅝@49⅝c seller June, 44⅞@44⅞c seller July, and 37⅛@37⅛c seller August. Mess pork closed unchanged, at $17.92½@17.97½ for May, $18.10@18.12½ for June, $18.27½@18.30 for July, $18.45@18.47½ for August, and $16.55@16.75 for the year, with sales of 1,750 brls at $18.10 seller June, and $18.27½@18.30 seller July. Lard closed unchanged, at $11.02½@11.05 for May, $11.17½@11.20 for June, $11.30@11.32½ for July, $11.42½@11.45 for August, $11.55@11.57½ for September, $11.50@11.55 for October, and $10.95@11.00 for the year. Sales were made of 2,750 tcs at $11.05 seller May, $11.17½@11.20 seller June, and $11.30@11.32½ seller July. Short ribs closed unchanged, at $10.00@10.05 for May, $10.07½@10.10 for June, $10.15@10.17½ for July, and $10.22½@10.25 for August, with sales of 50,000 bu at $10.15 seller July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is light and prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	10 @10½
Green, self-working	9 @ 9½
Red-tipped, self-working	9
Inferior and common	7 @ 8
Crooked	5 @ 7
Whisk-brush corn	10 @15

BEANS—Are steady, good to choice selling at $3.25@3.75, with common stock selling at $2.00@3.00.

BAGGING—The demand was unimproved. There was a light movement at the following quotations:

Stark	23	Burlaps	11 @12
Otter Creek	19	Gunnies, single	14 @15
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	26 @27
American	19	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—No further decline was sustained. Buyers are taking hold a little more freely than for some time previous, and the downward tendency appears to be temporarily checked. The receipts now show a steady increase, but they are still very moderate, and there is little or no accumulation. We again quote as follows:

Creamery, fancy	27@29	Common grades	16@18
Do, fair to choice	24@26	Packing stock	14@15
Dairy, choice	25@27	Inferior	12@13
Dairy, fair to good	20@23	Grease	8@10

CHEESE—Was quoted about as before. There was a moderate supply and a light demand at the following range of prices:

Full cream	13 @14
Part skim, Cheddar choice	11½@12½
Part skim, flat, choice	10 @11
Part skim, common to fair	7 @ 8
Low grades	2 @ 4

COAL—Trade was inactive. Prices remain nominally unchanged, ranging as follows:

Anthracite, egg	$7.25	Piedmont	$ 6.00
Do, range and nut	7.50	Indiana block	5.50
Erie	6.50	Illinois	4.00@4.50
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Minonk	4.00

COOPERAGE—Was steady at 90@95c for pork barrels and $1.17½@1.20 for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were a shade steady at 14½@15c per doz.

FISH—There was continued firmness for all descriptions. Owing to the high price of meats there is a better demand for fish than is usual to the season, and as stocks are small prices will probably continue dear. We quote:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 7.00 @ 7.25
Whitefish, family, ½-brl	4.00 @ 4.75
Trout, per ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.60
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.00 @ 6.25
Mackerel—Large family	5.25 @ 5.50
Mackerel—Fat family	5.35 @ 5.50
Codfish—George's, 100 lbs	6.00 @ 6.25
Codfish—Grand Bank	5.50 @ 5.75
Codfish—Dressed	7½@ 8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	8.00 @ 8.50
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.10 @ 1.15
Herring—Scaled, per box	28 @ 30
California salmon, ½-brl, new	9.00 @ 9.25

FRUITS AND NUTS—Valencia raisins are higher, and other kinds remain very firm. Prunes are off a trifle. There was a comparatively steady market for other lines. We quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6½@ 7
Figs, layers	10 @ 12
Prunes, Turkish	7 @ 7¼
Prunes, Bohemian	6 @ 6¾
Raisins, layers	2.65
Raisins, London layers	2.85 @2.90
Raisins, Valencia	12 @ 12¼
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.75
Zante currants	5¾@ 6
Citron	15 @ 16

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	13½@ 14
Apples, evaporated, boxes	12½@ 13½
Apples, sliced	6¾@ 7
Apples, Eastern, quarters	6¼@ 6¾
Apples, Southern	5¾@ 6
Peaches, unpared, halves	5¾@ 6
Raspberries	31 @ 32
Blackberries	13 @ 13½
Pitted cherries	18 @ 19

NUTS.

Filberts	11 @ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	19 @ 20
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	6½@ 6¾
Pecans	10½@ 14

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	6 @ 8
Virginia	9½@ 11
Red Tennessee	6½@ 7½

GREASE—The market is slow at the annexed prices:

City white	8¼
City brown	5¾@5⅞
City yellow	6¾@ 7
Country white "A"	7¾
Country white "B"	6¾
Country yellow	5¾@6
Country brown	5 @5½

GREEN FRUIT—Apples were steady, with few choice in the market. Oranges and lemons unchanged. We quote:

Apples, fair to choice, per brl	$3.00@ 4.50
Cranberries, per brl	8.00@12.00
Lemons, per box	3.50@ 4.50
Oranges, Messina, per box	4.00@ 5.50
Oranges, California, per box	5.00

GROCERIES—The sugar market continued weak and the quotations were lowered ⅛c. Rice was strong and higher. Sirups also were very firm. There was a steady market for other goods. Below are the quotations:

RICE.

Carolina	7½@ 8¼
Louisiana	7 @ 8¼
Rangoon	7½@ 8

COFFEE.

Java	19 @22½
Java, choice Mandaling	26 @27½
Maracaibo	12½@14½
Mexican, prime to choice	12½@13½
Mexican, fair to good	11 @12½
Rio, fancy	11¾@12
Rio, prime to choice	11½@11¾
Rio, fair to good	10½@11¼
Rio, common	9½@10
Rio, roasting	8½@ 9

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾
Crushed	10½
Powdered	10¼
Granulated, standard	10¼
Granulated, not standard	10
A standard	9¾
A No. 2	9⅝@ 9⅝
Extra C	9¼@ 9⅜
No. 1	9 @ 9⅛
Yellow	8 @ 8¾

SIRUP.

Corn	48 @52
Sugar	45 @55
Blackstrap	31 @32
New Orleans molasses, new	50 @75

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @15½
Clover	33 @35
Pepper	18 @19
Cassia	20 @21
Nutmegs	80 @85

HAY—Was fairly active and steady at Wednesday's figures. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$13.50@14.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	12.00@12.50
Mixed	10.00@10.50
Upland prairie	9.50@10.00
No. 1 prairie	7.00@ 8.00

HIDES—The market is dull and weak at quotations:

Green-cured, light, per lb	7¾
Green-cured, heavy	7¼@ 7½
Part cured	6¾
Damaged hides	6
Green salted, bulls	6
Calf, per lb	12
Dry-salted, per lb	12½
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @35

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin kips are classed as damaged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—An active trade is reported, prices remaining firm. We quote:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box	$ 6.75
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	8.50
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.50
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.00
Pig-tin, per lb	24 @ 26
Bar-tin	27
Solder	15 @ 16
Bar-lead	6¼
Lead-pipe	26
Copper bottoms, per lb	32
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	40
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	40
Planished, cut to size	3¼
Sheet-zinc, per lb	4.50
Sheet-iron, No. 24	4.65
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	5.00
Sheet-iron, No. 27	5.20
Common bar-iron rates	2.50
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 12	12½@ 13¼
American planished iron, "B"	9
American do, "A"	10
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12½@ 16

Discount on galvanized iron is 30 per cent on Juniata and 35 to 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Were firm at $3.50 rates and $3.40 by the car-lot.

OILS—Were without change. Trade was active and the general market was steady and firm. Below are the prices current:

Carbon, Elaine	16½	Linseed, boiled	63
Carbon, 175 test	12¾	Whale, winter	70
Carbon, 150 test	9¾	Sperm	$ 1.30
Carbon, 110 test	9½	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	11½	Neatsfoot, extra	80
Carbon, Wis., W. W.	11½	Neatsfoot, No. 1	70
Carbon, Wis., P. W.	9¾	Bank	45
Carbon, Mich., W. W.	13¼	Straits	47
Carbon, Mich., P. W.	11½	Turpentine	59
Lard, current make	90	Miners'	60@65
Lard, No. 1	70	Naphtha, deo. 60 deg	10
Lard, No. 2	55	Gasoline, deo. 74 deg	13
Linseed, raw	60	Gasoline, deo. 87 deg	21

POTATOES—Prime stock holds firm at $1.00@1.10 for home-grown, with Canadas at about the same figure. The foreign stock is still very large, and most of it in a poor condition. Really choice imported potatoes command 75c per bu on track, but the bulk of them sell at 25@40c. New Southern potatoes are held at $5.00@6.00 per brl. The few choice sweet potatoes sell at $6.00@7.00.

POULTRY—Chickens were in fair request, selling at 8@11c for live and 10@13c for dressed. Live turkeys were held at 14c. Live geese were quotable at $4.50@7.00 per doz, and ducks at $5.00.

SALT—Was steady at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$ 1.00
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.80
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.25
Ground alum, in bags	1.15
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

TALLOW—Is slow at 8@8½c for city and 7½c for No. 1 country rendered, with No. 2 country at 6½@6¾c.

WHISKY—Finished goods were quoted steady on a basis of $1.19 per gallon.

WOOL—The market is quiet at quotations. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	37@38
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35
Fine and unwashed fleece	18@20
Coarse and unwashed fleece	18@19
Medium and unwashed fleece	24@27
Medium and washed fleece	37@40
Fine washed fleece	37@40
Coarse washed fleece	30@32

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,508	21,812	3,80[illegible]
Tuesday	2,165	17,839	1,346
Wednesday	4,083	22,615	1,509
Thursday	8,000	25,000	1,800
Total	17,456	87,266	8,508
Same time last week	20,750	98,335	10,521
Shipments—			
Monday	1,279	7,480	2,608
Tuesday	2,384	7,150	1,313
Wednesday	2,086	10,167	1,8[illegible]
Total	5,749	24,806	5,671

CATTLE—There was a very pronounced increase yesterday in the receipts. A sharp reaction in prices was the result, the market dropping off 15@20c on shipping grades. At the decline there was fair activity, though during the early hours trade was sluggish, holders being slow to respond to the demands of buyers. Butchers' stuff did not share in the decline. There was more of that class than on any day lately, but butchers and canners were both actively engaged, and there proved to be no more common cattle than required to meet the wants of those two classes. Stockers were rather lower. Few country buyers were present, and yard speculators did not seem inclined to do much, except at a considerable reduction from the extreme prices lately ruling. The day's work was done mostly at $4.50@5.50 for butchers' stock, and at $6.70@7.35 for common to choice shipping steers. There were a few sales of prime steers at $7.50@7.75, and for two loads of extra quality averaging 1,526 lbs and 1,675 lbs respectively $8.00 was obtained, which is the highest price yet paid. Among the offerings were some good Texans. Gregory, Cooley & Co. sold 233 head, averaging from 712 to 840 lbs, at $5.00@5.30. They were good handy little cattle, and sold at a big price. A considerable number of cattle were left over, and there was a pretty weak feeling at the finish.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$7.60@7.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	7.30@7.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	6.90@7.15
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	6.50@6.75
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	4.25@5.25
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.75@5.00
Interior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	3.25@3.65
Veals—Per 100 lbs	4.50@7.75
Milch cows	30.00@55.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
16	1,675	$8.00	19	1,018	$6.75
17	1,526	8.00	35	1,233	6.60
32	1,470	7.65	32	1,103	6.50
133	1,400	7.40	16	1,083	6.70
38	1,468	7.45	18	1,057	6.40
17	1,461	7.50	77	1,071	6.37½
16	1,309	7.40	37	1,138	6.35
19	1,288	7.30	17	1,025	6.15
19	1,130	7.25	24	956	6.10
65	1,306	7.25	50	1,080	6.00
81	1,350	7.30	16	1,113	6.25
17	1,411	7.15	17	1,006	5.75
51	1,381	7.35	18	971	5.75
47	1,397	7.35	21	924	5.60
18	1,336	7.40	30 dist. bulls	1,345	5.40
22	1,228	7.25	16 dist. bulls	1,322	5.35
57	1,459	7.30	16	935	5.50
70	1,161	7.00	17	844	4.50
28	1,150	7.00	15	1,030	5.75
84	1,263	7.30	23	806	5.35
34	1,405	7.40	130 Texas	835	5.30
35	1,351	7.25	55 Texas	712	5.00
34	1,403	7.25	25 Texas	781	5.00
16	1,300	6.90	73 Texas	840	5.00
19	1,159	6.90	17	912	5.00
10	983	6.85	17	[illegible]	5.00
31	1,343	7.35	61 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,523	[illegible]	15 dist. bulls	1,432	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,289	7.30	18 dist. bulls	1,349	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,282	7.15	59 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,127	6.70	12 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,309	6.65	20 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,300	[illegible]	14 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,222	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,122	6.80	18 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,080	6.85	18 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,002	5.50	18 stockers	740	4.00
[illegible]	1,021	6.65	18	621	3.80

HOGS—Prices were lower. The receipts were larger than usual, and buyers did not seem very eager to invest. Trade opened very dull. It became fairly active, however, after prices had been lowered 5@10c, though the market continued weak to the end; indeed, the late sales were at the lowest prices of the day, sellers finding it difficult to get within 10c of Wednesday's prices. Sales of poor to choice light were at $6.75@7.30 and inferior to choice heavy at $6.75@7.75, though but little trading was done above $7.60, and not much below $6.90. Skips went at $5.00@6.00. The closing quotations were $6.75@7.25 for light and $6.75@7.65 for heavy.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Were in brisk demand, and sold higher. There was a light supply, and there was competition enough to carry up prices fully 25c per 100 lbs, poor to extra selling at $4.50@8.00. Some inferior were closed out at $5.50@5.85, but nothing sold below $5.... The top price was obtained for a lance drove of Nebraska sheep, fed by S. F. Folsom, Bancroft, Neb.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 300; very active; strong and higher; offerings chiefly grass Texans of common to good quality, which brought $4.00@5.25, and one lot steers, averaging 1,024, sold at $5.30; good to choice cows and heifers range $4.75@5.75; common to fair, $4.00@4.50; steers, $5.50@7.00; heavy do, $7.00@7.50; exports, $7.25@7.75; one lot steers, averaging 1,464, brought $7.90; native butchers' steers, $5.75@6.50; stockers and feeders scarce, $4.50@5.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, 1,000; active and higher; fair to fancy, wooled, $5.00@7.00; clipped, $4.00@6.00.

HOGS—Active and strong; light to best Yorkers, $6.75@7.15; Baltimores, $7.20@7.50; packing, $7.00@7.50; butchers' to fancy, $7.45@7.80; pigs, $6.50@6.60; receipts, 3,400; shipments, 1,300.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 29 car-loads; no trade in live cattle; an exporter reserved all the live animals for shipment to England; dressed beef firm at 12½@13½c for ordinary to prime sides; shipments, 620 quarters beef, 171 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts 11 car-loads; fairly active; all sold; fair to prime unshorn sheep offered at $6.00@...; clipped do, $5.75@...; unshorn yearlings, $...@...; clipped do, 7@7¼c; spring lambs from Jersey sold at $4.00@6.00 per head; dressed mutton, 12@14c.

HOGS—Receipts, 4 car-loads; none offered for sale alive; nominally firm at $7.40@7.80 per 100 lbs.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, April 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 500; shipments, 300; market weak, slow, and 10c lower; native steers, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs, $5.75@6.25; cows, $3.25@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,100; shipments, 2,600; steady and fairly active at $6.15@7.35; bulk sales, $6.80@7.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, 600; steady and unchanged.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, April 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 782 head; market firm at yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,250 head; market firm and active; Philadelphias, $7.50@7.90; Yorkers, $7.00@7.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,100 head; market firm; selling 10@15c higher than yesterday.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 27.—HOGS—Excited and higher; receipts, 1,200; shipments, 500; mixed packing, $6.75@7.35; light and bacon, $6.75@7.50; no heavy shipping offered.

CATTLE—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 280; shipments, 240.

SHEEP—Active and firm; receipts, 300; shipments, 600.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—HOGS—Fairly active and a shade higher; common and light, $5.75@7.35; packing and butchers', $6.85@7.85; receipts, 1,400; shipments, 480.

LUMBER.

Only half a dozen cargoes were on the market yesterday. Piece-stuff was a trifle weaker, and we revise our quotations accordingly:

Green piece-stuff	$12.50@13.00
Green common-inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@17.00
Extra good and select	22.00@27.00
Green good inch	18.00@22.00
Boards and strips	13.00@28.00
Standard shingles	2.75@ 2.90
Extra shingles	2.85@ 3.00
Lath	2.25

Business at the yards is active for all descriptions. We give the quotations for dry lumber, green being $1.00 per 1,000 feet less:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch	$ [illegible]
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	[illegible]
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	[illegible]
First and second clear, dressed siding	[illegible]
Common dressed siding	[illegible]
A siding strips	[illegible]
A siding	[illegible]
Flooring, second common, dressed	[illegible]
Box boards, 13-inch	[illegible]
A stock boards, 13@16-inch, rough	[illegible]
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	[illegible]
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	[illegible]
Fencing flooring	[illegible]
Fencing, first quality	[illegible]
Fencing, No. 2	[illegible]
Common boards, 18@20 ft	[illegible]
Common boards, 18@20 ft	[illegible]
Dimension stuff	[illegible]
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft	[illegible]
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 16 ft	[illegible]
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	[illegible]
Pickets, square head	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
Shingles, clear	[illegible]
Shingles, extra A	[illegible]
Shingles, standard	[illegible]
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch, round	[illegible]
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch	[illegible]
Third clear	[illegible]
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch	[illegible]
Maple, common	[illegible]
Maple, clear flooring	[illegible]
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	[illegible]
Cherry plank, first and second clear	[illegible]
Blackwalnut, first and second, inch	[illegible]
Blackwalnut, common	[illegible]

Following is the bulletin of the Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange for April 26:

TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	[illegible]	[illegible]
1881	72,480,000	[illegible]
Increase	136,265,000	[illegible]

SALES AND SHIPMENTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	542,118,000	[illegible]
1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase	217,565,000	[illegible]

LAKE RECEIPTS.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	[illegible]	[illegible]
1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase	124,455,000	[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 13s 6d; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 9s ...; spring, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 10s 3d; ...

3, 9s 10d; club, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 10s 2d. Corn, 6s 10d.
PROVISIONS—Pork, 82s 6d. Lard, 55s 6d.
LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 49s 6d; long clear dull at 50s; short clear dull at 51s 6d. Hams—Long cut firmer at 59s. Corn—Mixed old, steady at 6s 10d. Turpentine spirits steady at 46s, at London steady at 46s 6d.
LIVERPOOL, April 27—Evening.—COTTON—In fair demand at 6 11-16@6¾d; sales, 12,000; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,600.
PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 117s 6d. American lard, 55s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 50s 6d.
CHEESE—Fine American, 63s.
LONDON, April 27.—TURPENTINE—Spirits, 46s@46s 6d.
ANTWERP, April 27.—PETROLEUM, 17¾f.
The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Wheat—Not much doing. Corn—Not much doing; 6s 9½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but firm. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat steady. Corn firm. Pork, 81s 6d. Lard 3d higher, at 56s 6d. Bacon—L. C., 50s 6d; S. C. dull and 3d lower at 51s 9d. Tallow, 40s. Cheese is higher, at 63s. Beef quiet and 6d lower, at 117s 6d.
LONDON, April 27.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet at 6s 9½d. MARK LANE—Cargoes of coast—Wheat firmly held. Corn—None offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steady. Corn firmer; fair average quality of American mixed corn for shipment during April and May, 32s 6d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 27.—GRAIN—The movement in winter wheat comparatively spiritless. The offerings, even for forward delivery, moderate, but the inquiry tame throughout—the speculative interest showing continued and decided hesitancy here as well as the West. The export call has been very light. Millers have been purchasing quite sparingly. No. 2 red wheat on the option hardened to the extent of about ¼@⅜c through the earlier trading, which, however, was unusually slow. Through the afternoon the drift was to weakness, and, under some increase in the offerings and unfavorable reports from the interior markets, prices declined about ⅝@1¼c a bu. Near the extreme close, in sympathy with a rally at the West, values again hardened here about ¼@½c a bu, leaving off firmly. Very light clearings reported as a rule in winter wheat for early delivery, and values were quoted down for the day about ½c a bu. Spring wheat attracted little attention, though the advantage was in favor of buyers. Sales of 1,330,000 bu, including No. 2 red in elevator, at $1.47@1.47¼, closing at $1.47; do delivered (marketed last evening), mostly for $1.46 for export; do April, $1.46½@1.46¾, closing at $1.46¾ bid; do May, $1.46¾@1.47¼, closing at $1.47; do June, $1.46¾@1.47¼, closing at $1.46¾ bid; do July, $1.31@1.32¾, closing at $1.31¾; do August, $1.22¾@1.23¾, closing at $1.23 bid; do No. 3 red at $1.40; ungraded red at $1.15@1.47¼, as to quality; No. 1 white, in elevator, $1.42, closing at $1.42 asked; ungraded white at $1.35@1.42 (as to quality); No. 2 Chicago spring, prime, at $1.44 for export, closing at $1.44 asked; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, old, fair quality, in store at $1.35, for milling; ungraded spring at $1.35¼. Corn—Increased and much more urgent offerings for prompt delivery, and an utterly spiritless inquiry from all sources led to a further serious break in prices, the No. 2 grade yielding as much as 3@4c a bu, leaving off very irregularly. An active business reported in No. 2 on the option list, opening at advancing prices, and gaining about ⅜@1c a bu, favored by the more stimulating accounts from the interior, but through the afternoon breaking again, and receding as much as 1¼@2c a bu, on a renewed and pronounced pressure to place supplies, the accounts from Chicago having been very discouraging to the operators on the long side of the speculation, closing, however, generally a trifle stronger. Sales of 1,977,000 bu mixed Western ungraded at 80@85c, as to quality and condition; No. 2 white nominal, with Southern, from dock, at 93c. Oats exceptionally strong and buoyant, in view of the reports of the very moderate reserves at the interior, and restricted movement toward the seaboard, which quickened speculation and led to an advance of ¾@1¼c a bu on a fair movement, chiefly on the option line, the local-trade call having been very moderate, as checked in part by the rise, leaving off less firmly, partly in sympathy with the break in corn. Sales of 574,000 bu, including white Western ungraded at 60@64½c, as to quality; mixed Western ungraded, 60@61½c; white State, 63@65c, as to quality; mixed State, 60@63c, as to quality. Rye quiet and quoted somewhat weaker and irregular. Canada, in bond, to arrive, offered at 95c, with 94½c bid; a boat-load sold on private terms; do in store here also on private terms; prime State, for prompt delivery here, quoted at about 95c. Barley without change as to price, but dull.
PROVISIONS—Hog products generally less active and again quite variable, in the instance of Western steam lard on the option list opening a trifle higher, but subsequently weakening slightly, closing rather more steadily, as influenced in good part by the fluctuations of the West. Western mess pork attracted a fair share of attention for early delivery at strong prices, leaving off at $17.50@17.75 for old ordinary to choice brands, and $18.25 for new, and in the option line neglected, with April options quoted nominal, May options at $18.00@18.15, June at $18.15@18.30, and July nominal. Cut meats in moderate request and quoted firm. Bacon lifeless; long clear quoted at $10.75; short clear at $11.12½. Western steam lard in less demand for early delivery at about steady rates, with contract grade leaving off at $18.33¾, and in the option line moderately active opening at a slight advance, but subsequently yielding, and leaving off somewhat firmer, with May options closing at $11.30@11.32½; June, $11.35@11.37½; July, $11.45@11.47½; August, $11.50@11.55; September, $11.57½; October, $11.57½; November, nominal; December, nominal; and seller the remainder of the year, $11.20@11.22½.
TALLOW—In very moderate request, closing at 7¾@8c for prime, with sales in lots at 7¾@8c.
SUGARS—Raw quiet and weak at ⅛c for fair refining muscovado, with sales noted of muscovado at 7 17-32; do, cost and freight, on private terms; centrifugal, cost and freight, at 8⅛c; refined rather more sought after, and quoted in instances a trifle firmer.
FREIGHTS—Tonnage for chartering purposes has been moderately sought after, and quoted generally about steady. The berth-freight movement has been again quite spiritless, but indicative of little further changes as to rates, the hardening tendency in steam room for British ports continuing about the only favorable symptom. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included by steam flour at 3d@7½d (through freight by outport steamers as low as 3d); room for grain quoted at 1d (grain via Baltimore reported at 3d); provisions, in lots, at 1s 3d@5s (as to routes and dates of shipment); local shipments at 5s.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 27.—COTTON—Firm; holders asking higher prices; 12⅝@12¾c; futures dull; April, 12.29c; May, 12.2c; June, 12.43c; July, 12.56c; August, 12.70c; September, 12.32c; October, 11.70c; November, 11.50c; December, 11.53c; January, 11.61c.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 6,500 brls; exports, 2,900.
HAY—In good demand; 65c.
GROCERIES—Coffee dull and lower; Rio cargoes quoted at 8½@10¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice in fair demand and firm.
PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady; United, 76¼c; crude, 6¾@7¾c; refined, 7¾c.
RESIN—Firm; $2.47½@2.52½.
TURPENTINE—Quiet and firm at 58@59c.
EGGS—Western fresh higher and firm; 17½@18c.
BUTTER—Quiet and steady at 10@30c.
CHEESE—Dull and weak at 8@12¼c.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 27.—The month is closing with a quiet feeling in the wheat market. Large holders are not disposed to do anything more than to barely sustain prices. The fine weather and the prospect of free deliveries May 1 are stimulating scalpers to operate on the bear side, but the gains in either direction are only fractional. Today a depressed feeling was caused by the posting of a lot of wheat in Chicago. Sales of spot property were at the prices given on Wednesday, regular No. 2 in store going at $1.35 and the same grade free on board at $1.35. A small lot of No. 3 spring was sold at $1.16. This is a decline of 3c in the No. 3 grade within the week. Business in the options was fair at the opening, and prices ruled about ¼c over the closing of the previous day. June opened in the morning at $1.31¾ and closed in the afternoon at $1.31¼. May closed at $1.30¾, July at $1.28¾, and August at $1.28¼. A car of No. 2 spot was taken at $1.35¼ for milling. The stock in store has been cut down considerably by the deliveries to the millers, being now 1,079,000 bu, against 3,000,000 in store at this time a year ago and 4,180,000 two years ago. Receipts were 13,000 bu, against 10,000 the same day last year. Receipts at the five leading Western markets were 110,000 bu, against 183,000 a year ago. Shipments from these five ports were but 21,000 bu, against 193,000 a year ago.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, April 27.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; in fair demand.
GRAIN—Corn stronger; No. 2, 71¾c bid; rejected, 66¼c; new, 70c bid. Oats higher; No. 2, 47½@48c. Rye weaker; No. 1, 86¼@86½c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring, cash and April, 99½c bid.
PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $18.05 cash and May; $18.15 June. Lard, prime steam, $11.00 cash and May; $11.10 June.
HOGS—Quiet and lower at $6.75@7.25.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; barley, 6,500 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; barley, 12,000.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 27.—FLOUR—Unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat higher but unsettled, closing pretty firm, however; $1.30½@1.31 cash, $1.31¾ May, $1.23½ June, $1.13¾ July, $1.09½ August, $1.07¾ year. No. 3 do, $1.20 bid; No. 4 do, $1.12½ bid. Corn opened better but declined to 75¼@76¼c, cash, 72¾c May, 71¾c June, 73¼c July, 71¾c August, 53¾c year. Oats higher at 54c cash, 49¾c June, 40¾c July. Rye quiet at 83c. Barley quiet at 90c@1.10.
LEAD—Dull at $4.70.
BUTTER—Lower; creamery, 28@30c; dairy, 18@25c; country packed, 15@20c.
WHISKY—Steady at $1.18.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Pork $18.20 bid cash and April, $18.25 bid May, $18.37½ bid June. Dry-salt quiet; car-lots $7.20, $10.25, $10.30. Bacon firm at $7.90, $11.12½, $11.37½. Lard nominal.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 81,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 4,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.
Call—Wheat lower; $1.31⅛ May; $1.23 bid June; $1.13 July; $1.09 bid August; $1.04¼ for the year. Corn dull and lower; 72¾c May; 71¾c June; 72¼c July; 71¼c August; 53¾c bid for the year. Oats lower; 49½c June; 40¾c July.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 27.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western steady and inactive; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.43½@1.43¾; May, $1.43 asked; June, $1.43¾@1.43¾; July, $1.25¼@1.25¼; August, $1.21@1.21¼. Corn—Western higher; mixed, spot, 83@84c; April, 84c asked; May, 82@83c; June, 82¾c asked; July, 83@83½c asked; steamer, 83c bid. Oats quiet and lower; Western white, 56@58c; mixed, 54½@55c; Pennsylvania, 55@58c. Rye dull, at 95@98c.
HAY—Unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.
BUTTER—Steady; Western packed, 18@30c; roll, 18@25c.
EGGS—Easier at 16@17c.
PETROLEUM—Unchanged.
GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet; A soft, 9⅝c.
WHISKY—Firm at $1.22½@1.23.
FREIGHTS—Dull.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,536 brls; wheat, 25,208 bu; corn, 3,711 bu; oats, 881 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 443 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 178,564 bu; corn, 105,851 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. Rye flour quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.43¾; Michigan, steamer, grain depot, $1.34; No. 2 red, April, $1.43½@1.46; May, $1.44@1.44½; June, $1.42¾@1.43¾; July, $1.27½@1.27¾. Corn dull; options advanced ⅜@¾c; steamer, grain depot, 85c; sail mixed, April, 83@85c; May, 83@83½c; June, 81¾@81¾c; July, 81¾@81½c. Oats in good demand; No. 2 white, 56½c; No. 3 do, 57½c; mixed, 55@56c.
PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $19.00@19.50; prime do, $18.00@18.25. Lard quiet; kettle, 11¾@12c.
BUTTER—In fair demand and firm; creameries, 28@...

33c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 29@30c; do firsts, 26@28c.
EGGS—Quiet and steady at 16½@17c.
CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.
PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.
WHISKY—Firm at $1.21.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,400 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—None.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 27.—FLOUR—Steady; winter patents, $7.50@8.25.
GRAIN—Corn quiet; high mixed, 92½@93c; steamer yellow and No. 2 mixed, 91@92c. Oats easy; receipts liberal; No. 1 and extra white, 65@68c; No. 2 white, 63@65c; No. 3 do, 61@61½c; No. 2 mixed, 60c. Rye quiet.
PROVISIONS—Pork steady and firm. Beef quiet. Lard steady; 11¾@12¼c. Hams firm and unchanged.
BUTTER—Choice creameries, 29@31c; fair to good, 20@28c; ladle packed, 17@22c.
CHEESE—Steady.
EGGS—In fair demand; 17¼@18c.
Others unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 brls, 7,000 sacks; corn, 28,000 bu; wheat, 8,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,100 brls.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 27.—COTTON—Quiet at 11¾c.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red winter, $1.39@1.42 spot; $1.16¾ bid July. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed, 75@75¼c spot; 75c April; 75¼@75¾c May. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed, 53c. Rye dull; 93c. Barley stronger; 1.10@1.12.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm; $19.00. Lard stronger; $11.12½. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders, $7.25; clear rib, $10.25. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, $8.00; clear rib, $11.12½; clear, $11.75.
WHISKY—Firm at $1.17; combination sales finished goods, 500 brls on the basis of $1.17.
BUTTER—Heavy and lower; choice Western Reserve, 25c; choice Central Ohio, 20c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 27.—FLOUR—Quiet; high grades lower; $6.37½@7.25.
GRAIN—Corn in fair demand; white higher, at 97½c.
CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower; $4.20@4.25.
HAY—Dull and lower; prime, $23.00@24.00; choice, $25.00@26.00.
PROVISIONS—Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, packed, 7c. Hams—Sugar-cured in fair demand, but lower; canvased, 13@13½c.
WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.
GROCERIES—Sugar steady, with a fair demand. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice active and firm.
BRAN—Dull and lower; $1.40.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—PROVISIONS—In fair demand and firm. Mess pork, $19.00. Bulk shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 10½c; clear sides, $10.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib, 11¼c; clear, $11.80. Hams—Sugar-cured active, but not quotably higher. Lard firm and unchanged; choice leaf, 13¼c.
FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Dull and nominal. Wheat unchanged. Corn—No. 2 white, 85c; No. 2 mixed, 78@80c. Oats—No. 2 white, 57c; mixed, 56c.
COTTON—Firm at 11¾c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., April 27.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot, April, and May, $1.37½; June, $1.33¾; July, $1.16¾; August $1.12¾; year, $1.11½@1.12. Corn dull; high mixed, 75½c; No. 2, spot and April, 74¾c; May, 72c; June, 71¾c; July, 72¼c, year, 56¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 50½c.
Closed—Market quiet, nominal, and unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, none.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., April 27.—GRAIN—Corn active; firm; high mixed, 71@71½c. Oats firm; higher; No. 2 white, 51@51½c. Rye steady, unchanged; No. 2, 86@86½c.
HIGHWINES—Firm.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 450 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 56,-300 bu; rye, 1,800 bu; barley, 550 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 950 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 21,875 bu; rye, 5,500 bu; barley, none.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., April 27.—FLOUR—Unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm; cash, $1.35¼; April, $1.35; May, $1.34¼; June, $1.33¼; July, $1.27¾ bid, $1.28 asked; August, $1.12 bid; September, $1.09¼; year, $1.09¾; No. 2 red, no sales; No. 2 white, $1.29.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, April 27.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 6,000 bu; shipments, 500 bu; quiet and stronger; No. 2 red, $1.21 cash; $1.18 bid May; No. 3 do, 96½@96¾c cash; 96¼@97c May; 91c June. Corn—Receipts, 500 bu; shipments, 3,000 bu; stronger; more active; 70¾@71c cash and May; 70½c bid June. Oats better; 54c cash.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27.—GRAIN—There were no transactions this forenoon. Prices of all grain entirely nominal in the absence of demand.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 27.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; $1.36½@1.37. Corn dull; 72½@74c. Oats steady; 50@53c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, April 27—GRAIN—Wheat dull. Corn lower; No. 2 Chicago, 86c.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, April 27.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 1,130; exports to Great Britain, 3,300; sales, 645; stock, 22,730.
NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; net receipts, 625; gross, 1,000; sales, 4,500; stock, 161,645.
ST. LOUIS, April 27.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 11⅝c; sales, 600; receipts, 250; shipments, 1,300; stock, 51,820.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 27.—COTTON—Firm; receipts, 236 bales; shipments, 494; stock, 38,574; sales, 900; middlings, 12c.

PETROLEUM.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., April 27.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 76⅛c; highest, 76⅜c; lowest, 75¼c; closed 76c; shipments, 47,027 brls; charters, 40,000; runs, 83,700.
BRADFORD, Pa., April 27.—PETROLEUM—Weak and lower; opened at 76¼c; highest, 76⅜c; lowest, 76c; closed at 76¼c; sales, 1,661,000 brls; total shipments yesterday, 54,414 brls; charters, 405 brls.
PITTSBURG, Pa., April 27.—PETROLEUM—Irregular; United certificates weaker; closed at 76c; refined, 7¼c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The market continues quiet in demand, which is not an unusual occurrence for the closing days of April when the rush of trade is over; fair order business, but only to meet requirements; deliveries continue on account of orders, whereby a good volume of sales is preserved; tone of market for desirable fabrics steady to firm.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 27.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 51c.

A DISAPPOINTED FIREMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 27.—In the case of Charles Reef vs. Simon B. Page, to recover $5,000 claimed to have been offered for the removal of the body of the defendant's wife from the Brekwith House at the time of its destruction by fire, Judge Pullen granted the defendant's motion for nonsuit. The Judge held that it was a fireman's duty to save property, and that, the body of Mrs. Page being such, the plaintiff was only fulfilling his duty in saving it. The defendant denied having made the offer, and he was sustained by a number of witnesses.

Italy's Jesse James Passes Away.

—London Telegraph.

Although Pietro Gasparone, the renowned brigand chief, was well advanced in his 90th year when he expired the other day in an asylum for the poor near Naples, it can hardly be said of him with truth that he died at a "good old age." No more truculent and merciless ruffian ever adopted the bandit's profession than this unconscionable desperado, upon whom, more than half a century ago, the inhabitants of his native province conferred the significant sobriquet of "The Terror of the Abruzzi." Unless his reputation greviously belied him, he positively reveled in crime, and was a pastmaster in every branch of atrocity. When a mere stripling of 19 he took to brigandage in consequence of a disappointment in love. At that time he had spent three years as cowherd in the service of a wealthy farmer, of whose only daughter he became enamored. The immediate result of this presumptuous passion, upon its discovery by the damsel's father, was Gasparone's dismissal, to revenge which he promptly "took to the hills," joined a predatory association, of which he subsequently became the President, and persuaded his new comrades to join him in a razzia upon his unkind master's family and property. In this expedition he displayed qualities which at once stamped him as a rising man in his profession. Having brutally outraged the object of his affections, he slew her and her father with his own hand, leaving the other members of the family to be dispatched by his associates. Later on, under the Bourbon régime, he flourished exceedingly, and succeeded in inspiring the Abruzzi population with such abject fear that no one could be induced to betray him, throughout his long career, although the Neapolitan Government at one time offered a reward of 5,000 ducats for his head. As soon, however, as his physical powers began to fail him he contrived to make terms with the authorities, and surrendered himself voluntarily upon the assurance that a full pardon would be granted to him. During the last ten years of his life, spent in the asylum above referred to, he is said to have written his memoirs, to be published after his death under the title, "The Experiences of a Neapolitan Patriot from the year 1811 to the close of the Franco-Prussian War." This work, which can hardly fail to teem with thrilling incident, is announced for publication in the advertisement columns of an Italian contemporary.

An Aged Lothario.

Although Samuel D. Evans, of Haverhill, Mass., was 70 years old and had buried two wives, he put himself into such sentimental relations with Nora Hurd, aged 40, that she has obtained a verdict of $1,000 in a breach of promise suit.

Cast-Iron Fellows.

Men of endurance have healthy kidneys and liver. No aches in the back, no piles or constipation. The cure of these diseases is Kidney-Wort. This great remedy keeps up the tone of the whole body by enabling the liver, bowels, and kidneys to perform their functions perfectly. Both the liquid and dry are sold by druggists.—*Pioneer-Press.*

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Probability that the Mayor Will Veto the Ordinance.

But Little Liability of Danger from the Wires—Remote Possibilities of Mischief.

Edson Keith, C. M. Henderson, and several other gentlemen called upon the Mayor yesterday to prevail upon him not to veto the electric-light ordinance. They argued with him for some time, setting forth in glowing colors the benefit the new light would be to the city, but were unable to exact from him any promise as to what he would do. The probabilities are, however, that

HE WILL NOT APPROVE THE ORDINANCE,

but the most he would say to a reporter on the subject was that he had grave objections to its becoming a law. His principal objection is that there is no limit to the franchise it is proposed to grant the company, and, furthermore, he is opposed to the erection of any more poles on the streets, all of which he told his callers in detail. What the end will be no one can foretell, but those having an interest in the matter are persuaded that he will send in a veto Monday evening, but they are confident at the same time that they will have enough votes to pass the ordinance, his veto notwithstanding.

The passage of this ordinance by the Council has revived the stories about the danger arising from the wires used in conveying the powerful currents. For the purpose of placing the matter intelligently before the public, a reporter yesterday called on a number of electricians who are posted on the subject, and from their views he collated a general mass of facts on the subject. It was found that many of the gentlemen visited were thoroughly well up in their own specialties, but that they had paid but little attention to electric lighting, except so far as it was governed by the general laws.

It would appear from all that can be learned that

IF THE WIRES ARE PROPERLY INSULATED

with cotton or other materials no danger arises, and even where the wires are not insulated at all, danger is to be apprehended only in certain cases. The great and indeed almost the only trouble arises from a "cross" of the heavy wire with a lighter telephone or telegraph wire. The electric lights are supplied with the current over a No. 6 copper wire, while the ordinary telegraph wire is No. 9, the telephones using even smaller wires. The whole trouble grows out of the general law of the conservation of energy. If a certain current of electricity is diverted to a wire of insufficient size something must give way. It is exactly like trying to force a quart of water into a pipe capable of holding only a pint. Either the pipe will burst or else the force will be converted into some other energy. In the case of electricity the smaller wire is too small to convey the current, and by the conservation of forces the electricity is turned into heat, the wire is melted, and a possible conflagration ensues.

This danger, however, arises

ONLY IN CERTAIN CASES.

The electric current invariably selects the shortest and at the same time the best conductors. If it can get to the earth, the great reservoir, or to the battery, which is a smaller reservoir, by a shorter or better route, it will invariably do so. Hence it is that a "cross" between two wires does not necessarily divert the current unless it disturbs the equilibrium and affords a shorter or better route for the current. In the electric lights the general method is to form a perfect metallic circuit by double wires. Here the route is better than any other, and hence the current may possibly be shortened by a connecting bar at any two points of the circuit, but could hardly be diverted. The current runs around the circuit and a path to the earth offers no better advantages. In this case a "cross" with a smaller wire would hardly be noticed. There is a case, however, in which fire might be produced. If the two wires are running near each other, and a conductive metal connects them, the current will flow along it. If it be of small size it will be heated, and may in turn heat wood on which it is laid. When this wood is charred it forms a conductor, along which the current would pass, thus augmenting the flame and producing combustion. Such a case did actually happen, but it is a combination of circumstances hardly to be expected.

Electricians long ago found that a double wire was not necessary to form a circuit. The earth being an immense reservoir of electricity, the current would pass from the battery to the earth, the condition of the circuit being satisfied. When an electric light wire forms its circuit with an earth connection

THERE MAY BE TROUBLE.

Telegraph and telephone wires almost invariably use the ground wire or earth connection as one of the ends of the circuit. If the small wire crosses the large electric-light wire, thus affording a shorter route to the earth, trouble ensues at once. The smaller wire cannot hold the large current, and hence is heated, the electrical current changing to heat. This heat may be conveyed to combustible materials, or it may destroy the instruments and switch-boards at the end of the line, precisely as a shock of lightning would do. In the case of wires strung on poles there is always some leakage, and hence a ground connection might easily be formed. A fireman's ladder, especially if wet, might form a good enough connection, but it is hardly probable that much injury would be done.

As to taking hold of the electric-light wires but little danger is to be apprehended. One electrician of considerable experience with electric lights said that he had held the two wires in his hands and allowed a machine to be turned on without serious results. If, however, a person were to sever a wire and keep hold of the ends a serious shock would result from the inductive current, which would depend for its force on the fact of the character of the machine, the inductive effects of the reverse current being much more severe than those of the direct current.

One gentleman who was called upon, and whose opinion is of great weight, said: "I do not see any great danger from the use of the electric lights if proper precautions are taken, and I believe they are more careful than in any other department of electrical science. With proper insulation and ordinary care they are perfectly safe."

THE COURTS.

The Larrabee Defalcation Case.

The evidence in the case of the Trustees of the Town of Lake View against William H. Larabee, ex-School Treasurer, and his bondsmen was all concluded yesterday morning before Judge Moran. The only witness was Seth Hanchett, the present Treasurer, whose cross-examination occupied about an hour. The arguments then were begun by Mr. J. P. Wilson on behalf of the Trustees, who claimed that according to Larrabee's own sworn statements in April, 1880, he had $28,000 for which he should account. Mr. Le Moyne followed for the bondsmen, and was succeeded by Mr. M. W. Fuller. Mr. Fuller will close his arguments this morning, and then the final summing up for the Trustees will be made by Mr. J. Blackburn Jones. The case will go to the jury today.

An Unfortunate Stockholder and Her Experience with Lawyers.

Judge Gardner is engaged in hearing the case of Mrs. Marion Munger against Shufeldt & Westover, a bill filed to set aside a Sheriff's sale of her property on the corner of Cass and Ontario streets. She was a stockholder in the old Bank of Chicago, and was sued to recover on her statutory liability. Judgments were recovered and appeals taken, but while they were pending Shufeldt & Westover, the attorneys for the plaintiff, secretly, as is charged, sued out executions, levied them on her property, and had it sold by the Sheriff, and bid it in for about $3,500. The property was worth at the time from $30,000 to $40,000. Mrs. Munger asserts the first she knew of this transaction was when a summons in ejectment was served on her coachman. She now asks to have the execution and sale canceled as void.

Bankruptcy Order.

The following order in bankruptcy was entered in the United States District Court yesterday by Judge Blodgett:

It is ordered by the Court that the Register's report to this Court on or before May 6 next in what cases, if any, the bankrupts failed or neglected to file with such Register on or before the day set for hearing the application for discharge, the written assent, when such assent is necessary to the discharge of said bankrupt, signed by more than one-fourth the number and one-third in value of all creditors who proved their debts against said bankrupt's estate on or before said day of hearing.

Divorces.

Jutius Jaixen filed a bill, claiming that he married Margaret Haas in November, 1877, in Syracuse, and lived with her until April, 1878, when he came West to find work, giving his wife $500 before he went. He obtained a position in Alton and sent on for his wife, but she refused to come, and he now charges she has been guilty of desertion, and asks for a divorce.

George W. Montgomery asked for a divorce from Molinda Montgomery on the same ground.

Leticia Woods was married to Isaac Woods in 1852 in Glasgow Scotland, and lived with him up to 1875, when he deserted her, and went to California. He has not contributed to her support since, and she claims she ought to be released from any obligations to him as a wife.

Bills for divorce on the ground of desertion were also filed by Harris A. Tucker from Melissa Tucker, and by Christian Bay against Maria Bay.

Peter Adams charges that his wife Fannie ran away with another man an hour after their marriage, taking with her all his money, and he wants all his right, title, and interest in her closed out at once.

Samuel A. Coombs asked for a divorce from Mary E. Coombs on the ground of adultery. His wife ran away in December, 1881, with one of their boarders.

Items.

Monday, May 15, Judge Moran will begin a general call of the common law docket of the Circuit Court. The first day's call will comprise all pending cases from term Nos. 1 to 300, inclusive, and the call will be continued from day to day as the Court may determine, until term No. 5,000 is reached.

The evidence in the Union street condemnation case before Judge Jameson will all be concluded this morning and the arguments to the jury begun.

State Courts.

Simon Baer & Sons began a suit yesterday to recover $1,000 damages of Robert D. Fowler, Anderson Fowler, George W. Fowler, and John Fowler.

Joseph B. Quinn sued Reinhart Hageman for $1,000.

Criminal Court.

Before Judge Rogers case No. 27, that of Michael Walsh and John Gibbs, charged with manipulating the poll-books in the Fourteenth Ward, was continued by agreement. The motion to quash the indictments will be argued at the next term.

In Judge Gary's court thirteen indictments were returned by the grand jury, none of them being of any general interest. The jury was in session all day on routine business, and the case of Will, the Randolph street homicide, went over till this morning. Harry Haas pleaded guilty to forgery, and was remanded for sentence. Nick How and James Powell were sent to the jail for five days each on pleas of guilty of petty larceny. Morris Haggerty was convicted of receiving stolen goods, and sentence fixed at two years in the penitentiary. John Devlin and John Vanlien are on trial for burglary. The cases of gaming-house keepers will be taken Monday and those of proprietors Tuesday.

The County Court.

Catharine Bartz, aged 57, was the only person placed on trial before Judge Loomis yesterday, to have the question of her mental condition decided. According to the testimony she had been out of her head for three months, the cause being unknown. In answer to the Court as to where she was, she replied, "In the church that was built for me." She said she had come from Heaven, and had not been sick since she had been there. She had come back to earth to pray for her son John, who was a conductor on the street-cars. It was very evident from her talk that religious excitement was at the bottom of her trouble. She was sent to Jefferson, not as a pauper, though, her family being able to pay her expenses.

Judge Loomis refused to grant a new trial to William O. Hiscock, who was found to be insane the other day, and he will be taken to Kankakee today, arrangements having been made for his admission to the asylum there.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.
JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call 3,956, 4,082, 4,088, 4,102, 4,112, 4,118. No. 5,533, Steffen vs. Luthmer, on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 300, 302, 306, 313, 316, 318 to 321. No. 230, Hopson vs. Allerton, on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No court until Monday.
JUDGE JAMESON—No call. The Union street condemnation case on trial.
JUDGE GARDNER—18, 19, 20, 22. No. 14, Munger vs. Shufeldt, on hearing.
JUDGE MORAN—Set cases. Term Nos. 7,830, 8,540, 8,541, 8,542, and calendar Nos. 185, 186, 187, 188, and 189. No. 7,502, Trustees vs. Larrabee, on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—523 and 526. No. 522, Hensley vs. City, on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—25, 28, 21, 29, and 30. No. 23, Webb vs. Webb, on hearing.
JUDGE BARNUM—20 and 21. No. 19, Keegan vs. Kerwin, on hearing.
JUDGE ROGERS—Motion and sentence day.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. 1,152, 1,213, 1,253.
JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 613, 615, 619, 626, 648, 649, 651, 652, 655, 658, 659, 660, 661, 663, 665, 668, 669, and 670.

ASSAULTED BY A CONVICT.

An Official of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary Assaulted and Almost Murdered by a Colored Prisoner.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHESTER, Ill., April 27.—About half-past 3 this afternoon Mr. Charles Dowell, Purchasing Agent of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary, was murderously assaulted in his bed-room at the prison by George Thompson, a negro convict serving a term of fourteen years for robbery from Quincy, Ill. The negro attacked Mr. Dowell while asleep with a razor, giving him a double cut across the throat, another cut on the back of the neck, severing one ear, and another cut from the shoulder to the elbow. Dowell is still alive, but his recovery is very doubtful. The only cause known for this deed is that Mr. Dowell reported the negro for some misdemeanor, but he was let off without punishment and promised to do better hereafter. The struggle was terrible. Dowell being a very powerful man, the negro fiend, light and active, used his razor with terrible effect, until the officers rushed to the scene just in time to save Dowell's life. The crime was evidently premeditated, the negro locking the door to make sure of his man. When overpowered he said, "Kill me if you want to." Drs. Gill, Pallock, and McKenie are in attendance. The people are aroused over this affair, as Mr. Dowell is well known in Southern Illinois as a kind-hearted gentleman.

PATSY DEVINE.

The Authorities Completing the Arrangements for His Execution Today.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., April 27.—All of the necessary arrangements are being carried out for the execution of Patsy Devine, the murderer, which takes place May 12. The gallows on which De Boer, the Pontiac rapist, was hanged will be used, and has now arrived in the city. The execution will be private, only twenty-five or fifty people being present. The criminal does not fear death, and seems to think that he will yet escape his impending doom. He puts in most of his time writing love-letters to Lizzie Barton, the female horse-thief, who is in love with him.

DAMAGES AGAINST A CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., April 27.—By far the heaviest verdict ever given against the city in a sidewalk suit was rendered last night in the Brown vs. City of Aurora case. The jury were out but fifteen minutes and found damages for Brown to the amount of $6,000. Although the friends of Mr. Brown are rejoiced, the taxpayers are severely and loudly protesting against excessive damages, and declare the verdict shall be contested to the highest tribunal. A motion was today entered for a new trial.

"The Doctor Told Me

to take a blue pill, but I didn't, for I had already been poisoned twice by mercury. The druggist told me to try Kidney-Wort, and I did. It was just the thing for my biliousness and constipation, and now I am as well as ever." Torpid kidneys and liver is the trouble for which Kidney-Wort always proves to be the best remedy known.—*Hartford Courant.*

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow & Co.
WEST DIVISION.
325 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Curtis—Frank Squair, Druggist.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggist.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
573 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
730 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—L. Burlingham & Co., Druggists.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED business; an active man of ability can secure a half interest in a good paying business with a little ready capital. Inquire at 113 East Adams-st., Room 29, fourth floor.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION.
FRIDAY, APRIL 28, AT 3 P. M.
OUR SALE OF REAL ESTATE
Advertised for Wednesday, at 11 o'clock a. m., was postponed on account of the storm to
This afternoon, April 28, at 3 o'clock,
AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st.,
THE LIST.
Brown stone house, 2717 Indiana-av., 3-story and English basement, 10 rooms, closets, bath, water-closet, furnace; all modern improvements; lot 26⅔x180 feet to 20-foot alley.
Brown stone house, 2719 Indiana-av., same as above.
Brown stone house, 2721 Indiana-av., same as above.
Brick cottage, 3005 Fake-st., 1½-story, 20x40; barn, water, etc.; lot 24x100.
Brick cottage, 3005 Fake-st., same as above.
18⅔ acres, northeast corner Chicago and Richmond-avs., north Northwestern car-shops.
Vacant lot on West Lake-st., between Fairfield and Washtenaw-avs.
2 Park-av. lots, near Fairfield-av.
Cottage Grove-av. lot, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts., fronting South Park.
Graylock-av. lot, between C., R. I. & P. car-shops and Stewart-av., 37 feet, south front.
10 lots in Allen's Subdivision, in Block 7, Sec. 24, 37, 14; 25x125; between One-Hundred-and-Sixteenth and One-Hundred-and-Seventeenth-sts.
2 lots on West Huron-st., 24 feet west of Hamlin-av.
16 lots, east front, on Ridgeway-av., between West Ohio and Huron-sts.
2 lots on Mead-st., between Kinzie-st. and Central Park-av.
10 acres (two 5-acre blocks), northwest corner of Eighty-seventh-st. and Greenwood-av.; 35, 38, 14.
4 lots at South Englewood, in Block 3, Hill's subdivision, Sec. 32, 38, 14.
208 feet northwest corner Sixty-fifth-st. and Cottage-Grove-av.
208 feet northeast corner Sixty-fifth-st. and Cottage-Grove-av.
12 lots, 25x125, in Winter's subdivision, in Sec. 25, 40, 13, 140 feet north of Diversy-st., west of Wallace-st.
2 lots on West Chicago-av., 25x121 each, between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts.
West Twelfth-st., lot 37½ feet north front by 243 feet deep, west of Western-av.
50 feet on Leavitt-st., near North-av.
A desirable lot fronting on North Clark-st. and Lincoln-av.
10 acres of S. W. ¼ of W. ½ of S. E. ¼ Sec. 28, 38, 13.
A farm in Wood County, Wis.; 160 acres, good house, barn, etc.
Englewood lot, 80x184 feet, northwest corner State and Sixty-fourth-sts.
W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President. CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Treasurers and Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO buy. I offer at reasonably low figures, on easy payments—viz.:
Ten (10) brick houses on Fulton and Walnut-sts, near Albany-av.; good location; water, sewerage, etc.; $3,000 and $3,500 each.
101 Winchester-av., two-story and basement brick house; good location; near Jackson-st.; $5,000.
1102 Millard-av., frame dwelling; lot 125x125.
472 and 474 West Taylor-st., cottages with brick basements; bargain; $3,900 each.
223, 225, and 227 La Salle-av., stone-front houses, near Chicago-av., $8,000 each.
Eight 2-story and basement new brick houses, 22x60, on Bissell-st., between Webster and Garfield-avs.; fine location; $6,000 each.
Lots on Bissell-st., near Webster-av., $1,000 each.
1346 Michigan-av., 2-story frame house; lot 30x170; bargain; call at once.
2942, 2946, and 2950 Prairie-av., 3-story and mansard, stone-front houses; excellent location; $12,000 each, if taken at once.
3057 Prairie-av., 2-story brick house, 7,500.
70 Bryant-av., corner Stanton, stone-front, 2-story and basement brick house; lot 22x100; $7,000.
3827 Vincennes-av., 2-story, basement, and attic brick house; 4 rooms deep; fine location; $7,000, if taken at once.
Have a number of other properties on my lists. Information given upon application.
HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2-STORY STORE and 3 rooms below, 6 rooms above, large barn and lot; State-st., near Thirty-ninth.
State-st., near Thirty-fifth, store with dwelling above, and lot; east front.
2-story, new, 13 rooms, for two families, nice order, and lot; Wabash-av., near Fortieth-st.
25 feet on Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.; cheap.
25 feet on State-st., near Thirty-fifth.
25 feet on Wabash-av., east front, near Thirty-third.
75 feet on Halsted-st., east front, near Thirty-first.
110x90, corner Vincennes and Bryant-avs.
State-st., near Forty-seventh, store and 4 rooms below, 10 rooms above.
Twenty-second-st., near Archer-av., 3-story frame with 40x110, now rented for $1,000 a year.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st., cottage and lot.
Michigan-av., southeast corner Thirty-sixth-st., 132 x148.
2 lots on Wentworth-av. and Thirty-second-st.; cheap.
FRANK P. WHIPPLE, 152 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—BY ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.:
Michigan-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.; 80x160.
State-st., north of Thirty-ninth, 197x147; cheap.
Prairie-av., north of Twenty-fifth-st., west front, 30 feet.
Cottage Grove-av., extending to Iglehart-av.; two fronts, 25 feet; a bargain.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.; 25x125.
Gano-st., east of Prairie-av.; 25x175.
Twenty-sixth-st., near Portland-av., 25x125.

FOR SALE—I STILL HAVE A FEW lots for sale in the block at the northwest corner of Vernon Park. I will sell them very low and on terms so easy that any one desirous of a choice property will be able to meet the payments. This is an elegant inside city location. Make arrangements now so that when May, '83, comes you will have a home of your own. JOHN JOHNSTON JR., 80 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—142 PARK-AV., SOUTH-east corner Lincoln, two-story brick; frame barn; lot 70x152; this very desirable property will be withdrawn from the market if not sold this week, and is a bargain at the price we are authorized to sell at; possession May 1. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO.:
60x150 feet North Clark-st., near Chicago-av., with brick improvements. Must be sold to close an estate.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., NEAR THIRty-eighth-st.—Two-story and basement frame house, 12 rooms, lot 55x172; possession can be given May 1. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., NEAR THIRty-seventh-st.—Two-story frame house, 12 rooms, lot 40x150. Good investment. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THAT HOTEL LOT CORner on Adams-st.; fronts east and south; two blocks from the great Union Depot; is just the place for a hotel. Adams-st. is bound to be the main West-Side street. Price $85,000. Must be sold immediately. EPHRAIM H. CUMMINGS, Room 24 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—841 FULTON-ST., TWO-story frame, with brick basement, 13 rooms; lot 48x128; possession May 1; price $6,500. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—586 WEST VAN BUREN-st., two-story and basement marble-front dwelling of ten rooms. Cheap and easy terms. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—2800 BUTTERFIELD-ST., 2-story frame house and lot 25 or 50x100 feet; rents for $40 per month; $4,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100X150 ON VINCENNES-av., corner Forty-second-st., near residence of W. F. Storey. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000—I WILL GIVE A bargain in good lots on the North Side of at least $4,000; one building is three-stories and built for a publishing-house, but could be easily converted into flats. A. J. NOWLEN, Room A, 148 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A TIPTOP HOUSE AND lot on the North Side for $8,000. A. J. NOWLEN, Room A 148 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—18 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY attic and basement marble-front residence, all modern improvements, $8,500. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—50X100, CORNER INDIANA and Pine-sts.; $325 per foot. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEment octagon-front brick residences, Nos. 376, 378, 380, and 382 West Harrison-st.; all modern improvements. At a bargain. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER STONE-FRONT block, in first-class condition, on Dearborn-av.; rented for $3,850; price $30,000. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BLOCK OF BUSIness property, 8 stores, 16 flats, with two marble-front residences in rear, on West Madison, between Elizabeth and Ada-sts.; rental over $14,000; a fine investment. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—12 OGDEN-AV.—3-STORY attic and basement marble-front residence, fronting Union Park. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—30 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY attic and basement marble-front residence, fronting Union Park. $8,000. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—LOTS, LOTS, LOTS—BY O. M. WELLS & CO., 152 La Salle-st., Room 17.
To parties wanting cheap lots: Only a few more left on North-av., east of Humboldt Park. Who wants them? Easy terms.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, two-story and basement brick; mansard roof; on Morgan-st., near Van Buren; lot 25x118, to alley. Every convenience. A bargain. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE, Thirty-third and Ullman-sts.; 5 acres convenient to river and railroad; will be sold at a bargain. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 29 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—48X108 OAKWOOD-ST., near Lake Shore drive; only $155 per foot. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BRICK BUILDING on West Indiana-st., $10,000; paying over 10 per cent net. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK RESIdence, No. 3608 Michigan-av.; mansard roof; 42 feet front, brick barn in rear; a bargain. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., NEAR Eugenie-st., east front; lots to suit. Finest and cheapest property on the street. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY A. J. COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.—35x177 on Wabash-av., No. 1913 with improvements; rented for $900 per year; only $300 per foot.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. CHASE, 20 BRYAN Block, 166 La Salle-st.:
Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., house and lot 25x178 feet.
Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st., house and lot 50 x180 feet.
Langley-av., No. 4216, house and lot.
West Monroe-st., near Desplaines, buildings and lot 100x180 feet.
South Paulina-st., No. 296, house and lot.
Warren-av., No. 471, house and lot.
West Harrison-st., No. 1167, house and lot.
Milwaukee-av., near Paulina-st., 75x110 feet.
Dearborn-av., lot 25x80 feet, near Illinois-st.
Huron-st., near Market, 47x100 feet.
First-class residence on Barry-av., Lake View, near Lake-Shore Drive and Lincoln Park; also a very desirable lot, corner of Surf-st. and Lake View-av.
North Clark-st., near Diversy, 50x200 feet.
Houses and lots in Evanston and South Evanston.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT RESIdence near Ashland-av., newly painted and papered, brick barn and carriage house, elegantly furnished; will be sold complete at a sacrifice if taken at once.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Fine brick residence near Twenty-third-st.
LEAVITT-ST.—Elegant brick residence, perfect repair, large lot; great bargain; possession at once.
WARREN-AV.—Brick residence, large lot, easy terms.
973 WEST POLK-ST.—2-story brick house, south front, modern improvements, good corner lot, at a sacrifice and easy terms.
COTTAGE on South Oakley-av., near Polk, $2,000.
Ten-room house, perfect repair, lot 48x125, on Western-av., only $5,000.
WASHINGTON BOULEVARD—Good frame house, good lot, only $3,800.
W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ST. LAWRENCE-av., corner Forty-second-st.
25x180, Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st., $500.
20 lots West Erie, Huron, and Superior-sts., near Armour.
10 lots State-st., near Fifty-third.
10 lots Dearborn and Butterfield-sts., near Fifty-first.
75x170 on Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
5 lots Thirty-ninth-st., near Stewart-av.
10 lots Laughton-st., near Western-av.
10 lots Marvin-st., near Western-av.
20 lots Leavitt-st., near Moore.
2 lots Arnold-st., near Thirty-eighth, $675 per lot.
20 lots corner Fullerton and Western-avs., 4 miles from Court-House, outside fire and city limits, accessible by horse and steam cars, $350 per lot, on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.
50 South Carpenter-st., 14-room house and barn, near Madison, 37-foot lot; $9,000.
2-story and basement brick, with deep lot, on Aberdeen-st., near Madison; only $8,500.
280 West Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick, 30-foot lot; $9,000.
708 West Monroe-st., 10-room brick, with barn; $7,000.
735 West Jackson-st., 11-room house and barn, now rented for $45; $4,500.
316 West Randolph-st., 2-story frame with brick basement, rented for $50; $4,500.
78 Cicero-court, 2-story brick with barn, now rented for $25; will sell for $2,300.
195 Winchester-av., 2-story frame house, near Polk-st.; $3,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—HOTEL LOT, 80X200, fronts east and south, on Adams-st., two blocks from the great Union Depot and the $600,000 Farwell building. $35,000, half cash, balance on time at 6 per cent will buy it. It can be improved to pay interest on $300,000 by an investment of $85,000. EPHRAIM H. CUMMINGS, Room 24 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE OR RENT—CHEAP, 12-room corner house, stone front, Michigan-av.; terms to suit. No agents. Address GEORGE A. ARNOLD, 86 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SIX NEW TWO-STORY houses, 7 rooms each; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; every improvement; location corner De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars; terms to suit. Apply on the premises or at 133 Madison-st., Room 4. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—2-STORY brick store and dwelling, corner Oak and Wells-sts. Want an offer. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—175 FEET on Prairie-av., just north of Thirty-seventh-st. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25X148 FEET ON STATE-st., opposite Seventeenth, cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FRAME HOUSE with very wide lot, good location, West Side, $8,000; a bargain.
25 feet, vacant, Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.; a cottage or vacant lot taken in part payment.
50 feet on Van Buren-st., east of Ashland-av.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25 BY 100 FEET ON Lake-st., 75 feet west of Carpenter. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LARGE CORners north of Van Buren-st. and east of Halsted, suitable for manufacturing purposes. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—1912 WABASH-AV., TWO-story and basement brick dwelling, 4 rooms deep; brick barn. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED CORNER—75X150 on North Clark-st., brick and frame, 4 houses, and room for 2 more; now rented for $260 per month; price $30,000; also improved corner, West Lake-st., 6 houses, 80x150; rents $3,229 per year; price $27,000.

FOR SALE—NO. 3613 FOREST-AV., 2-story brick house, 25-foot lot; rented for $35; $4,000; easy terms. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE MODERN house and lot on Michigan-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth-sts. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2 ELEGANT MARBLE-front residences on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 3022 MICHIGAN-AV.; 9-room gothic cottage; all modern improvements, and 30-foot lot; want offer. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 1624 INDIANA-av., stone front, thoroughly built, modern and convenient; possession 1st May. Will be sold low and on easy terms. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STONE-FRONT residence on Park-av., near Union Park, $8,000.
40 lots at Tremont Ridge in Sec. 18, 38, 14, $2,500.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—52X200 FEET, MONROE-st., east of Leavitt, south front; $6,500. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 686½ WEST WASHington-st., 2-story and basement brick with 2-story extension, frame barn; in view of the prospective value of Washington-st. property, this is a good investment at $7,000. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—A WAREhouse lot 80x193 feet to railroad, on the river, just east of Clark-st. bridge. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH-BRANCH RIVER property; southeast corner Blanche and Fleetwood-sts., 150 feet on the river, 220 feet on Fleetwood-st., 325 feet deep; price low; terms easy. G. G. WILLARD, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40X100, SOUTHEAST CORner Dearborn-av. and Division-st.; $215 per foot. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3007 SOUTH PARK-AV., two-story cottage, lot 50x150; price, $6,000. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE STONE-front residence on Prairie-av., north of Thirty-first-st., 16 rooms, steam heated; house 4 rooms deep; everything first-class; good brick barn, and lot 25x178 feet, east front. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 209 SOUTH LEAVITT-st., 2-story brick, 10 rooms; this house is 23x38, and the rooms are all large and pleasant; lot 40x124; east front; possession can be had at once, and we recommend this property to parties desiring a good home at a very reasonable price. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A STONE-FRONT HOUSE on Prairie-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st., $10,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK RESIdence, mansard roof, southwest corner of Thirty-sixth-st. and Michigan-av., 42 feet front, brick barn in rear; a bargain. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—ON STATE-ST.—NOS. 1643 to 1705—100 feet west front by 169 feet deep, with two-story frame building all rented, at $200 per foot. Inquire at 506 State-st. H. F. KLEINE.

FOR SALE—GOOD FRAME HOUSE with brick basement, Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.; must be sold. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 3139 INDIANA-AV.—2-story and basement brick house and lot 25x135 feet. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—37 SPRUCE-ST., NEAR Vernon Park, 7-room brick house and large brick barn, $3,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 3510 SOUTH DEARborn-st., 2-story and basement frame; possession May 1; price only $3,500. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD BRICK houses and lots on Washington-boulevard, from $...,000 and $10,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICKS Nos. 352 and 354 Thirty-third-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.; south fronts. We are authorized to sell these houses at $4,000 each, and they are bargains; possession May 1. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3258 FOREST-AV., NORTH-west corner of Thirty-third-st., very fine home; frame house, brick barn, and 75-foot lot; $15,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., NEAR OAK-wood; lot 33x150; east front; very choice. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN; FIRST-CLASS stone-front house on Park-av., near Paulina-st., $8,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON DEARBORN-AV., NEAR Burton-place, fine brick residence, standing alone, $14,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON MICHIgan-av., 100 or 200 feet front; $190 per foot; a great bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 2348 WABASH-AV., good frame house and lot, $6,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—WENTworth-av. lot at Thirty-first-st., also State-st. lots. S. B. LINGLE, Room 4, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO SPECIAL bargains on Michigan and Prairie-avs. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 96 Washington-st.
$4,500—North-av., in best part of the street, store and flats; a bargain.
$8,250—Washington-boulevard, an elegant flat; the building would cost more. Will rent for $900.
HOUSES.
$4,250—Rental $500 from the best of tenants; a very desirable 2-story and basement brick house, with bath and water-closet. House just put in elegant shape at an expense of over $600. Lot 25x125, in very desirable location; West Side.
$3,500—Immediate possession; built for a home, Monroe-st., near Western-av.; a very desirable home.
$6,750—Near Jefferson Park, d. r. and k. on parlor floor; furnace and gas fixtures; octagon marble fronts. Improvements alone worth the price.
$7,000—Indiana-av., a very desirable residence, wide and deep lot; large barn; a bright and sunny home.
$12,000—Ashland-av., a fine marble front, with d. r. and k. on parlor floor; brick barn; rear entrance.
$5,000—Marble-front, near Jefferson Park; all improvements.
$5,750—Indiana-av., desirable stone front; the house alone cannot be built for the price.
$12,000—Near Jefferson Park, d. r. and k. on parlor floor; an elegant and complete residence; south front; no expense spared; a bargain.
$7,750—D.-r. and k. on parlor floor, wide lot, east front, 2-story and cellar; near Jefferson Park.
$4,300—Walnut-st., a very complete basement cottage in fine order; all modern improvements.
LOTS.
$225—Ashland-av., the best vacant lot on the street, 180 feet deep, east front, party walls each side.
$225—Ashland-av., an elegant corner, north of Van Buren-st., a desirable place for modern apartments.
$175—Adams-st., between Jefferson Park and Ashland-av., some fine south fronts; easy terms.
$120—Jackson-st., south front, east of Ashland-av.
$175—Throop-st., facing Jefferson Park, 75 feet; a superb location for modern apartment house; long time; nothing down if improved.
$100—Jackson-st., south front, near Winchester.

FOR SALE—BY LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 90 Randolph-st.
$3,000—Furnished, or $2,500 without furniture, a very neat 7-room brick house at Des Plaines, with an acre of ground, fine fruit, etc., newly painted, papered, and furnished throughout; $1,000 cash, balance time to suit. A decided bargain.
$10,000—2734 Prairie-av., fine 10-room stone-front residence, cheap; possession given May 1.
$5,000—3238 Prairie-av., east front, 25x125, with good two-story and basement house, 10 rooms, bath-room, etc.; frame barn; will rent for $600 per year; very cheap.
$6,500—408 West Jackson-st., two-story and basement, 11-room residence; good frame barn; house shown in evening.
$12,000—Fine 14-room residence on Ashland-av., all modern improvements; brick barn; very cheap.
217 feet of fine dock property on North Branch.
228 feet on Indiana-av., corner Forty-ninth-st., with large brick house.
208 feet on Prairie-av., corner Forty-ninth-st.

FOR SALE—AN UNPARALLELED PLAN FOR A HOME.
1,000 LOTS IN 10 NEW SUBDIVISIONS.
We have a chain of subdivisions in and around the city from which any mechanic, tradesman, clerk, or workman, who has the welfare of himself and family at heart, can choose a cheap and pleasant home on very easy payments; we make all of our lots very inviting, planting trees, building sidewalks, etc.; everything we undertake is a success, as we study the comfort and welfare of all our purchasers; we have a list of over 400 who have bought from us. Plats showing the location of lots free to every one. We have in our office an interpreter in seven languages. Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.
S. E. GROSS & CO., 60 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house north of Twenty-second-st., 25 feet wide, with brick barn; a first-rate place in all respects; house heated by steam; price $25,000.
MODERN BRICK HOUSE—In a choice location south of Twenty-second-st.; house was built several years ago by Burnham & Root for present owner, and has a modern hall and stairway, with grate and mantel in the hall; dining-room on parlor floor; large brick barn; lot 50x173 feet to alley.
PRAIRIE-AV.—House near Twentieth-st. heated by steam; dining-room on parlor floor; finished in hardwood.

FOR SALE—98 FEET ON FOREST-AV., 330 feet deep (two fronts), near Thirty-fifth-st., boulevard, only $65 per foot. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—2723 FARRELL-ST., NEAR Archer-av.—Good frame house, and lot 50x125 feet, $4,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—57 AND 59 WOODBINE-place, corner of Oakley-av., and fronting on Campbell Park; two-story and basement stone fronts; possession May 1; these houses can be had at a bargain if taken this week. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FINE CORNER lot, vacant, on Prairie-av., between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first-sts. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 2812 CALUMET-AV., frame cottage, with brick extension, has all modern improvements; good frame barn and lot 25x178 feet, $5,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTH of Twenty-sixth-st., east front, 2-story and basement swell-front stone residence; 2-story barn; possession immediately; price $12,000. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD;
La Salle-av., 44x150, near Schiller-st.
Clark-st., 45x150, near Schiller.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TWO-story and basement brick house, brick barn, and lot on Indiana-av., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., possession at once. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50X120 FEET, NORTH State-st., near Superior; $150 per foot. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TEN-ROOM FRAME COTtage and lot on Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 FEET, EAST front, on Hoyne-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts., with alley on side and rear; $85 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., near Leavitt, lot 24x130; a bargain if taken this week. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE WANT AN OFFER for a large tract fronting Michigan and Wabash-avs., corner of Thirty-ninth-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3416 SOUTH PARK-AV.—Beautiful 2-story dwelling; large barn; 50 foot lot. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET IMPROVED ON Canal-st., between Madison and Washington. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.: 50x150, with brick improvements, North Clark-st., near Chicago-av. Must be sold at once to close an estate. A bargain for some one.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE houses on the South Side from $5,000 to $15,000. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON CALUMET-av., near Thirty-second-st; $110 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENTRANCE TO THE park, 166⅔, north front, on Humboldt Park, by 133⅓, east front, on Central Park boulevard; an elegant location for homestead; choice lot; low. Call on EVERSON & CO., 181 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—131 FEET ON THIRTY-fifth-st.-boulevard, corner of Forest-av., very cheap. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., 100 FT. in the Wentworth Block. Very choice. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WENTWORTH-AV., north of Thirty-third-st., east front, 100x125 feet; lots to suit. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO LOTS in Taylor's Addition, situated in the centre of this new manufacturing city. This property is rapidly increasing in value. Title perfect. D. S. TAYLOR, 157 Dearborn-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—10 OR 40 ACRES AT CHIcago Lawn at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES 1 MILE WEST of the city limits at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad at the crossing of the Grand Trunk. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO SPECULATORS—200 lots at Montrose, owned by a non-resident who wants to sell; no reasonable offer refused. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT EAST GROVE—LOTS 30x132 feet, $60 to $100; payments to suit; high, rolling land, shade and ornamental trees, and sidewalks, rich soil, clear water, and splendid drainage; pure air, good health; first-class houses of any style and price built on terms to suit purchaser. STREET & CO., proprietors, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY A. J. COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.: 80 acres west of Morgan Park, Washington Heights, cornering on Clifton Railroad depot, at half its value, being W. ½ of N. W. ¼ Sec. 25, 37, 13.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF CHOICE homes in Evanston at a great bargain, varying in price from $8,000 to $25,000; also cheaper ones from $1,500 to $4,000. Vacant lots for sale in Evanston and Glencoe at very low figures. Call from 2 to 1. C. T. BROWNE, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, COTtage and lot built to order; $1,600; $400 cash; balance long time; 50 lots at Ravenswood; $10 per foot and upwards. W. H. MAPLE, Room 53 Major Block.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS! BARGAINS! —By A. J. COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.: 80 acres corner Ninety-ninth and Stony Island-av., or boulevard, at a bargain for cash; adjoins South Chicago and Pullman, and near car-shops. Will double in value soon.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE IN MADISON-av. Park; 50 foot lot; 10 rooms; bricked cellar, water, etc.; trees; $7,000; $2,000 cash, balance within five years at 6 per cent.; a great bargain. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RIVER front—By A. J. COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.: 20 or 40 acres opposite Brown's iron mills, in Russell's Subdivision, with nearly half-mile of river front. Can be closed out cheap for cash.

FOR SALE—BY A. J. COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.: 10 or 20 acres on State-st., north of Ninety-fifth, near Illinois Central Railroad lands, where their new shops are to be located.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—AT NORTH Evanston—Large 9-roomed frame house, brick basement, nearly new. Price, $2,200; $... cash, $1,500 to build, besides the 50-foot lot. G. M. EDWARDS, 707 Milwaukee...

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[FO]R SALE—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.
—North-av., in best part of the street, store and ... bargain.
—Washington-boulevard, an elegant flat; the ... would cost more. Will rent for $960.
HOUSES.
—Rental $500 from the best of tenants; a very ... 2-story and basement brick house, with bath ... ter-closet. House just put in elegant shape at ... of over $600. Lot 25x125, in very desirable ... West Side.
—Immediate possession; built for a home, ...-st., near Western-av.; a very desirable home.
—Near Jefferson Park, d. r. and k. on parlor ... furnace and gas fixtures; octagon marble ... Improvements alone worth the price.
—Indiana-av., a very desirable residence, wide ... lot; large barn; a bright and sunny home.
—Ashland-av., a fine marble front, with d. r. ... parlor floor; brick barn; rear entrance.
—Marble-front, near Jefferson Park; all improvements ... Indiana-av., desirable stone front; the house ... cannot be built for the price.
—Near Jefferson Park, d. r. and k. on parlor ... an elegant and complete residence; south ... no expense spared; a bargain.
—D. r. and k. on parlor floor, wide lot, east ... story and cellar; near Jefferson Park.
—Walnut-st., a very complete basement cottage ... fine order; all modern improvements.
LOTS.
...Ashland-av., the best vacant lot on the street, ... deep, east front, party walls each side.
...Ashland-av., an elegant corner, north of Van ...-st., a desirable place for modern apartments.
...Adams-st., between Jefferson Park and Ashland-av., some fine south fronts; easy terms.
...Jackson-st., south front, east of Ashland-av.
...Throop-st., facing Jefferson Park, 75 feet; a ... location for modern apartment house; long ... nothing down if improved.
...Jackson-st., south front, near Winchester.

...SALE—BY LEWIS & KNOTT, ...ms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.
...Furnished, or $2,500 without furniture, a very ... neat 7-room brick house at Des Plaines, with ... an acre of ground, fine fruit, etc., newly ... painted, papered, and furnished throughout; ... $1,000 cash, balance time to suit. A decided bargain.
...2734 Prairie-av., fine 16-room stone-front residence, cheap; possession given May 1.
...2828 Prairie-av., east front, 25x125, with good ... two-story and basement house, 10 rooms, bath-room, etc.; frame barn; will rent for $600 per year; very cheap.
...53 West Jackson-st., two-story and basement ...-room residence; good frame barn; house ... shown in evening.
...Fine 14-room residence on Ashland-av., all ... modern improvements; brick barn; very cheap.
...of fine dock property on North Branch.
...Indiana-av., corner Forty-ninth-st., with ... brick house.
...Prairie-av., corner Forty-ninth-st.

...R SALE—AN UNPARALLELED ...AN FOR A HOME.
...LOTS IN 10 NEW SUBDIVISIONS.
...a chain of subdivisions in and around the ... in which any mechanic, tradesman, clerk, or ... who has the welfare of himself and family ... can choose a cheap and pleasant home on ... payments; we make all of our lots very in... planting trees, building sidewalks, etc.; every ... undertake is a success, as we study the com... welfare of all our purchasers; we have a list ... who have bought from us. Plats, showing ... of lots, free to every one. We have in ... an interpreter in seven languages. Open ... day and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.
S. E. GROSS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

...SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM ...rannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
...AN-AV.—Stone-front house north of Twen...-second-st., 25 feet wide, with brick barn; a ...-rate place in all respects; house heated by ...am; price $25,000.
...N BRICK HOUSE—In a choice location south ... Twenty-second-st.; house was built several ... years ago by Burnham & Root for present own... and has a modern hall and stairway, with ...e and mantel in the hall; dining-room on ... floor; large brick barn; lot 50x173 feet to ...
...E-AV.—House near Twentieth-st. heated by ...m; dining-room on parlor floor; finished in ...dwood.

...SALE—98 FEET ON FOREST-AV., ...eet deep (two fronts), near Thirty-fifth-st.; ... only $95 per foot. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

...SALE—2723 FARRELL-ST., NEAR ...er-av.—Good frame house, and lot 50x125 ... F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

...SALE—57 AND 59 WOODBINE-...e, corner of Oakley-av., and fronting on ... Park; two-story and basement stone ...ossession May 1; these houses can be had at ... if taken this week. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

...SALE—A LARGE FINE CORNER ... vacant, on Prairie-av., between Twenty-... Thirty-first-sts. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

...SALE—NO. 2812 CALUMET-AV., ...me cottage, with brick extension, has all ... improvements; good frame barn and lot 25x... $5,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

...SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTH ...enty-sixth-st., east front, 2-story and base...-front stone residence; 2-story barn; pos...mediately; price $12,000. GIBBS & CAL... La Salle-st.

...SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD: ...Salle-av., 44x150, near Schiller-st. ... 45x150, near Schiller. E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

...SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TWO-...ry and basement brick house, brick barn, and ...diana-av. between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-..., possession at once. F. A. BRAGG & CO., ...ngton-st.

...SALE—50X120 FEET, NORTH ...e-st., near Superior; $155 per foot. E. S. ... & CO., 86 Washington-st.

...SALE—TEN-ROOM FRAME COT-... and lot on Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

...SALE—25 OR 50 FEET, EAST ..., on Hoyne-av., between Madison and Mon... with alley on side and rear; $85 per foot. F. ... & CO., 95 Washington-st.

...SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., ... Leavitt, lot 24x130; a bargain if taken this ... BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

...SALE—WE WANT AN OFFER ... large tract fronting Michigan and Wabash-... of Thirty-ninth-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

...SALE—3416 SOUTH PARK-AV.— ...tiful 2-story dwelling; large barn; 50 foot lot. GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

...SALE—40 FEET IMPROVED ON ...-st., between Madison and Washington. ... GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

...SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., ...shington-st.: 60x150, with brick improve... ...orth Clark-st., near Chicago-av. Must be ...ce to close an estate. A bargain for some...

...SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE ...s on the South Side from $3,000 to $15,000. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

...SALE—25 FEET ON CALUMET-... near Thirty-second-st.; $110 per foot. F. A. ... & CO., 95 Washington-st.

...SALE—AT ENTRANCE TO THE ..., 166¾, north front, on Humboldt Park, by ... front, on Central Park boulevard; an ele...tion for homestead; choice lot; low. Call ...SON & CO., 181 South Clark-st.

...SALE—131 FEET ON THIRTY-...-boulevard, corner of Forest-av., very ... LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

...SALE—ON WABASH-AV., 100 FT. ...he Wentworth Block. Very choice. F. A. ... CO., 95 Washington-st.

...SALE—WENTWORTH-AV., ... of Thirty-third-st., east front, 100x125 feet; ... BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

...URBAN REAL ESTATE.

...SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO LOTS ...Taylor's Addition, situated in the centre of ... manufacturing city. This property is rapid...ing in value. Title perfect. D. S. TAY... Dearborn-st., first floor.

...SALE—10 OR 40 ACRES AT CHI-... Lawn at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

...SALE—10 ACRES 1 MILE WEST ... city limits at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

...SALE—10 ACRES ON BELT RAIL-... at the crossing of the Grand Trunk. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

...SALE—TO SPECULATORS—208 ... at Montrose, owned by a non-resident who ... sell; no reasonable offer refused. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

...SALE—AT EAST GROVE—LOTS ... feet, $60 to $100; payments to suit; high, ... shade and ornamental trees, and side... soil, clear water, and splendid drainage; ...ood health; first-class houses of any style ...uilt on terms to suit purchaser. STREET ...prietors, 95 Washington-st.

...SALE—BY A. J. COOPER, 180 ...born-st.: 80 acres west of Morgan Park, ... Heights, cornering on Clifton Railroad ...alf its value, being W. ½ of N. W. ¼ Sec.

...SALE—A NUMBER OF CHOICE ... in Evanston at a great bargain, varying in ... $8,000 to $25,000; also cheaper ones from ... Vacant lots for sale in Evanston at ... very low figures. Call from 2 to 5. C. M. ... 69 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

...LE—AT RAVENSWOOD, COT-... and lot built to order; $1,600; $400 cash; bal... ...me; 50 lots at Ravenswood; $10 per foot ... W. H. MAPLE, Room 53 Major Block.

...ALE—BARGAINS! BARGAINS! ...A. J. COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.: 20 acres ...ty-ninth and Stony Island-av. or boule... ...rgain for cash; adjoins South Chicago and ... near car-shops. Will double in value.

...LE—RESIDENCE IN MADISON-...k; 50 foot lot; 10 rooms; bricked cellar; ... trees; $7,000; $2,000 cash, balance within ... 6 per cent.; a great bargain. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

...SALE — DESIRABLE RIVER ...—By A. J. COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.: 2 ... opposite Brown's iron mills, in Russell ... with nearly half-mile of river front ... out cheap for cash.

...ALE—BY A. J. COOPER, 180 ...rn-st.: 10 or 20 acres on State-st., north ...fifth, near Illinois Central Railroad ... their new shops are to be located.

...ALE—A BARGAIN—AT NORTH ...ton—Large 9-roomed frame house on ... ...ment, nearly new. Price, $2,200; would sell ...d, besides the 50-foot lot. ... G. M. EDWARDS, 787 Milwaukee-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lumber to build without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building ten cottages, 22x40, with 7 rooms; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Come in any day at 10:45 or 3:45 and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. CHASE, 20 BRYAN Block:
AT SOUTH EVANSTON—Two-story frame house on Judson-av., with lot 50x155 feet, five minutes' walk from railroad station; price $3,000, on easy terms.
AT WILMETTE—Two-story frame house, new, with lot 100x200 feet, seven minutes' walk from railroad station; will be sold for cost of improvements; price $2,750, on easy terms.

FOR SALE—ONE ENTIRE BLOCK suitable for immediate improvement on Fifty-first-st. boulevard near Fiftieth-st. depot; supplied with sewer, water, and gas; unequaled anywhere in Hyde Park. If improved will pay a capitalist 10 per cent on his outlay. B. A. ULRICH, Sole agent, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BARGAINS in acres—By A. J. COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.: 40 acres fronting north on Fifty-fifth. Pavilion boulevard, between Halsted and Ashland-av., just south and near Union Stock-Yards; rapidly improving locality; must be sold. This boulevard will be completed this season.

FOR SALE—FINE INVESTMENT—Acres at Woodlawn, $1,000 per acre; also tract near South Chicago at $700 per acre. Other acre tracts offered to capitalists, who should call upon me before deciding where to place their money. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WAUKEGAN, ILL.—A fine, commodious, well-built 12-room brick residence; has water and gas throughout, with large grounds, fruit, berries, etc.; opposite court-house, within four blocks of depot; good barn; also includes frame house now paying $120 rent. Will sell at a bargain to close an estate. ANDREWS & BURHANS, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN WRIGHTWOOD, LAKE View, two new cottages, with wide lots, south front on Dewey-court, at end of Orchard-st. Will be ready to occupy before May 1. Also, one lot 37x131 feet, north front on Diversey-st., 60 feet west of Clark-st. M. WATKINS, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW, NORTH of Belmont-av., near the dummy road, a choice brick house, well built, with beautifully located lot; cheap if taken at once. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Rooms 15 and 17, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED BUSINESS and residence lots, also houses and stores, at Pullman at low figures, on easy payments; lots and acres at Pullman a specialty. J. H. VLISSINGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and Room 34, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY A. J. COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.: 5, 10, or 20 acres near Grand Crossing, Cornell; very great bargain for cash; also one tract of 20 acres, well located; small payment down, balance long time at 6 per cent.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—TWO lots in Evanston and two in Park Ridge, or will exchange furniture. Call or address C. W. SAWYER, 84 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOTS, WENTworth, Dearborn, School-sts., etc., at Forty-fifth-st., $400 and upwards. S. B. LINGLE, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT ENGLEWOOD, $2,000, $2,500, $4,000, and $5,000; gas, water, and sewerage; bath-rooms and all modern conveniences. E. S. TILLOTSON.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—I AM authorized to offer for sale or exchange the magnificent stone bank and office building known as the Chamber of Commerce, or Finlay Block, Toledo, O.; no more desirable income business block can be found in any city than this; terms half cash on long time and half in other good property at cash value; price $200,000; photograph and full particulars furnished. A. J. COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DAKOTA WHEAT LANDS, best selected sections in Red River Valley; also improved farms ready for seeding and crop this season at very low prices if sold immediately. Address S. S. BLANCHARD, Fargo, Dakota.

FOR SALE—IOWA LAND, 1,093 ACRES in Woodbury County, $3.50 per acre. F. A. BRAGG & Co., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LITTLE farm of 29 acres; good buildings; plenty of water, fruit, etc., 3 miles north of Waukegan, and 1 mile from the celebrated Glen Flora Springs, only $2,300. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—UNIMPROVED LAND IN tracts of various sizes in Northern Iowa, from $4 per acre up. WM. MILLS, 125 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—THE BEST COTtage and lot I can get for $1,500, cash; not less than 5 rooms, within one and a half miles of Court-House. Address J. WEBER, 177 Maxwell-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY—Owners having business property for sale can find ready cash customers by leaving the same for sale with JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—THE BEST HOUSE AND lot that I can buy for $7,000 cash, south of Sixteenth-st., north of Thirtieth-st., and east of Michigan-av. Address O 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—BETWEEN Thirty-fifth and Forty-seventh-sts., east of Drexel-boulevard, a house and lot for about $4,000. NOAH BARNES, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH 320 acres, or less, of unimproved Iowa land. Address with particulars N 70, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, FURNISHED complete, doing a good business, in a flourishing town (county seat) of one of the best counties in Michigan, about 80 miles from Chicago; can be bought with livery stock in connection at $10,000, or hotel and furniture at $8,000 on easy terms. A rare chance for the right party. HUTCHINSON BROS., 110 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—A GENTS' FURNISHING establishment (a rare chance) with fixtures, a few years' lease, situated centrally on one of the main streets in this city; capital required, between $4,000 and $5,000; none but those who mean business need apply; cause, ill-health. Address under letters F 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL OF FORTY ROOMS, nicely furnished; good bargain; pays $100 to $125 a day; first-class location; a good chance for a hotel man; rent $1,800 a year; will sell lease and furniture for $5,000, part cash, balance on time. G. W. COOPER & SON, 86 La Salle-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPerty in Waukegan, Ill., with 60-horse power engine and boiler, and line shafts. Possession given Nov. 1. For description and price address or call on JAMES M. ALLEN, 155 Washington-st., Room 36, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE; GOOD LOcation and paying well. For particulars call on W. H. WOODSWORTH, with Hurlbut, Hess & Co., 114 and 116 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, and fixtures amounting to $3,400 for $1,400 cash if taken today. Address O B 8, Tribune office.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS-men—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R. I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect. Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low. Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here. $20,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same. Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill. Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GENTLEMEN WITH moderate capital to join me in purchasing an interest in two mines in Colorado. Private property. No stock scheme. Present investment $2,500. None but gentlemen with references need respond. Address F. W. MARVIN, 365 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PORTLAND cement paving: sidewalks, driveways, basement floors in private residences, stores, breweries, malt houses, etc. Figures given and contracts taken for cement paving in any part of the United States. All work fully guaranteed. Address J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 10, 116 Washington-st., Chicago.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done, and old roofs repaired, by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MASONwork, plastering, and furnace work done and chimneys rebuilt or repaired. Office 37 La Salle-st. Established since 1865.

F. KUESSNER, UPHOLSTERER, HAS removed from 2134 Wabash-av. to the new building east of Indiana-av. on Twenty-second-st.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of Rheumatism or Neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of Diphtheria or Croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price $1 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure.
ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT CO., 51 Wabash-av., Chicago.
For sale by all druggists.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY HAVE removed to their new and spacious 5-story building, Nos. 97, 99, 101, and 103 Van Buren-st., near Clark, where our patrons and all who may want storage facilities will find the best accommodations in this city at low rates, and advances if desired. Call and see.

FIRST-CLASS STORAGE FOR FURNIture, pianos, merchandise, etc.; lowest rates; low insurance. R. T. MARTIN Co., 265 and 267 State-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

INSTRUCTION.

A PRACTICAL TEACHER, 37 YEARS old, married, wants a position in a private institute to teach chemistry, French, German, and Latin. Speaks the three languages perfectly, and is a thorough ... Address O 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.:
$35—A very desirable 2-story house, Monroe-st., near Western-av.
$65—D. R. and K. on parlor floor; octagon marble-front; all improvements; on a fine northwest corner, near two lines of cars; fine neighborhood.
$65—633 Monroe-st., 3-story and mansard brick.
$60—33 Loomis-st., D. R. and K. on parlor floor; all improvements.
$60—145 Jackson-st., will put in fine order; large lot.
$50—323 Park-av., D. R. and K. on parlor floor.
$42.50—953 Harrison-st., D. R. & K. on parlor floor; marble-front, near Hoyne-av.; furnace and gas-fixtures.
$35—579 Monroe-st., nice cottage, south front.
$35—165 Western-av., near Adams-st., east-front.
$35—396 Robey-st., near Ogden-av., cottage.
$35—Monroe-st., corner Lincoln, fine cottage.
FLATS.
$40—79 Honore-st., near Jackson, all improvements; 8 rooms; large lot; east front.
$30—330 Madison-st., 6 rooms, with water-closet.
$30—11 Ellis Park, 5 rooms, with water-closet, etc.
$20—349 Adams-st., 6 rooms.
$17—1079 West Van Buren-st., 5 desirable rooms; close to cars, very cheap.

TO RENT—
HOUSES AND FLATS.
412 West Washington-st., 12-room stone front, $80.
346 South Lincoln-st., 9-room stone front, $45.
273 West Adams-st., 10-room brick, $45.
332 Park-av., 9-room brick; will be put in good condition, $40.
44 Curtis-st., 11-room brick, $70.
234 South Sangamon-st., 8-room frame, $40.
951 West Harrison-st., 9-room stone front, $45.
995 West Congress-st., 8-room brick, $30.
90 North Robey-st., 7-room cottage, $25.
328 Walnut-st., 8-room house and barn, $30.
211 East Erie-st., 7-room flat, $45.
42 South Halsted-st., 6-room flat, $40.
896 West Madison-st., 2 suites of 4 rooms each, $18 and $20, and a large number of flats and parts of houses, by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 229 West Madison-st.:
310 West Van Buren-st., stone front, 12 rooms, $60—to private family only.
356 Fulton-st., frame, 11 rooms, $45.
West Monroe-st., stone front, 10 rooms, $55.
Warren-av., stone front, 10 rooms, $60.
691 Carroll-av., second floor, 5 rooms, $22.
421 Park-av., second floor, 4 rooms, $25.
735 West Lake-st., first floor, 5 rooms, $20.
146 Aberdeen-st., first or second floor, 6 rooms, $25.
67 West Ohio-st., second floor, 6 rooms, $25.
STORES.
257 West Madison-st., brick store, with barn, $55.
673 West Lake-st., stone front store, $30. 675 West Lake-st., second floor, suites of rooms for offices.

TO RENT—$10 PER MONTH FIRST floor, No. 15 Grenshaw-st.
$25, two-story brick house, 29 Grenshaw-st.
$18, first floor, 7 rooms, 24 Fillmore-st.
$10, two-story house, 16 Harvard-st.
$10, suite of rooms, 453 Western-av.
Apply at 8 Fillmore-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house fronting Union Park; modern improvements; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; dining-room and kitchen on main floor; good brick stable in rear; to private family; also a completely furnished first-class house, with stable, to private family only, for 3 months. WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—SOME NICE 2-STORY 8-room brick houses, large lots, shade trees in front, very convenient, in good order, on Walnut-st., between Francisco-st. and Sacramento-av.; $25 per month. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, 10 rooms besides closets; rooms not large, but pleasant, cozy, and in nice condition; hot and cold water, gas fixtures complete; good neighborhood, and convenient to good school; $35 per month. Apply on premises, 1248 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—397 WARREN-AV., 2-STORY and basement; stone swell-front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace, gas fixtures, etc.; all modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINE ATTIC BRICK COTtages, 7 rooms, bath, etc., large yard in front; all modern improvements, at 998 West Polk-st. and 400 Idaho-st. Inquire of E. P. CURTIS, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, NO. 1156 West Madison-st., $20 per month; will be put in good order. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—841 FULTON-ST., 2-STORY and basement house of 13 rooms; barn; lot 48x125. Price, $45. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—207 WARREN-AV., COTtage and barn. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2 CICERO-COURT, BEtween Jackson and Van Buren-sts., the prettiest 6-room two-story brick for $25 per month in the city. Apply to owner. P. P. PACKER, 222 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—588 WEST ADAMS-ST.—Elegant stone front, 2-story, basement and sub-cellar. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—521 WEST Monroe-st., near Laflin, south front, basement two-story and attic stone-front, with barn. Immediate possession. CUTHBERT McARTHUR, 110 Dearborn-st., basement.

TO RENT—11 WARREN-AV., OPPOSITE Union Park, 10 or 14 rooms; 145 Robey-st., near Monroe; to be in perfect order. Apply to W. GRAY BROWN, Room 36, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSES, 10-ROOM; modern improvements, West Jackson-st. and Park-av., $43 to $45. B. L. PEASE, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—963 CONGRESS-ST., 6-ROOM cottage, $16; also 16 Irving-place, two-story and basement, $24; repaired. FISKE, 21 Otis Block.

TO RENT—WEST VAN BUREN-ST., No. 400, two-story frame dwelling; 7 rooms. PHILIP MYERS, Room 13, 166 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 14 PARK-AV., 14 rooms; all modern improvements. THOS. FREEMAN, 120 Randolph-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—231 MARSHFIELD-AV., 2-story and cellar, stone front, dining-room and kitchen, on parlor floor; all conveniences. OWNER, 177 South Paulina-st.

TO RENT—58 NORTH ASHLAND-AV., near Fulton-st., 2-story and basement stone-front house; will be put in good order; cheap. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE ON JACKSON-st., near Robey, newly furnished throughout; 7 rooms; $50 per month. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—ELEGANT stone front residence; West Side, newly and elegantly furnished; will sell furniture complete at a sacrifice; possession at once. W. T. CUSHING, 90 Madison-st., Room 1.

South Side.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE TWO-story and basement brick house on Prairie-av. south of Sixteenth-st., with an outlook on the lake; house will be put in good order and rented low to good tenant. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT OAKLAND, NEAR street cars and Illinois Central trains—3-story octagon-front brick residence, 9 rooms; parlor, dining-room and kitchen on first floor; south front and detached; $45. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest corner Randolph and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—COZY 5-ROOM COTTAGE, 45 Thirty-first-st., $24. Also furnished house 342 Indiana-av; $50. Also choice pressed brick 1061 West Monroe-st. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $40. Will divide into flats. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—2342 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-story and basement stone-front, 12 rooms, modern; 3246 State-st. 6-room flat. A. D. HYDE, Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1417 SOUTH PARK-AV., brown stone front, 12 rooms, modern conveniences, now being put in first-class order, $80; 29 Twenty-sixth-st., 9 rooms, modern conveniences, $35. B. L. GOLDY, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR six months, on Prairie-av., corner Eighteenth-st. H. M. SHERWOOD, 77 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, TEN rooms, modern improvements, on Ellis-av. Apply to B. L. PEASE, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2700 INDIANA-AV.—2-story and basement brick, furnished or unfurnished; all the appointments and furniture first-class. M. L. WHEELER, Room 19, 35 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 20, TEN-ROOM 2-story and basement brick, No. 4340 Belview-av., at $30. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGES NOS. 2816 AND 2818 Shurtleff-av.; will be put in good order and rented at reasonable price to good tenants. Inquire at No. 153 Market-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 2409 SOUTH PARK-av.; rent, $66; furniture and carpets for sale at a great sacrifice. Apply on premises between 2 and 5 o'clock. O 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1608 WABASH-AV., STONE-front, 18 rooms, two baths, modern improvements; brick barn. H. LOWY, 3 Howland Block.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT HOUSE No. 3829 Langley-av. with all modern conveniences, furnace, etc., etc.; dining-room on main floor. Splendid barn and large lot. JOHN JOHNSTON JR., 80 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—NO. 3238 CALUMET-AV., 10-room stone-front house, completely furnished; rent $75. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3414 INDIANA-AV., OCTAgon-front brick house, 10 rooms, 3 rooms deep. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3824 LANGLEY-AV.—FURnished parlor floor and basement to responsible parties only, $45 per month. Apply to JOHN MORRIS, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, 1665 Indiana-av., at $30. JAMES W. PORTER, 19 Bryan Block, Monroe and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—2823 MICHIGAN-AV., A large brick house with all modern conveniences, and brick barn; immediate possession. LYMAN B. TICHENOR, Room 1, 136 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—BY FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.:
3328 Prairie-av., three-story and basement brick dwelling, lot 30x180, with brick stable; owner will sell furniture, etc., at less than half cost; rental $100 a month.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, EIGHT rooms, with good barn, Langley-av., second house north of Forty-sixth-st. S. A. LITTLE, rear 195 Clark-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 10 rooms, 68 and 72 Thirteenth-st. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Twenty-fourth-st., a 2-story and basement frame house, newly papered and repaired; possession given at once; also a 10-room house on Twenty-fourth-st., near Wabash-av. Inquire at 2221 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Room 3 Ogden Building, 34 and 36 South Clark-st.:
28 Lincoln-av., 3-story and basement house, just built, 12 rooms.
11 Wisconsin-st., 3-story and basement house, just built, 9 rooms.
486 Webster-av., 3-story and basement house, 13 rooms.

TO RENT—522 WEBSTER-AV., TWO-story 8-room brick house. Will be put in good order.
31 Lincoln-av., 2-story and basement brick house in perfect order. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 367 LA SALLE-AV., northeast corner Maple-st., 2-story and mansard brick house, with parlor, library, and dining-room on first floor; large cellar; good 2-story brick barn, with rooms for coachman; lot 31x150. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—26 HAMMOND-ST., 2-STORY and basement frame house of ten rooms, with all modern improvements; everything in perfect order. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1405 NORTH HALSTED-ST.—9-room house with barn, kitchen on parlor floor; large grounds, $35. Office at 867 North Clark-st., corner Centre after May 1. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 529 Hurlbut-st.

TO RENT—361 DEARBORN-AV., CORner of Maple-st. 3-story and basement, marble-front. Apply to GRANT, SWIFT & BRADY, 28 Portland Block.

TO RENT—120 PINE-ST., FINE 3-STORY brick house, parlor, library, and dining-room on main story. Rent $1,500. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—RUSH-ST., CORNER OF INdiana, 3-story and basement stone-front, 13 rooms. G. W. CASS, Room 74, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FRAME COTTAGE 210 Sheffield-av. Inquire of J. W. D. KELLEY, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—52 WISCONSIN-ST., ONE-half block from Lincoln Park, $30. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest corner Randolph and La Salle-sts.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE PROPERTY, by E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 La Salle-st., corner Madison.
HOUSES—WEST SIDE.
A very pleasant story and half 7-room cottage, good location, for the summer, furnished.
7 Boston-av., 5-room cottage.
Elegant flats, 5 and 6 rooms each, in new apartment building on Winchester-av., near West Madison-st.
HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.
Prairie-av., near Twentieth-st., elegant private family residence, 14 rooms, double parlors, dining-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor, brick stable and carriage house.
276 Thirtieth-st., 2-story frame, 10 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.
13 Alexander-st., 2-story frame, 12 rooms.
State-st., between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts., 3 frame cottages, 6 rooms each; new; ready May 1.
234 La Salle-st., suite of four rooms for light housekeeping.

TO RENT—BY M. P. BURNHAM, 113 East Adams-st.:
House, Harmon-court, 10 rooms. One on Huron-st., 12 rooms, furnished. West Harrison-st., 11 rooms. North State-st., flat, 5 rooms. West Van Buren-st., 9 rooms. Indiana-av., 6 rooms. Locust-st., 10 rooms. East Erie-st., flat, 10 rooms. Michigan-av., 30 rooms. Chicago-av., furnished house. 4-room flat, Twenty-fifth-st., furnished. Ellis-av., 10 rooms. Fulton-st., 11 rooms. Langley-av., furnished, 9 rooms. Wabash-av., 10 rooms. Illinois-st., flat, 8 rooms. Winthrop-place, 10 rooms. West Van Buren-st., furnished, 10 rooms. Michigan-av., furnished, 9 rooms. North Clark-st., 18 rooms. Michigan-av., 15 rooms. And many other houses in good locations.

TO RENT—BY A. J. COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.: No. 1663 Thirty-ninth-st., between Langley and Vincennes-avs., six rooms; rent, $25; also large brick dwelling, with barn, on southwest corner of Dunning and Seminary-avs., two blocks west of Lincoln-av. cars; $40 per month.

TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS, A nicely furnished 2-story brick house, modern improvements; possession immediately; rent $50. Address O 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building—A good 2-story brick house, furnished, Forest-av., near Thirty-first-st., 6 months or 1 year, $65. The second floor, 4 rooms, in an elegant marble-front house on Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st., to man and wife, $30. A 3-room flat, with private bath, on Michigan-av., near Douglas, $25. The second floor of fine brick house, Vernon-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. A 7-room cottage, in fine order and fully furnished, on West Washington-st., near Paulina, with barn. A very fine 4-room flat on Bishop-court, $32.50. A 3-room flat in fine house on West Monroe-st., near Paulina, steam heat, $30.

TO RENT—381 ORCHARD-ST., 6-ROOM flat, new. 686 North Park-av., 5-room flat $14; 109 Wentworth-av., cottage with barn $25. Cottage, Belmont and Racine-avs., $13. Office after May 1 at 867 North Clark-st. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 529 Hulburt-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—11-room house, with furnace, etc., near depot $40. 9-room house, $25. 8-room house, $22. 7-room house, $15. All in first-class order and well-located. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

TO RENT—IN HINSDALE, ILL.—A very pleasant furnished house, with barn. For particulars address Box 204, Hinsdale, Ill.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE, NEWLY papered and calcimined, with large grounds and barn, at Lagrange; immediate possession. FRANCIS O. LYMAN, 55 Borden Block.

TO RENT—IN HYDE PARK ON MADison-av., near Fifty-fourth-st., new 2-story handsome, semi-detached 8-room house, with brick basement and modern improvements, $35; also desirable house at $45 by MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES, WITH LARGE grounds, at Montrose, Norwood, and Highland Park. Apply to B. L. PEASE, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN HYDE PARK, TWO pleasant rooms, single or en suite, with or without board; convenient to trains. Call or address 2806 Fifty-third-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE AND BARN, Kenwood, near station. Address 93 South Water.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—GENTLEman's residence and fine grounds, close to depot, only $50; also, nice 8-room house, $30; also, six-room brick basement cottage, barn, and hen-house, $25; also, similar cottage, $30. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY COTTAGE (7 rooms), No. 1143 Halsted-st., in Lake View, near Fullerton-av. and street railway. LAWRENCE PROUDFOOT, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment house in first-class condition, Madison Park, Kenwood, built two years ago, now being freshly painted, papered, and grained. Inquire of J. H. DUNHAM, southwest corner State and South Water-sts., from 10 to 12 a. m.

TO RENT—7-ROOM HOUSE AND barn, with half-acre lot, in Fullersburg, half a mile from Hinsdale on C. B. & Q. Railway, $12. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE and large grounds, corner Forty-seventh-st. and Ellis-av., Kenwood, to be put in first-class order for good tenant at $75 per month. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT CHICAGO LAWN—Pleasant houses at $10, $15, $20, $25. Fare, 6 cents. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st., Room 68.

TO RENT—NEAT AND COMPLETELY-furnished cottage, 10 rooms; bath, hydrant, and cistern; nice large grounds, near station seven miles out; half-hourly trains; seven cents fare; $40. O 52, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEAT, NEW COTTAGE, 9 rooms, both cistern and hydrant; large grounds, near station seven miles; half-hourly trains; seven cents, fare $25. Also one flat of 6 rooms, hydrant and cistern, $15 a month. R. T. RACE, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES AT WINnetka and Lawndale, from $15 to $25 per month. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—IN HYDE PARK—2-STORY and basement brick dwelling; Fifty-fourth-st. and Jefferson-av. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—AT LOMBARD—FINE 2-story house, with barn; terms very reasonable to good party. CASHIER, 195 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, WITH lake water, bath-room, etc., convenient to cars, at Englewood. S. M. DUNNING, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND 12 ACRES OF land at Auburn, nine miles from the city. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 2 STORIES, 8 rooms, one block from dummy, in Lake View, to good tenant; rent $20 per month. Apply at 162 Washington-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—BY C. C. CHASE, 20 BRYAN Block:
One house in Evanston at $60 per month.
Three houses in South Evanston, $30, $30, and $20 per month, respectively.

TO RENT—LAKE VIEW—NEW, CLEAN cottage, six rooms, south front, Dewey-court, at end of Orchard-st., 400 feet from Clark-st. cars. M. WATKINS, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—A FINE FLAT OF 12 ROOMS, Wabash-av., near Palmer House. Rent $60 per month. Lease only to party willing to buy furniture, worth about $900. Everything complete; a bargain. Responsible parties only need answer. Address O 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICE 5-ROOM FLAT, NEWly papered; Wabash-av. and Forty-first-st., $16.50. HENRY WOOD, 80 Madison st., Room 9.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, WITH OR without part of third, near Thirty-fifth-st. Station and Cottage Grove-av. MANN & CONGDON, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3416 INDIANA-AV., FLAT of six rooms, brick house, modern conveniences. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—13 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.—One flat, first floor, and one flat, second floor; eleven rooms each. Inquire at No. 15.

TO RENT—2948 STATE-ST.—6-ROOM flat, in good order. No. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 35. J. LAFE CURTIS.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FLATS IN building 16, 18, and 20 Third-av., suitable for small families only. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE FOURTH AND FIFTH floors, 15 rooms, at Nos. 46 and 48 South Clark-st. Inquire at Room 3.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM FLAT, CORNER of Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.; modern improvements. SMITH BROS., 3916 Cottage Grove-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEW FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, bath-room, water-closet, etc., on Leavitt-st., near Van Buren; rent, $27.
New flat of six rooms, all modern improvements, on South Oakley-st.; rent, $25.
Flat of six rooms on Walnut-st., near Hoyne-av.; rent, $20.
Flat of six rooms on Van Buren-st., near Robey; rent, $25. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—NO. 529 WEST MADISON-st., 4-room flat on second floor. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 3 ROOMS; MODern improvements; in Thompson Block. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS; MODern improvements; 1108 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM FLAT, FIRST floor, price $18; one 5-room flat, second floor, price $16 per month: 1172 Wilcox-av., near California. M. J. EICH, 106 Fifth-av., Room 1.

TO RENT—153 LOOMIS-ST., FLAT OF 5 rooms on first floor; also, flat of 6 rooms on second floor; bath, etc.; large grounds. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 9 ROOMS ON Carl-st., near La Salle-av. Apply to A. F. STEVENSON, 98 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

TO RENT—FOUR-ROOM FLAT, FIRST floor. 95 Delaware-place; $16 per month. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLAT AT 120 NORTH Clark-st.; has both hot and cold water, etc.; 5 rooms. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, VACATED by party removing East. Inquire Friday morning. D. W. IRWIN, 2 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM WITH hot and cold water bath room adjoining. Address O 60, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEAT AND DESIRABLE rooms, central location, transients taken. 149 East Monroe-st., between Clark and La Salle.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE IN BRICK dwelling, large and pleasant; mantel, grate, and water in rooms; board near by; also one back room if wanted. 35 University-place.

TO RENT—2303 INDIANA-AV.—FURnished room; private family.

TO RENT—444 SOUTH CLARK-ST., the third floor in that new brick building, consisting of 6 rooms, 5 closets; modern improvements.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE NICELY FURnished front room, near lake and Twenty-second-st. depot; also single room. 2238 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR, FURnished handsomely, overlooking the lake, to one or two gentlemen; also three sleeping rooms, nice and clean. Call or address 45 East Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—FOUR TO SIX ROOMS FOR housekeeping, South Side near steam and horse-cars. MANN & CONGDON, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, CLOSETS, AND pantry; no children. Inquire down-stairs, 3122 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, nicely furnished, convenient, and suitable for two gentlemen if desired. 2015 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, furnished or unfurnished, South Side, ten minutes' walk from Court-House. References. Address O 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of two front rooms; also two unfurnished; lake view; terms reasonable. Call at 2339 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT LARGE FRONT room, nicely furnished, also single room, en suite or single. 278 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1301 MICHIGAN-AV., CORner Thirteenth-st., 2 large, elegant rooms, parlor floor; also nice room for two gentlemen.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO GENtlemen, elegant furnished room. Strictly private. 1219 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AT MODERATE PRICES to first-class families, suites of rooms for housekeeping in the new Palmer apartment building, on State-st., above Fourteenth.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF FIVE rooms at 1321 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO PARLOR ROOMS. Apply at 1500 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR OF FOUR rooms, unfurnished, bath-room, hot and cold water, and rent reasonable. 66 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME SUITE OF four unfurnished rooms, second floor; bath-room and all conveniences; barn if required; day board near; location first-class. 3136 Forest-av. near Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—TWO BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, both large enough for two gentlemen, newly-furnished with every convenience; private French family. 1246 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—120 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., a room with heat, gas, hot and cold water, to permanent person.

TO RENT—$16—PLEASANT FLOOR, 6 rooms, 1072 West Polk-st., to a small family; rent in advance. Inquire at drug-store, 641 West Madison-st., between 7:30 and 9 p. m.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms. Call at 62 South Ada-st. Gentlemen preferred. References exchanged.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—TWO ELEgant rooms, modern improvements, on West Monroe-st., west of Union Park. O 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT—561 WEST SUPERIOR-ST.—5 large rooms, bath, and closets. W. A. COLEMAN, Room 19, 35 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD FURNISHED rooms at 296 West Monroe. References required.

TO RENT—NO. 611 FULTON-ST., SIX rooms, besides pantry and closets; rent, $20 to right party; possession at once. JAS. FRAKE, 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF 5 ROOMS at 620 Hubbard-st., corner of Lincoln. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, large south-front room; delightful neighborhood; private family; ten minutes' walk from Randolph-st.; North Side; one or two gentlemen. Call or address Room 3, 42 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED large back room for two gents; modern conveniences; private family. 242 East Superior-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room to one or two gentlemen in private family, North Side, convenient to business. Address O 47, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, 243 ILLInois-st., second flight; call any time; possession at once.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—
STORES.
257 South Halsted-st., 30x125; a No. 1 location for clothing or furniture business.
314 West Randolph-st., new store and barn.
101 and 107 West Randolph-st., two good brick stores and basement.
12 South Desplaines-st., 3-story frame, opposite new police station.; good location for a saloon or restaurant. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—STORE, 189 MICHIGAN-AV., for any reputable business. Will put in good order and rent cheap. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 99 MADISON-ST., 20x75, by W. R. CONDICT, Room 16, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORES UNDER Briggs House, Nos. 53 and 55 Fifth-av. Inquire at Briggs House office.

TO RENT—THE STORE 386 STATE-st. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 229 AND 235 Dearborn-st. Low rate. Inquire at Room 59 Unity Building, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY KNIGHT & MARSHALL, Room 19, 97 South Clark-st., for wholesale house, Nos. 52 and 54 Wabash-av., five stories and basement, stone front; with all conveniences. Possession at once.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 24 SOUTH DESplaines-st. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE 630 WEST MADIson-st., with living rooms, $30. Inquire on the premises or of OTIS, 152 La Salle-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART OF 135 Lake-st.; fine office or storeroom. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—STORES 1251 AND 1253 State-st., corner Thirteenth; good for grocery. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—494 WEST MADISON-ST., choice location; small store, new front, large show windows. See it. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle.

TO RENT—NEW STORE AND BASEment on Thirty-first-st., 30x75 feet, on alley, suitable for any business. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SHOW-WINDOW and part of fine store, southwest corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—ANDREWS' BUILDING, 153 and 155 La Salle-st.
One office on third floor, with vault.
Two offices on fifth floor; elevator. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES ON THIRD FLOOR of building southeast corner State and Washington-st.; $65 per month. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Offices.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE OFfices in building 135-141 Madison-st.
Two front suites, 2 rooms each, on first story above store.
Two front suites, 2 rooms each, on second story above store.
Two rear suites, 2 rooms each, on second story above store.
Rent $45.50 to $50.50 per month per suite. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT 167 AND 169 Washington-st.
Stores—741 and 864 West Madison-st.
Brick and stone-front house 70 Bryant-av., corner of Stanton.
Flats at 736, 743, 864 West Madison-st., 478 and 480 West Lake-st., and on Bissell-st., between Webster and Garfield-avs. HENRY BIRKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MAIN FLOOR OFFICE, 186 Dearborn-st., Howland Block. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A FIRST-class front office on first floor, being in Room 6, No. 98 Washington-st. Apply to GEO. A. EMERY, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 116 MONROE-ST., TWO rooms suitable for offices or light housekeeping; rent low. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES SUITABLE FOR light jobbing. Room 8, No. 155 and 157 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES WITH VAULTS and elevator, in Schloesser Block, corner La Salle and Adams-sts. Apply at 208 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—OFFICE SUITE OF THREE rooms, with vault. W. R. CONDICT, Room 16, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FRONT OFfice rooms at 135 and 137 Lake-st., second story. Apply to SERVOSS, NORTHEN & CO., 56 North Clark-st., before May 1.

TO RENT—A COUPLE OF VERY DEsirable offices in the Merchants' National Bank Building. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF DESIRABLE OFfice suite on second floor No. 90 Washington-st., with vault and water. M. WATKINS, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—SUPERIOR OFFICE ACcommodations on ground floor, 135 Lake-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—116 MONROE-ST.—A LARGE desirable front office on third floor, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—TWO NICE, LIGHT, DRY lofts, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes, with or without power, 34 by 140 feet, at 24 and 26 South Canal-st. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Room 5, 167 South Clark-st., or on premises.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, fifth floors and basement; water elevator. Inquire of BENNARD, 23 East Lake-st.

TO RENT—SECOND LOFT, 20X160, and other room if wanted. SEAVEY BROS., 171 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—LOFT 20X80, SECOND floor, Rear 195 Clark-st.

Docks and Yards.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—WHARFing lot corner of West Washington and Water-sts., well suited for dockage, warehouse, or railroad elevator. O. LUNT, Room 17, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DOCK ON EMPIRE SLIP, Twelfth-st.; 550 feet frontage, 176 deep, having railroad track connections, office, etc.; possession May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
95 West Lake-st., 4-story brick house, with or without steam power, $75.
Two good lofts on Canal-st., corner, with or without power. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD floors in building northwest corner Canal and Washington-st. Good light. Rent reasonable. Apply at 51 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FINE HALL, 25X80 FEET, southeast corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av., suitable for meetings for clubs, lodges, etc. Can be sublettled to advantage evenings. Not in use by lessee. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT LIGHT BASEment corner Dearborn and Quincy-st., at low rates. Not for saloon. Inquire at Room 59 Unity Building, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, COR. OF LAKE and Market-sts., in Garrett Building. O. LUNT, Room 17, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BARN FOR 5 HORSES. 220 North Clark-st., near Chicago-av.

TO RENT—GOOD BASEMENT ON EAST Adams-st. A. J. NOWLEN, Room A, 148 Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO MAN AND WIFE WITHout children, the upper part of 2-story brick barn. Pay in work. 40 Laflin-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF rooms or one large one (unfurnished preferred) on Washington-st., between Ashland-av. and Wood-st. Address N 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PHYSIcian, a branch office of two rooms, on or near State-st. between Adams and Fourteenth. Address, with particulars, O 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE of seven to ten rooms, either on South or West Side; must be within twenty minutes' ride of State and Madison-st. Address, with price, O 62, Tribune.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms with board; house thoroughly renovated and refurnished.

43 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—DESIRAble rooms; 3 front unfurnished with board. Near steam and street-cars.

1249 WABASH-AV.—LARGE HANDsomely furnished rooms for families or gentlemen with first-class board.

1426 WABASH-AV.—FRONT PARlor, also other front rooms handsomely furnished, with first-class table; few day-boarders accommodated.

1551 MICHIGAN-AV.—SECOND story front and back room, with board.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 LARGE HANDsome parlors, furnished, with board; also other rooms. Reference required.

1612 WABASH-AV.—TWO PLEASANT second and third story front suites, together or single, with good board. House modern. References.

1736 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOME, completely-furnished rooms to rent, with or without board, to first-class, permanent parties.

West Side.

26 BISHOP-COURT—PLEASANT, WELL furnished rooms with good board. One room suitable for three young men. Day-boarders wanted.

120 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—TO RENT, with board, a room with heat, gas, hot and cold water, to permanent person.

336 WASHINGTON-ST. BOULEVARD—To rent, with board, a well-furnished alcove, also another front room.

404 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A VERY pleasant south room, with board, for a couple.

509 ADAMS-ST.—HANDSOME ALcove, second floor, south and east front, furnished, to rent with board, to first-class parties only.

North Side.

90 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY-FURnished double rooms, with first-class table-board.

239 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with board.

697 NORTH CLARK-ST.—ELEGANT and large back parlor, with adjoining bedroom, at reasonable price; very pleasant location.

Hotels.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Pleasant rooms for families and single gentlemen; day-boarders.

CHICAGO EUROPEAN HOTEL, 163-165 Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe—Newly furnished; superior drainage; neatness, courtesy guaranteed; choice restaurant. W. J. KUHNS, Prop.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR AN ELDERLY JEWISH gentleman and wife in a respectable strictly Jewish family. Have their own furniture, if needed. Address, with terms, O 12, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND APARTMENTS—BY two young gentlemen. Address O 38, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICELY-FURNISHED room on South Side wanted by a young lady; would prefer to board with widow or lady living alone. Address O 34, Tribune office.

BOARD—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, studious, desires in May a nice single room, with board, on the North Side. Address, with particulars, O 42, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON NORTH SIDE—PARTIAL board only for gentleman, with full board and rooms for boy and girl, aged 9 and 11. Address O 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO CONNECTED OR adjoining rooms for gentleman, wife, and two daughters of 7 and 15 years. South Side, east of State-st. Address O 44, Tribune office.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE DOUBLE-door Hall safes, size 60x45 and 50x37; also one Macneale & Urban, 53x31. J. MORRIS. O 40, Tribune.

FOR SALE—75 FT. SHELVING, SECond-hand, cheap. Call at 3035 Indiana-av.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH. We have a large assortment of the celebrated Detroit steel joint, round cornered safes; also Cincinnati Safe & Lock Co., Hall's, Herring's, Mosler & Diebold, and Macneale & Urban safes for sale. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN A1 RETAIL HAT salesman; must be thoroughly competent and a live man. State nationality, references, etc. Address O 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER FOR railroad work. Address, in manuscript, stating speed and lowest salary, FREIGHT, P.-O. Box 505, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—COMPETENT PRESCRIPtion clerk, speaking German. Address O 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS GROcery clerk; one living with his parents and coming well recommended. Apply at 871 West Lake.

WANTED—A GOOD DRUG CLERK. Address L. R. GIBBON, Chariton, Lucas County, Ia.

WANTED—IN A LEADING RETAIL wall-paper house in this city a salesman, thoroughly qualified; liberal salary to the right person. Address O 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN FURNIture and carpets; must understand the business; $20 per week will be paid to a good man. Address for five days O 32, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD HAND-DRILLERS and stone-cutters; wages $2.50 and $3.50 per day; board $4.50 per week to work at Granite Point, Snake River, Washington Territory. For transportation from Portland to Granite Point apply at Northern Pacific R. R., Engineer's office, Portland, Oregon.

WANTED—PAPERHANGERS. G. F. WHIDDEN, 216 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BREAD, CAKE, and cracker baker; steady employment to a man competent to run same; a man used to Vale's rotary oven preferred. Apply to JAMES R. COTTLE, Princeton, Ill.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO RUN a cutting machine. Apply at once. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

WANTED—THREE COPPERSMITHS, three sheet-iron workers, one brass-finisher; none but first-class workmen need apply. E. SMEETH'S Copper & Brass Works, Randolph and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—TWO SHEETIRON JOB workers; two strong boys. 64 and 66 South Canal-st. MAYPOLE BROS.

WANTED—3 MATTRESSMAKERS, AT BARTL BROS., 298 South Clark-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO DRIVE bottled-beer wagon. Must be sober and well recommended. 218 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A MAN FOR THE SUMmer, to care for a horse and cow and do chores. Call before 3 p. m. at 5324 Washington-av., Hyde Park.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORers for Michigan and Wisconsin; leave to-night; free fare; 100 for stone quarries, farms, saw mills, etc. Call early on CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st. and 97½ South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—QUARRYMEN AND LAborers on San Francisco Railroad in St. Louis. Pay drillers and quarrymen, $2 and $2.50; laborers, $1.75. Apply on work. FRUIN & CO., Contractors, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN WITH A FEW DOLlars guaranteed permanent employment and $70 weekly, introducing our household necessity; experience unnecessary; investigation convinces unbelievers; $1 samples free; papers for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESman to introduce and sell an article of merit and economy in the city; with a man of good address and experience a liberal arrangement will be made; full particulars at personal interview. Address for 3 days O 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CANVASSER THORoughly acquainted with anatomy; physician preferred. Address F 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMART YOUTH. NICOLL the Tailor, 214 Clark-st.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL OR ornamental draughtsman. Address O 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A COLored second girl. Reference required. Apply at 333 Huron-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family; must be a good cook and laundress. Apply at 2232 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. 509 Dearborn-av. German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR general housework. Inquire at Room 31, 243 State-st., corner of Jackson.

WANTED—GOOD YOUNG GIRL FOR general housework; family of three. Good references required. Call Friday and Saturday at 3518 Vincennes-av., last entrance in block.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework, at 691 Sedgwick-st. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 642 West Adams-st. No Irish.

Milliners.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS to go to St. Paul, Minn.; none others need apply; good wages. Inquire of CASPARY BROS., 109 and 111 Wabash-av., Saturday morning at 10:30.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE AND GOVERNESS for two girls aged 4 and 7 to travel. Address O 19, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-aged lady as cashier in a hotel a few miles from Chicago. Address, stating age, etc., O 40, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AS I HAVE TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF my late husband, I will sell the contents of his private stable, consisting of the fast, valuable, and well-known trotting mare Victorine, sired by Rollo, son of Alexander's Norman; dam Peggotty, by Backman's Messenger. Durock Victorine was bred by R. Ingraham, Brooklyn, N. Y., where she was bought by my husband for $1,400. I will sell her now for $400. It is not one-third her value, for there is not a finer animal now than when she was purchased by my husband. She trotted three heats last summer in 2:25, 2:26¼, and 2:28; can show a full mile now in 2:27, or no sale. She is 6 years old, sound in every way, and in fine form; 15¾ hands high. A lady can drive her with perfect safety. Has a beautiful mane and tail.
Also the beautiful and fast road horse Young Gloster, sired by Nodines' Peacemaker, dam Bess (own sister to Powers, 2:21), by Volunteer, bred by F. J. Nodines, Brooklyn, N. Y. Gloster trotted in several gentlemen's matinee races; in one he trotted four heats in 2:28, 2:26¼, 2:26¾, and 2:28¾; will show a full mile in less than 2:30, or no sale. He cost last spring $1,275, and now I will sell him for $350. A lady can also drive him, for he is a perfect pet; 15½ hands high, very handsome and stylish. Neither of the above horses is afraid of the cars; don't shy; in fact, have no vices of any kind. I have extended pedigree of both, and printed catalogue. They are both splended to pole. This stock will be warranted in every way. Will show the speed and give ten days' trial to responsible parties. No, one can imagine what fine horses they are until they come and ride after them. Neither has a record, as they never trotted for money. Both are perfectly kind in every way, and not afraid of anything. Don't miss looking at this stock, for it is a bargain, sure.
N. B.—Also a fine Corbett side-bar road wagon; cost in New York $275. Will sell now for $175. Used only last summer. One fine Brewster side-bar top buggy, three sets of fine harness, blankets, robes, etc. Call at residence, 1414 Wabash-av., or private stable in rear. Coachman in attendance. Will be sold separate or together.

A LADY WILL SELL HER BEAUTIful road mare, Lady Gift, for $250. She cost $800 in Orange County, New York, last June, at which time she showed three heats on Goshen track in 2:33, 2:31, and 2:29¾. She is an excellent pole mare, and good under saddle. She was sired by Mambrino Gift, dam the celebrated trotting mare Nellie, by Bachman's Messenger Duroc, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Lady Gift is a handsome brown, has flowing mane and tail to the ground, is 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs about 1,000 pounds, is a pleasant, free, and stylish driver, fears nothing, was never trained for speed, but is a natural trotter; will warrant her in every way; and explain to purchaser why she is compelled to offer her so low. Call on owner at her residence, No. 1324 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—$300—THE FINEST COUPE or rockaway horse in the city. Call at 109 Blue Island-av., drug-store.

G. GALE & CO. SELL THE BEST CARriages of all kinds the cheapest. 231 State-st.

I AM SELLING THE BEST BUGGY in the city for the least money; also good second-hand business buggy. 1456 Wabash-av. E. C. HAYDE.

WANTED—BUSINESS-HORSE OR horse and buggy in exchange for furniture, carpets, and stoves. O 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, GOOD horse and buggy. Call with and I will inspect at 69 Dearborn-st., Room 2. S. E. GROSS.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE SELF-PANNING cracker machine with 20 cutters; one Raney 10-plate reel-oven, in perfect order, at a bargain. A. J. FISH & CO., 57 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 8-HORSE UPRIGHT engine and boiler; one saw-table, shafting, hangers, and pulleys. THOS. H. BROWN, 300 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A STONE DERRICK WITH boom complete, strength for four tons. O 48, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

CORA L. F. HEYWOOD, TRANCE, business, and writing medium; also magnetic physician. Consultation daily at 336 West Madison-st.

LUCIE LA ROE, MAGNETIC TREATment, 113 East Randolph-st., Room 15.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND CARpets of five bedrooms, but little used. Call at 1329 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—LADY CORRESPONDENT wanted by a young man who has no feminine friend; one who is refined and intelligent desired. Address J. L. M. WOOD, Winona, Minn.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG married man as bookkeeper with manufacturing company; has 8 years' experience with pig-iron and nail manufacturing company. Best of references as to character, ability, etc. Address O 15, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper in a good house by a gentleman of eight years' experience in office of Wilkinson & Gaviller, colonial merchants, London, England. First-class testimonials. Salary moderate. W. PUGH, 380 Chatham, Ontario.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILLclerk in a wholesale grocery or notion house. Satisfactory references. F 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH BOARD of Trade firm by a thoroughly practical accountant and first-class man in every way; Chicago experience large. References A 1. R 36, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLOTHING salesman; experienced. A1 references. Address N 57, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN blacksmith, by a man of experience. Railroad shop preferred. Address, FOREMAN, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman by a thorough, competent man; is not afraid of work. Can furnish the best of city and foreign references. O 27, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable English boy, aged 16; where he could learn a trade preferred. Address J. PURSEY, 4349 Dearborn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man with some experience in wholesale business; has traveled through Western Illinois and Iowa. O 65, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DAY work in private families. Best of references given. CELIA MURRY. Address O 46, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERican young lady to do general housework in a small family; no objection to baby. Call or address 352 Dearborn-st., Room 34.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO CHAMber work in hotel or boarding house. Good references. O 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl to do general housework or cooking. No. 8 South Ann-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PERSON to sew and make herself generally useful; is competent to take entire charge of children's clothes. Address O 50, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-aged woman as infant's nurse; nearly 8 years in last place. Call at 3210 Emerald-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPEtent lady in nice family—as housekeeper preferred—with or without wages. References given and required. Address O 55, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 156 North Halsted-st., up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE by a lady possessing a double-case caligraph, or will take writing home; also instruction given with practice on liberal terms. Address O 31, Tribune.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUreau, 389 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.—Employers can save expense of advertising and annoyance of interviewing many applicants by leaving their orders to our careful attention.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other collaterals, at low rates. 153 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

AT 6 PER CENT MONEY LOANED ON city property or Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, 112 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 TO loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., at low rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY S. R. BENSON & CO., Bankers, of Union, Ia., a $30,000 6 per cent first mortgage coupon note. May be examined at office of Wells & Nellegar, 150 Lake-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS NEGOTIATED on improved city property and Illinois farms. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO. Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property at current rates. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on city property; cash in hand; can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at 6 per cent interest. WM. V. JACOBS, Portland Block.

TO LOAN IN SUMS OF FROM $3,000 to $25,000 at 6 per cent on improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 35 Portland Block.

TO LOAN—$4,000 OR LESS AT 6 PER cent. C. A. DIBBLE, 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 73 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 169 East Randolph-st.

5,000 RICHMOND MINING SHARES, property situated next Robinson mine, are offered at 5c per share. Inquire two days only, from 2 till 3 p. m., at Room 127 Commercial Hotel.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS SOLD AT LOW prices on $10 installments; pianos to rent. A. SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner of Morgan.

FOR SALE—PRICE $500—A GOOD PIPE organ; suit a church or gentleman's parlors; cost $1,000 to build. H. LEGG, 757 Milwaukee-av.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL, and EMERSON PIANOS.
PIANOS AND ORGANS Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner of State and Adams.

PIANOS AND ORGANS
SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
We have a number of good second-hand pianos and organs to sell on easy payments.
W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

STORY & CAMP, PIANOS AND ORGANS, 188 and 190 STATE-ST.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN DOG; answers to the name of Trixie; strayed from Flat K, Hodge's Flats, corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av., Thursday afternoon. Reward paid for her return to above direction or to THEO. S. MIZE, 125 La Salle-st.

LOST—A WHITE AND BROWN COW with brand "G." Any information left at 3818 Prairie-av. will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—OFF FRONT-PLATFORM CAR on North Clark, between Superior and Erie-sts., $20 gold piece. The finder will be rewarded by returning to JOHNSON & HEYWOOD, 239 and 241 North Clark-st.

LOST—GOLD RING MARKED "DEC. 21, 1876." Liberal reward for return to 3444 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF FINE MOCKing birds at 569 State-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—FLAG POLES, WELL poles, circus poles, and boat poles, at the east end of Kinzie-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—TEN TON SCALES, GAS fittings, church organ, lot of old brick. A. J. NOWLEN, Room A, 148 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STOVES, BOILers, tables, tableware, chairs, cases, and desk for restaurant. 169 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TO BE MOVED—COTtage near corner Pine-st. and Chicago-av. E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE 12-FOOT complete bar counter, and one 10-foot sales or lunch counter. Store 444 South Clark-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. DE LUE, 349 STATE-ST., PAYS THE highest price for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing and carpets; ladies attended by Mrs. de Lue.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON LONG OR SHORT time, 125x120 feet on Clark-st., corner of Nineteenth; also 140 feet with railway facilities. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

BIDS WANTED—TO FURNISH ABOUT 1,000 yards good building sand, delivered at Brighton, on the Alton R. R. THOS. NICHOLSON, Builders' Exchange.

GEN. HURLBUT.

An Interesting Account of His Sudden and Unexpected Death.

The Popular Feeling Plainly Shown on the Day of the Funeral.

A City in Mourning for a Man Whom All the People Loved and Respected.

Touching Remarks at the Grave by Senor Elias—Floral Emblems, Etc.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CALLAO, Peru, April 6.—It seems to me appropriate that I should send for publication to one of the leading newspapers of Illinois a statement relating to the sudden and unexpected death of Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lima, Peru. The fact of his death is already known, as it was telegraphed at as early date as possible to the State Department, and also to his brother in New York.

Unfortunately the cable was broken between Arica and Mollendo, so that we were compelled to wait and send the cablegram by steamer to Arica, so that five days elapsed before the dispatch could be put upon the wires. It is supposed to have reached its destination on the 2d inst.

The health of Gen. Hurlbut had been, so far as his nearest friends were able to judge, very good up to the hour he was stricken down. He and his entire family dined at the Consulate a few days before, and the General seemed in excellent health, and was very cheerful, and spoke of the pleasure it was affording him to know that he was so soon to set out for the United States. As his family love home so much better than a residence abroad, he stated that he certainly would resign on arriving in Washington. Through the kind interposition of Gen. Logan his request for leave of absence to visit the United States during the current year had been granted in the kindest terms by the State Department, and he had made his arrangements to sail on the 6th of the present month. It seems strange that some of our papers at home should have received the impression that he had been recalled. The best-informed certainly could not have failed to know that was not true. On the 26th, the day before his death, he had been out most of the day making farewell calls, and in the evening returned home unusually cheerful and apparently in his usual health. Having supped, he spent an hour or two in entertaining his two little grandsons by relating to them amusing and interesting stories, as was frequently his custom. He and his family retired for the night cheerful and happy, with pleasing and lively hopes for the future. So far as could be known, he enjoyed a peaceful and quiet night's rest.

In the morning he arose at his usual hour, and, having partially dressed himself, he was proceeding to his morning ablutions, when

SUDDENLY HE FELL BACKWARD

upon the bed, from which his wife had not yet arisen. She immediately cried out with alarm to know what the matter was. There was no response, but she saw death depicted upon his pallid countenance. Recovering somewhat, he said to her that he must certainly die. A physician was at once called, and soon arrived. Gen. Hurlbut had two convulsions, which seemed to be brought on principally by life struggling in the sudden grasp of death. He appears to have been entirely conscious all the time, and able to speak except while convulsed. At last, in a moment of quiet, he was permitted to speak endearing words to his family, and with great solemnity said: "Almighty God, look upon me in mercy and forgive all my past sins." Then, looking into the face of Mrs. Hurlbut, who was now almost heart-broken, he exclaimed, "My dear wife!" and gently ceased to breathe.

This sad event was a shock to all, and I need not say it was a fearful and mournful visitation to his afflicted family.

As the news spread the whole City of Lima seemed to be moved with sympathy, for not only the notables of Lima were ardently attached to Gen. Hurlbut, but the common people as well. American officials of all grades, as well as American citizens, both men and women, hastened to the Legation to offer condolence and help. To be able to speak with certainty as to the cause of death, arrangements were made for an autopsy, which was had in the forenoon of the following day. This was conducted under the direction of Fleet-Surgeon Scofield, of the Pensacola. A large number of learned physicians of different nationalities were present. Suspecting that the cause of death was some way connected with the heart, that organ was first subjected to examination, but so little apparent derangement was found there that all minds were not satisfied, and hence the examination was extended to the stomach, kidneys, and brain. These organs were all found to be in a healthy condition. The brain was remarkable, and was found to be much above the average in size, weighing not less than fifty-five ounces. Taking into account the symptoms manifest in the death struggle, and the fact that the deceased had occasionally complained of trouble in that direction, and the derangements of that organ brought to view by the post-mortem, the conclusion was reached that death was caused by "Angina Pectoris."

The body was then embalmed, and put away in an elegant metallic case. On the following day at 4 o'clock p. m.,

THE FUNERAL SERVICE WAS HELD.

By this time so many houses were dressed in sable hangings that the whole city appeared to be in mourning. After the impressive service of the Episcopal Church had been read by the Fleet Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Lewis, of the Pensacola, the funeral cortége, under the direction of a committee of citizens, Americans and Peruvians, who had been Gen. Hurlbut's most intimate friends, began to move. The body-bearers were eight stalwart sailors from one of our men of war. The pall-bearers were, on the right, Admiral Balch, of the United States flagship Pensacola, the Hon. Mr. Trescott, United States Commissioner to Chili, Bolivia, and Peru; the United States Consul at Callao, and the Chief Minister of Justice in Lima; on the left, Gen. Patrick Lynch, Commander-in-Chief of the Chilian forces; the French Admiral, the Hon. Mr. Pinto, of San Salvador, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and Fleet-Captain M'Cann, of the Pensacola. On reaching the street the remains were lifted upon a gorgeously-decorated car, which was drawn by Americans and special friends, about fifty or sixty in number, across the city to the depot of the Oroya Railroad.

On leaving the Legation the procession moved as much as a half a mile along La Calla de Recoleta to the Plaza of the magnificent church of Santa Rosa, thence east two blocks to La Calla de Mercadores, thence along said street on the west side of the Grand Plaza to the depot.

The streets were crowded with people of every grade, men, women, and children, and the balconies, verandas, doors, and windows were filled with anxious people and wreaths, and innumerable flowers were showered upon the corpse as it passed. Old men stood along the way with heads reverently uncovered, and many were weeping as though they felt that their last and best friend was leaving them. It was said by many who have long resided in Lima that never before was such a display witnessed here on the death of any man, however distinguished. The whole people of Peru seem earnestly to have esteemed Gen. Hurlbut, for, while he was ever courteous to their enemies, he always manifested toward these unfortunate people a rational and manly sympathy, and sincerely labored to do them good. At the depot there was a long train of cars provided, at no expense to the family, by the generous and gentlemanly Manager of the Oroya Railroad, Mr. Jacob Backus, to bear the remains to Villegas, the former princely residence of Mr. Meiggs, to be placed temporarily in the family vault.

At the tomb a large crowd was assembled. After the reading of the burial service, short and impressive speeches were made by the Hon. Mr. Pinto, before-mentioned, and by Señores Elias and Chacaltana, distinguished Peruvians.

A TRANSLATION OF THE SPEECH OF SENOR ELIAS

is as follows:

"SEÑORES: Divine Providence still continues to subject the national sentiment to severe trials. He sends us, besides vast and terrible catastrophes, new and unexpected misfortunes. Not only must the nation lament the loss of her sons, but that of her noblest men; and now also we mourn the loss of illustrious guests, of honored friends, who have extended to us words of generous comfort in the hour of our sorest calamities. In truth, Señores, we appreciate better and esteem more highly the sympathies and friendships manifested toward us. Gratitude lives in the hearts of these people, and the palpable sign, that they maintain in themselves, in all their vigor, those nobler sensibilities which preserve the moral elevation of communities, is worthily manifest in this solemn presence. On this account, before this tomb so suddenly opened, a chosen and numerous concourse of people is assembled. We are come hither to show the profound grief which bows down our souls even to the ground.

"This compassion and loving respect which we now manifest we shall forever cherish in memory of the eminent man who represented in our afflicted country the great Republic of the United States. Gen. Hurlbut came to us to discharge a noble and elevated mission, representing the ideas of a great people which stands in point of rank at the head of all American nationalities.

"Peru will never forget that he was a generous, self-denying, and sincere friend, and she will consider as her own the sad misfortune which today we bewail. While it is not permitted to follow him and his amiable family to their country, and weep there over his honored grave with expressions of sorrow as intense as sincere, yet the day perhaps will come in which to testify, as we may, more fully, our gratitude and fond remembrances of the illustrious man whom relentless death has snatched away suddenly and as cruelly as it would seem untimely."

These ceremonies ended, the sepulchre inclosed the mortal remains of the distinguished dead.

Gen. Hurlbut was well known to his fellow-citizens of Illinois. He was recognized as a man of more than ordinary intellectual strength. He was eminent as a lawyer, and as a soldier and statesman he held a high rank. As Minister Plenipotentiary in Peru I am confident that he acted from honorable considerations. If he made mistakes they were not, I am sure, grave or serious. I have had the means of knowing that he was intensely anxious to make his mission beneficial to a terribly oppressed people, who, with all their faults, were a people whose misfortunes appealed strongly to generous minds who had come to understand the facts of their history as had Gen. Hurlbut. He was hated and maligned by the enemies of Peru; but this he could not have avoided, except by catering to the victorious party, and indorsing, without qualification, all that had been done by them, and uniting with them in allowing that there are to be no bowels of compassion for those who are so unfortunate as to be the defeated party. This would have outraged every sentiment of a generous mind like that of Gen. Hurlbut.

In conclusion, I desire to say that while in Peru his habits were regular and his bearing and conduct such as to reflect credit upon himself as a public officer, and honor upon the distinguished country he was permitted to represent.

In a few days his remains will be borne home by his bereaved family, to be finally put to rest at his home in Illinois.

J. H. MOORE, United States Consul.

APRIL 6, 1882.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Car-Conductors' Meals.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 24.—A letter appeared in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago in which complaint was made of car-conductors and drivers eating their meals in their cars. I wonder if the writer would like to see them eating on the sidewalks, as that would be about the only alternative, in many cases Superintendents giving them hardly time to bolt their food anywhere, to say nothing of hunting up a desirable place in which to do so.

CONDUCTOR.

Can't Drink Lake Water.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 22.—I live in Chicago, on the bank of Lake Michigan, and I really suffer from thirst.

The water is so impure it makes me sick when I use it; otherwise I am healthy. Set a pitcher of this water in your room for two days and see the scum around the vessel, and the scent is the same as bilge-water. Can the water in the South Fork at the Stock-Yards leak into the pumping-works, or into the tunnel that comes so near the South Fork? Query: what shall we do for something to drink? Beer is made from the same water. Being opposed to suicide, I can't drink whisky; champagne is too expensive. This question is of vital importance to the health of young and old in Chicago.

G.

High Transportation Rates.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LAWTEY, Fla., April 20.—Yesterday I received an account of sales of box cucumbers containing eleven dozen, sold by M. George & Co., for $12. Express charges, $5.35; commission, $1.20; net proceeds, $5.45. Today I received an account of sale in Boston of a box of cucumbers containing ten dozen, sold for $12 by J. F. Chamberlain. Express charges, $1.12; cartage, 25 cents; commission, $1.20; net, $9.43.

See the difference in cost of transportation of same vegetables to Boston and Chicago. Now, when I am down here I call Chicago home, and do not like to be shut out from the privilege of sending my friends early vegetables because of such high transportation charges. Won't somebody see to it?

M. KNICKERBOCKER.

The Bridge Nuisance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Can you inform many of your readers if there is any prospect of a better means of transit between the south and west parts of our city, or if we must settle down to endure the bridge nuisance indefinitely? Surely if any means can be devised, by tunnels or otherwise, that would leave the river free for vessels and the streets for the public at all times, it would be economy to have it at almost any price, when the annoyance and waste of time entailed on vessel-owners and the people by our present method is considered; and as it is a difficult problem it is certainly time our City Fathers were giving it attention and considering carefully what can be done. Some months ago THE TRIBUNE described an invention embracing tunnels, and moving tracks for conveying cars and wagons through the tunnels. The plan seemed feasible (on paper), and worthy the attention of our authorities, and now that they are done attending to the important duties of their own election they might find a little time for public business, and let a suffering people know what they are doing to abate what is now a great nuisance, and daily becoming worse.

If you will call their attention to this duty through your columns you will confer a favor on the public and receive the hearty thanks of many citizens. Respectfully yours,

WEST-SIDER.

Overhead Check-Reins.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The writer took particular notice while in New York recently of the method of checking horses most in vogue there, and did not see a single horse with the barbarous overhead check. Looking from the club-window at the throng of elegant carriages in Fifth avenue, upon a pleasant afternoon, it was observed that many of the finest teams had no checks, and the remainder simply ordinary side-checks. The head-check is provincial as well as cruel. While upon the subject of driving the writer cannot forbear to speak of the streets of Chicago. No one can appreciate their condition who has not seen them after seeing the streets of other cities. New York has its streets and pavements in fine condition now. Almost the entire city is paved with the best stone-blocks, and is kept for the most part scrupulously clean. There is no street in the City of New York approaching our State street in filth. The writer had occasion while in New York to go through Mott street and Hester street, and other of the poorest streets in New York, and there is no street in Chicago which approaches them in cleanliness, or in paving either.

The Pelletier block-pavement is being tried in front of the Windsor Hotel, New York, and seemingly with good success; but for heavy wear and keeping clean nothing will do but granit.

R.

Help Needed for a Colored School.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 24.—I wrote to your paper from Aiken, S. C., last year giving an account of the school for colored children established there and under the charge of Miss Martha Schofield as Business Manager, and W. T. Rodenbach as Principal.

I stated in that letter that these persons had excited the hostility of the Bourbons in that section by a letter written by Miss Schofield to the New York *Tribune* describing the planting of cannon and other methods of intimidation practiced at Aiken to control the Presidential election, and in consequence the school had been deprived of its share of school funds which it had been before receiving and to which it was justly entitled. The school is therefore now entirely dependent upon the public for its support.

In spite of these attempts to break it up on the part of the Bourbons, the Principal writes me in a recent letter that the school "has increased from 200 to 460 pupils and from three teachers to seven"; that "the great difficulty under which they labor is the school-building, which is utterly inadequate to accommodate this large number of pupils." He states that they need a large building, 50x65, two stories in hight, and have already had $600 subscribed for this purpose, and he askes: "Will not Chicago help us?"

I can only say in reply that the school is admirably conducted and deserves to be sustained, and that the new building is very necessary for the proper success of the work, as the old building, which I visited, was wholly insufficient and unsuitable for the purpose, and it will give me great pleasure to forward with my own subscription any funds which may be sent to me for this purpose.

The object is a most worthy one and of great importance, and it is to be hoped that there is in our own large and prosperous city persons who would take pleasure in aiding so desirable a work.

I will see that all funds sent to me are duly transmitted to Miss Schofield and Mr. Rodenbach, and can assure all who may send money to this object that it will be faithfully applied to the purposes for which it is given. Very respectfully,

E. C. LARNED, 69 Dearborn street.

Our Filthy Streets.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 26.—As a constant reader of your paper I have always found you ready to espouse the cause of the people as against cliques, combinations, political corruption, and official misconduct or laxity in discharge of assumed duties. At present there is in this city evidence of most unpleasant and glaring kind that parties holding position as public servants to a taxpaying people are guilty of gross negligence and the cause of much inconvenience to many citizens. I refer to the horrible condition of our streets. In the heart of the city if you tie your horse at the sidewalk you must place him in a gutter having from two inches to two feet in depth of mud and slush, the result of which is a besmeared and bespattered rig.

In relation to Lincoln street, on the West Side, the officers were in a great hurry over a year ago to collect the taxes assessed for paving the same, and the people were led to believe that work was to be pushed and the street finished in three months' time. It is still scarcely passable, and if, as was done on Robey and Jackson streets, two to four inches of loose dirt is to be hauled upon it, the original state is preferable, as sprinkling or rains convert the surface to slush, making it very uninviting in appearance and frightening off those who examine property with a view to building. That which is necessary to make a good street after the rock is put in is gravel or ground stone. They have hauled the mud off from Jackson street, leaving crosswalks from two to four inches higher than the roadbed, and one must slow teams down to a snail's pace or be in danger of breaking springs and axles, with chances for runaways, broken limbs, or more serious accidents. Unless a person is an attendant at Dr. Thomas' church each Sunday he is liable to use hard words every time he drives over these crossings. Then there is our great and beautiful boulevard, Washington street—still uncompleted and torn up.

Can you give any good reason why the money collected has not been expended and said streets finished before this? Now, if it is the editor's business to have these streets cleaned and paved, it is prayed that you proceed in the matter instantly, as it certainly is highly desirable that when strangers visit our city they may find our streets as well as our buildings comparing favorably with those of any city in the Union. If it is not the editor's business, then please turn the calcium light of your paper on this subject until it is revealed in its intensity, after which turn loose the Sheriff on the responsible parties, compelling them to take prompt action.

WEST-SIDER.

London Hotels.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Your issue of this date contains a paragraph reflecting, I think rather unjustly, upon London hotels. I fear that, perhaps, the economical disposition of the writer induced him to patronize second-class establishments, and consequently his unpleasant but absurdly exaggerated experience was not derived from what I would call "representative houses." I serve no other purpose than simply fair play in noticing the gratuitous but too cheap style of abuse which his thoughtless effusion presents, and I assert, without fear of contradiction, that in such hotels as the "Grand," the "Grosvenor," the "Inns of Court," the "Langham," and numerous others, so far from a meagre bill of fare being provided, with the "never-ending round of chops," etc., there are a number and variety of dishes to select from which ought in reason to satisfy the expectations of the most fastidious gourmet. It is, at all events, palpable that your correspondent did not receive his impressions whilst under the influence of such an excellent dinner as can every day be procured at the Grand for the modest sum of five shillings ($1.25). The ridiculous remarks having reference to comparative prices of wines in London, and New York hotels need no comment, as travelers of unbiased experience will readily perceive the transparency of such utterly unfounded figures, and the table d'hote in London hotels is quite a venerable institution and not by any means of recent introduction, as your "Unhappy Tourist" incorrectly states. The "Charing Cross" is looked upon as a caravanserie for rapid transients, and not at all considered a first-class London hotel, which, however, doubtless brought it into harmony with the circumstances of the "Unhappy Tourist," who, with some regard for creature comforts, and in justice to "foreign institutions," should have modestly waited at this side of the "herring-pond" until increased affluence enabled him to obtain his experience under more favorable conditions. After many years' knowledge of London hotels, I have yet to learn that each and every one of the "blessed" servants expect fees. I freely admit that two members of the establishment generally, and I think very wisely, get "tips" (the "boots," or head porter, and the table waiter), but the custom is not at all peculiar to the "old country," as in the best American hotels porters and waiters not only receive and expect the 10-cent piece, but look precious glum if it should be forgotten. Much as I admire the American plan, with its many undoubted improvements, I nevertheless think that your "Unhappy Tourist," when contemplating the interest which would attach to the publication of his diary, might have taken simple means to practically inform himself as to the actual system and comforts of first-class London hotels. Had he done so, I believe that his fertile but misguided imagination would not have so quickly committed him to a series of easily-contrived fancy phrases, which are nothing but a tissue of absurdities. If he really means to do good, I am pretty sure that he will find ample scope for his philanthropy by urging many needy reforms amongst the hotels in the smaller cities of the United States. In conclusion, I should really be glad to let him enjoy a good dinner at my expense on the occasion of his next visit to Europe; of course, provided he permanently survives his recent unhappy experience and condescends once more to honor us where we try to eke out an existence on "occasional deviled kidneys and rare bits of sole."

A BLOATED BRITISHER.

Senatorial Wealth.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 23.—I notice an article in the columns of Saturday's TRIBUNE in regard to the financial standing of several United States Senators, and your reference to Senator Rollins, of New Hampshire, brought up some recollections connected with his past history, which may account for the reason that he is in only comfortable pecuniary circumstances.

In my boyhood days the Free Soil party in New Hampshire was very small, and the men who joined it seemed destined to remain in a minority so insignificant as scarcely to receive the recognition of opponents from the two great political parties then contending for supremacy. While Mr. Rollins' family stood very high socially they were not wealthy, and, being one of three brothers, as soon as he had gained the education his location and means allowed, he left his father's farm and entered a drug store in Concord, of which he became proprietor after years of constant labor. He joined the Free Soil party in its infancy, and no man in New Hampshire probably did more to make John P. Hale United States Senator than E. H. Rollins did. His drug store became the headquarters of the little Republican party of the State, and the plans were inaugurated there which after long years brought the party victory. Soon after I was for years associated with Mr. Rollins as a member of our State Central Committee, and I then had an opportunity to see the reasons for his success, and the recognition he had received as a leader. He was the most untiring worker I ever knew, never dismayed, always hopeful, and instilling enthusiasm into every one around him, and bringing system out of chaos so thoroughly as to make the State finally permanently Republican. He stumped the State in all its localities through the day, and in the night time counseled with the people how to make the party successful. New Hampshire had been Democratic so long that it took time, eloquence, sacrifices, money, and hard work to wrest it from Democratic control, and harder still to retain this supremacy when once secured. The boys had been educated to believe that joining the Republican party was but little worse than treason. To change all this Mr. Rollins gave his time, his money, his energy, and the best years of his life, and without his efforts and those of William E. Chandler New Hampshire would not have been Republican for many years after their efforts made it so. These are the reasons why Senator Rollins is not a rich man today. Had he devoted his energies to the acquirement of wealth, he would have gained riches. Twice Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, six years a Congressman, seven years Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, and now almost six years a Senator, with opportunities for making money many would have embraced, no scandal has ever attached to his name. He has a fine home and farm in the finest agricultural section of his State, and he is an enthusiastic farmer when released from official cares.

The Republican party of the old Granit State, which he has so largely contributed to make successful, has honored him many times in the past, and I can but believe that all his sacrifices will be remembered in the future, and that the party will feel that in honoring him in coming times the are honoring themselves.

J. FRANK LAWRENCE.

An Open Letter to the South Park Board.

CHICAGO, April 22.—GENTLEMEN: A sincere desire to promote the beauty and attractiveness of the City of Chicago and no spirit of fault-finding prompts me to address you.

You have laid out a beautiful boulevard through the centre of the city. You have made an excellent foundation for a roadway, and you will doubtless make as good a surface after you have tried and rejected the vile compound called Joliet gravel, but which is in reality nothing but Joliet mud with a minimum of gravel in it. You have planted slim and graceful elm trees on each side of Michigan boulevard, from Twelfth to Thirty-fifth streets. I will not here criticise the doubtful taste of planting but one kind of trees throughout these miles of boulevard, nor will I blame you for cutting down without reason hundreds of poplars, maples, ash, and other trees planted by the hands of our oldest citizens, and which, if left, would have diversified the monotony of a continuous line of elms.

The object of this letter is to ask you how you propose in your collective wisdom to protect these beautiful and graceful elms until they reach maturity? For years I have been pained to witness the injury and even destruction of thousands of trees on the streets of our city. I have repeatedly raised my voice in the public prints against the wanton and inexcusable neglect of shade-trees. I am a lover of trees, and my humanity embraces the flora as well as the fauna of this world. When I see a beautiful tree maimed and murdered it grieves me in a manner similar to the maiming and murdering of any animal harmless or useful to man.

I have many times been astounded at the unexplainable stupidity or thoughtlessness of men who, with the best of motives, plant trees in front of their residences, yet fail to make the slightest provision for their protection. That some men may fail of this duty from an absence of motives of humanity, I can understand, for many men have no such sentiment towards either animals or plants; but that men who in all other things are economical, and value trees as property, yet neglect to protect them, is altogether an inscrutable riddle to me.

Now, when your honorable board began planting those beautiful elms on the boulevard I said to myself: Surely these men in their corporate capacity will see that these trees are protected from injury. They know that the elm (ulmus fulva), owing to its soft bark—as soft and delicate as that of a human being—is very susceptible to injury. They know that no tree is so apt to be gnawed by horses, who enjoy its soft, sweet inner bark. They know how prone the bark is to peel in all directions when once loosened from the trunk. They know that street gamins, otherwise the "small boy," delights to chew the succulent bark. Knowing all these they will certainly adopt some sure yet tasteful method of protecting this attractive bark from the teeth of horses and boys. And then I thought, after the City Fathers see how these trees are protected, they will pass an ordinance providing for the protection of all the shade trees throughout the city.

But my anticipations were doomed to be disappointed. A few days after the trees were planted from Twelfth to Sixteenth streets I saw two trees denuded of bark from the roots to a hight of six feet. One was injured by a physician's horse, who dragged the weight by which he was tethered on the curb-stone until he reached the tree, when he feasted on the bark. Not a park policeman was in sight. The other tree was eaten by a grocer's horse, left unhitched in the street, in direct violation of a city ordinance. Since that time I have observed no less than fifteen trees seriously injured by horses either left unhitched or hitched to a post "convenient" to the trees.

Now, gentlemen—members of the board—you know better than I the value of those trees. I suppose they cost the taxpayers from $20 to $30 each. Do you not intend to devise some means to save the taxpayer this loss, which in a few years at this rate will count up into thousands of dollars?

If you leave the trees unprotected you will have to station a policeman day and night on every block, aye, before every residence, from Jackson street to Thirty-fifth.

Allow a humble citizen to suggest to your honorable body a simple and inexpensive plan. Have manufactured a wire netting, about eight feet high, and wide enough to surround the tree, leaving a margin for future growth. Wrap it around the tree; let it overlap if you like, and secure it by twisted wire or hooks, or some simple device. Paint it green or black, and it will be an ornament as well as a secure protection against any animal or any ordinary accident. After you have done this, and everybody sees how simple and inexpensive such a protection is, they may perhaps adopt it even without the suggestion of a city ordinance. Very Respectfully,

E. M. HALE, M. D.

A BANK-ROBBER'S DEATH.

Death in the Massachusetts Penitentiary of Robert Scott, One of the Notorious Crooks Who Robbed the Bank at Northampton, Mass.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., April 27.—Robert Scott, one of the Northampton bankrobbers, has just died at the State prison of consumption. His body will be forwarded for burial to his mother at Warsaw, Ill., where his brother, Walter Scott, also resides. James Dunlap, his companion in the crime at Northampton, still remains at the prison, and the last day Scott spent on earth he was with him a portion of the time. Scott made no confession of the bank robbery in which he was called the leader, as many expected he would. During his closing days he made no allusion to the job in any way. Four of the robbers engaged with him at Northampton are now at large. Robert Scott was sentenced at Northampton for twenty years when he was 28 years old for robbing the Northampton bank and as the boss of the job. He entered the prison Jan. 1, 1878, and his sentence would have expired Feb. 16, 1894, had no allowance been made for good behavior. Scott made his will Monday night, giving $1,500 to his wife and $500 to James Dunlap, his bank-robbing associate, asserting that he owed Dunlap that amount. Where his money is deposited is not yet known.

A RACINE BIGAMIST.

He Got an Unmerciful Thrashing, and Was Then Put in the Calaboose.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., April 27.—Last Monday a married man named Peterson, who came here from Chicago a short time ago, deserted his wife and three children and eloped to Milwaukee with a girl named Emma Talty, daughter of Hugh Talty, of this city. Emma's mother died last winter and left her some money, and Monday she and Peterson took $800 and eloped. Peterson's wife was in destitute circumstances and on a sick-bed. Tonight Peterson and Emma returned, and were met going up street by a young man named Zolena, a nephew of Emma, and two other young fellows, who pounced on Peterson and gave him a terrible beating. They kicked and punched him for twenty minutes, until a crowd gathered, and then two of them held him while the other got an officer, and he was put in jail. A warrant was sworn out for bigamy, as Peterson and Emma had got married in Milwaukee. Considerable excitement was created. It's a pretty clear case, and Peterson will probably get two years in the penitentiary.

OF INTEREST TO INSURANCE MEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 27.—A decision of importance to insurance men was rendered today in the United States Court in the case of Eggers vs. The Manhattan Insurance Company. Eggers took out a life policy in the company on stipulation that the agent was to call once each year to collect the premium. He called and collected for five years, after which he omitted his visits, and the premium was not collected. After the death of Eggers the company refused to pay the policy, when suit was brought by the heirs for the amount insured. The Court decided that, under the terms of the contract as proven, the company was liable, and gave a verdict for the full amount, with costs.

Too Much Nobility.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

Some years ago a very foolish woman, the wife of the Bonanza King, Mackey—a name that smacks precious little of blue blood—concluded that the American continent was not big enough to hold her and her daughter, and therefore she set sail for Europe, located in Paris, built, hired, or purchased a sort of palace, fitted it up with servants, got the title of "Bonanza Queen," hung out her shingle as the richest woman in the gay capital, gave big dinners, called around her all the aristocratic, titled snobs she could catch with that sort of bait, and was happy to see her name and glowing reports of her nauseating nonsense in Parisian cheap prints, which were from time to time reproduced in American journals. While the Bonanza Queen was slinging money away by thousands, the old Bonanza King remained in America to see that the "balance of trade" didn't get on the wrong side of his ledger and compel him to stop shipping gold to France. To make this whole disgusting business as distasteful and as repugnant as possible, the old "Bonanza Queen" has managed to make it appear that her daughter is in demand, and that all the broken-down heirs of the defunct dynasties of Europe are besieging her palace asking for the hand of the daughter in marriage—the last one of the suitors named being Prince Philippe de Bourbon, an obscure dead-beat of Spanish stock. It seems that the representative of a semi-royal bull-fighting family, being flat broke, had it published that he was affianced to the daughter of the Bonanza Queen, Mlle. Mackey; whereupon the Mackey mamma gets into a royal rage, and declares that Prince Philippe de Bourbon authorized the report and permitted it to be published to save himself from arrest on account of debts. It is now reported that the Bonanza Queen will have a post erected near the front gate, upon which notice will be given in all European languages that the Princess Clotilda Margueretta Antoinetta Peggletta Bridgetettia Mackeyronia will have no dowry until her Bonanza parents are dead. But the average aristocratic titled dead-beat is not likely to heed the Queen's notice, and Mademoiselle Mackeyronia will continue to receive offers until she at last capitulates, and then the King and Queen will have to shell out. When an American woman goes to Europe to act the fool, she is not deserving of sympathy if her schemes do not pan out according to expectations.

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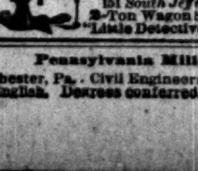
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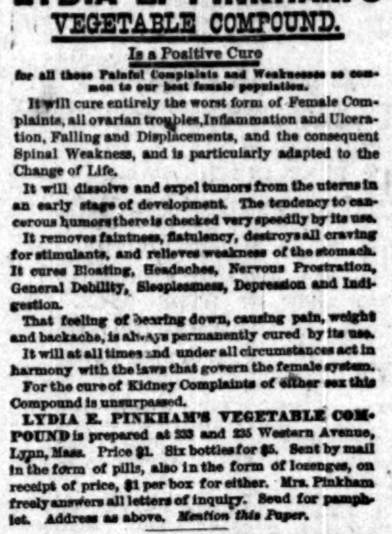
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NOTED MEN!

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"Brown's Iron Bitters has a heavy sale, is conceded to be a fine tonic; the character of the manufacturers is a voucher for its purity and medicinal excellence."

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A Druggist Cured.

Boonsboro, Md., Oct. 12, 1880.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
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Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:45 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:20 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:20 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

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Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	b 8:00 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Nebraska Express	b10:30 a m	b 2:20 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	b12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	b12:05 p m	b 2:20 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Rockford & Freeport Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:25 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	10:45 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 3:05 p m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex.	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 8:25 a m
Rockford & Janesville Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Elgin Passenger	* 5:20 p m	* 3:45 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque & Missouri River Ex.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Elgin & Rockford Passenger	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
Itasca Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:40 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 a. m. daily, Sunday excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:25 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	* 7:15 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 5:10 and 9:40 p. m.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§10:10 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. ‡Saturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express (exc'pt Sunday)	* 8:10 a m	* 8:55 p m
Night Express (daily)	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:20 a m
Valparaiso Express (daily)	* 4:45 p m	* 8:40 a m
Blue Island Acc'modation (daily)	§11:45 a m	§ 2:50 p m

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.) see head of the time-table.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS — EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 80 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§11:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
St. Louis Ex., via Jacksonville	†11:00 p m	‡ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa.	* 9:00 a m	* 2:25 p m
	§11:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:11 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:45 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:55 a m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
¶Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	c11:00 a m	c 3:15 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:55 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	‖ 1:15 p m	‖10:05 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
Special Theatre Train	§11:30 p m	§11:00 p m

c Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only. ¶Solid through train.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincin., Indnplis & Louisville Ex	* 8:15 a m	* 7:30 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m
Cincinnati & Columbus Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boson Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:20 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:30 a m

aSaturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express	* 9:05 a m	* 7:10 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 6:10 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Emigrant Train		* 5:40 p m

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 121 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	* 8:00 p m	* 7:15 a m

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	8:20 p. m.

Proposals for Indian Supplies and Transportation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, April 25, 1882.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," (bids for Beef must be submitted in separate envelopes), Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, etc. (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York, will be received until 1 p. m. of Tuesday, May 23, 1882, for furnishing for the Indian service about 800,000 pounds Bacon, 40,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 128,000 pounds Beans, 70,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,000,000 pounds Corn, 750,000 pounds Coffee, 8,300,000 pounds Flour, 212,000 pounds Feed, 300,000 pounds Hard Bread, 75,000 pounds Hominy, 9,000 pounds Lard, 1,650 barrels Mess Pork, 233,000 pounds Rice, 11,200 pounds Tea, 65,000 pounds Tobacco, 200,000 pounds Salt, 240,000 pounds Soap, 6,000 pounds Soda, 1,250,000 pounds Sugar, and 839,000 pounds Wheat.

Also, Blankets, Woolen, and Cotton Goods (consisting in part of Ticking, 33,000 yards; Standard Calico, 300,000 yards; Drilling, 20,000 yards; Duck, free from all sizing, 170,000 yards; Denims, 17,000 yards; Gingham, 50,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 28,000 yards; Cheviot, 5,200 yards; Brown Sheeting, 200,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 20,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 10,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 6,000 yards; Winsey, 3,000 yards); Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, etc., and for about 475 Wagons required for the service in Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Indian Territory, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, and Wisconsin, to be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City, and Sioux City. Also for such Wagons as may be required, adapted to the climate of the Pacific Coast, with California brakes, delivered at San Francisco.

Also, transportation for such of the articles, goods, and supplies that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency, and the kinds and quantities in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, in Washington, or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York; William H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New York; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Chicago, Leavenworth, Omaha, Saint Louis, Saint Paul, San Francisco, and Yankton; the Postmaster at Sioux City, and to the Postmasters at the following-named places in Kansas; Arkansas City, Burlington, Caldwell, Dodge City, Emporia, Eureka, Great Bend, Howard, Hutchinson, Larned, McPherson, Marion, Medicine Lodge, Newton, Osage City, Sedan, Sterling, Topeka, Wellington, Wichita, and Winfield.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or Assistant Treasurer, for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal.

H. PRICE, Commissioner.

PROPOSAL FOR PIPE SEWERS.

Bids are invited for laying about fifty thousand (50,000) lineal feet of pipe sewers at Pullman, Ill.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Civil Engineer of Grounds at Pullman, Ill., to whom all bids must be sent on or before Friday, May 5.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1882.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: After suffering many years with a very large scrotal hernia, and finding no relief from any truss I could find, until through your skill and new appliance you not only retained the rupture where others had failed, but have completely cured the hernia.

MORETZ HOFMANN.

Residence, 381 Fulton-st., office, 180 E. Washington-st.

The principle a new one. No operation whatever. No danger incurred. Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, Office 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE DIAMOND DYES. ONLY 10 CENTS FOR ANY COLOR.

The Simplest, Cheapest, Strongest and most brilliant Dyes ever made. One 10 cent package will color more goods than any 15 or 25 ct. dye ever sold. 24 popular colors. Any one can color any fabric or fancy article. Send for color wanted and be convinced. Fancy cards, samples of ink, and 32 p'g's., etc., all mailed for 10 cts.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

Singing by the Rudersdorff Method.

Miss Ada Ste. Claire, a pupil for several years of the late Madame Rudersdorff, is prepared to receive a limited number of pupils for the summer at her residence. Special attention paid to Developing the Voice and to perfecting Vocalization. Early application required as but a few pupils will be taken. For particulars address Miss STE. CLAIRE, Fairview, Bergen County, New Jersey.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE:

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee, Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee, daily at ... 9 a m
(Saturdays and Sundays excepted) Saturday's boat leaves at ... 8 p m
Night boats for Racine and Milwaukee, Tuesday and Friday at ... 7 p m
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, etc., tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at ... 7 p m
For Green Bay, De Pere, and all Bay ports, Tuesday and Friday at ... 7 p m
For Escanaba, and all Lake Superior towns via Escanaba, Tuesday at ... 7 p m
For Frankfort, Pierport, etc., Tuesdays at ... 9 a m
and Fridays at ... 7 p m
Office and docks at foot of Michigan-av.

Hamburg American Steamship Co.

GELLERT ... April 27 | WESTPHALIA ... May 11
FRISIA ... May 4 | LESSING ... May 18

Rates to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First cabin, $100; second, $60; steerage, $30; round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg for Havre, $27. C. B. RICHARDS & CO., Gen. Pass. Agents, 61 Broadway, New York. FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, Gen. W. Agts., 80 & 82 5th-av., Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $26. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York, and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 14, 1882.

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of "The Third National Bank of Chicago," that a meeting of the shareholders will be held at the office of the Receiver, in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, May 16th, next, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing an agent to whom the assets of the bank will be transferred and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1876.

JNO. JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

A POSITIVE CURE

WITHOUT MEDICINES.

ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED BOUGIES.

Patented Oct. 16, 1876. One box No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less. No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.

No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach.

Price, $1.50. Sold by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price. For further particulars send for circular. P.-O. Box 1533.

J. C. ALLAN CO., 83 John-st., New York.

Dr. Lucas PRIVATE DISPENSARY 132 So. CLARK ST. Chicago, Ill.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is well known fact that for twenty years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that but few possess. YOUNG MEN, Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence, Sexual Incapacity, Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urination, remember, I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed to avoid curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given, but one personal interview is in all cases preferred. Call or address

Dr. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

NO CURE NO PAY! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays ...

VOLUME XLI.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

"Corner"

State and Madison

'Great Silk S

500 PIECES

Black Silk

"Marked Down!"

To prices that should comm attention of every lady in Black silks, be it for Ma Dress purposes. There are

"Five Different Makes To Choose F

most reliable and of guarantee ity. The prices are

$1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75

Which is twenty-five cents p mark down on the first two and fifty cents per yard on three qualities;

"Certainly

A consideration worth looki

"Samples"

Representing the complete li now ready for distribution our country mail-order depa

State and Madison-s

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SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

State and Madison

Wearing Appa FOR Little Girls AND Young Misse

"Stylish in Appearance!"
"Serviceable in Wear!"
"Reasonable in Price!"

By apparel we mean e thing that pertains t making up of a wardrob in this particular ins we refer exclusively to

Suits and Cloak FOR Misses and Childr

"Adaptable!"
"Appropriate!"
AND
"Fashionable!"

State & Madison-

"THE CLARENDON" SHIRT, With Patent Back.



FINE Stock and CUSTOM Work our Specialties.

EXTRA FINE NECKWEAR.

The "MYRTLE," our new Scarf.

Wide End Ties in great variety.

THOMAS & HAYDEN, Manufacturers, 254 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. Exclusive Agents for Gray's Collars.

CLOSING! Loan-Office, 99 E. Madison ON MAY 1.

Parties having goods in pawn are req to attend to them at once.

A. GOLDSM

KNABE PIANOS

The Standard Instruments in tone, touch, a ability for over fifty years. Reasonable prices and terms. Old instruments taken in exchange.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MU 136 State-st., near Madison.

WANTED.

Would like to buy out a good Retail Boot an business, or would pay a bonus for a suitabl tion down town adapted for above. Addre particulars, O 81, Tribune office.